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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

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First Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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SESSION 1905

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PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING SESSION.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Archives, Report	49	"
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Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	"
Blind Institute, Report	41	"
Boundaries extension, correspondence	50	*Not printed.*
Bush, George, correspondence	53	"
Children, Neglected, Report	43	*Printed.*
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Crown Lands, Report	3	*Printed.*
Dairymen's Association, Report	22	*Printed.*
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Education Department, Orders-in-Council	57	*Printed for Distribution only.*
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No. 2. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1905. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1905. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 18th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 3. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 17th May, 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 7. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1904 Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 8. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 15th May, 1905. *Printed.*

No. 9. Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 17. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of the Province, for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 10th May, 1905. *Printed.*

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No. 57. Copies of Orders-in-Council relating to the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1905. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 58. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1005, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents, profiles and maps, between the Government or any Department thereof and the James Bay Railway Company, or any other person or persons, relating to the route of the James Bay Railway, from January 1st, 1904, down to April 1st, 1905, both days inclusive. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Mr. Hoyle. Not printed.*

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No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd day of May, 1905, for a Return of the copies of all correspondence, petitions or other papers in connection with the appointment of License Commissioners for the East Riding of Lambton. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1905. *Mr. Auld. Not printed.*

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No. 62. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of May, 1905, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents and memoranda relating to the drainage of the River aux Raisin, in the Townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall and Roxborough, in the County of Stormont, between the Commissioner of Public Works or his Deputy, in the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, and a Mr. Bell, C.E., Mr. Laird, C.E., Mr. Rankin Provincial Drainage Referee, and the Councils of the Townships of Roxdorough, Cornwall and Osnabruck; also, copies of all correspondence between the Hon. G. W. Ross and any of the above parties; also copies of any letters regarding this matter received by the Government from Mr. J. W. McCart and Messrs. McLennan, Cline and McLennan; also, copies of letters, authorizing the payment of Mr. Bell, C.E., Mr. Laird, C F., and several men working with them; also, a Return of the amount paid to each of the above during the years 1901, 1903, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd May, 1905. *Mr. Kerr. Not printed.*

THE

SANITARY JOURNAL

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health

Of Ontario

(Canada)

being the

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR ONTARIO

Toronto:
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1904

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Printers, Toronto.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

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Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Chairman

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Members

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W. J Douglas, M.D. - - - - -	Cobourg
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Alex. Thompson, Sr., M D. . - - - - - -	Strathroy
Chas. A. Hodgetts, M D., (Secretary) - - - -	Toronto

Bacteriologist in charge of the Laboratory

John A. Amyot, M.D.

To His Honor THE HONORABLE W. MORTIMER CLARK, ETC., ETC.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR;—

I have the honor to present for your consideration the Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario for the year 1904.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's
Obedient servant.

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

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THE SANITARY REPORTS.

OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OF ONTARIO, CANADA

VOL. XXIII. PARTS I. and II.

Introduction.

The Provincial Board of Health has pleasure in stating that through the kindly approval of the Honorable J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, it will hereafter publish the Annual Report in four numbers, which will appear as far as possible in the months of March, June, September and December.

The publication of the Reports of Committees, of the Secretary, and the Officers of the Board at as early a date as possible after their presentation to the Board will, it trusts, be appreciated both by the medical profession and the public generally, for heretofore the only means at the disposal of the Board whereby reports could reach them was through the press of the Province, which at all times has shown itself both ready and willing to give freely of its columns where public health questions were concerned.

The necessity for the official report following this wide range of advertising at as early a date as possible has impressed itself on the Board, and it is hoped this new departure will do much to advance the cause of Public Sanitation and Hygiene in Ontario.

In future the Monthly Bulletin will be discontinued, also the Report of the Executive Health Officers' Association, both being incorporated in the Sanitary Reports, the papers read before the Association appearing as appendices, and continued throughout the year.

The laboratory reports will be prepared by Dr. J. A. Amyot, Bacteriologist of the Board, and the editing and publication have been placed by the Board in the hands of the Chairman and Secretary.

C. A. H.

Chairman's Annual Address.

By E. E. KITCHEN, M.D., St. George.

Delivered at the Quarterly Meeting, Held February 3rd, 1904.

At this, our first quarterly meeting for 1904, we find the greatest change in the personnel of the Board that has taken place during its existence. During the past year Dr. Vaux, our respected and gentlemanly Chairman, resigned his position and retired from the Board. Through continued ill-health Dr. McCulloch was forced to retire and take up his home in a better clime, and now our old and faithful Secretary presides at his accustomed desk for the last time. Dr. Bryce entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health at its inception, and has been most closely identified with it. The splendid work which he has done for sanitation in this fair province is difficult to estimate, even by those who have worked with him for years. The country has reaped the rewards of over 20 years of the best portion of his life, and I am bold to say that no more lasting monument will he ever have than the result of his Reports and daily work in this wide field. He now goes to Ottawa to fill a still more important and larger position in this Dominion, and he may rest assured that he carries with him the heartfelt wishes that success and happiness may ever follow him, of every member of this Board. Dr. Hodgetts, our late Inspector, who has for a long time been a valued official, is Dr. Bryce's successor, and I am sure no more satisfactory appointment could have been made. Our new members, Dr. Boucher and Dr. Thompson, have already entered upon their duties, and have already created the impression on the older members that their intelligence and gentlemanly conduct will make them valued members in the near future. To them, and to Dr. Hodgetts, we extend the glad hand, and hope that the same attention to duty and kindly feeling toward all and each member will prevail in the future as it has done in the past.

This Board has now been over twenty-one years in existence, and when it is considered that at its inception in 1882 very little had been done in the matter of sanitation, the rapid strides which have been made since that time have been remarkable. True, in 1815 a medical board had been established in Upper Canada, but mainly for the granting of licenses, and then in 1832, when cholera first invaded our shores, a Sanitary Commission was formed, which a few months afterwards gave way to the establishment of a Board of Health. When cholera re-visited us in 1849, and again in 1854 and 1866, a Central Board was established, but its duties were chiefly for quarantine and a few ordinary regulations for cleanliness.

During the first two years of this Board's establishment its duties were mainly of an advisory nature, and it was not until the end of 1883 that fifty Local Boards were established, and it was not until 1884 that the Public Health Act was passed, and then the result of the Board's labors were visible to the public eye. Since then great strides have been made in the formation of waterworks, sewerage systems, suppressions of contagious diseases, and many other matters, so that to-day Ontario holds a foremost place in every department which goes to make up a healthy home for every class of people. To show the great change during these twenty years, I would state that in 1882 this province had but twelve public water supplies, while now it has over 125, established at a cost of $12,000,000. In the former year only seven systems of sewage had been established, while now over sixty are in existence. There are 777 municipalities in the Province and of these 755 Local Boards

send in their reports, while in 1882 there were no Municipal Local Boards in existence.

During the year 1903 the health of the Province has been fair, and I will only trouble you with a few of the leading contagious diseases. Scarlet fever was more prevalent during the months of January, February, and March, having in each month 90, 104, and 95 deaths, respectively, while the least number of deaths occurred in September, October, and November, being 6, 9, and 9, respectively, while December only had 20, making for the year a total of 529 deaths.

In Diphtheria we had the greatest number of deaths in October, November and December, being 66, 64, and 71, respectively, while the Month of May had 23, March and August each 24, and June 26, making during the whole year 478 deaths. The largest mortality from Typhoid Fever was in September, 37; October, 43; November, 30, while the smallest was in May, 22, June, 13, and July, 18, making a total for the year of 298 deaths, the smallest in many years.

The largest number of deaths from Tuberculosis was in March, 221; April, 195; May, 232; while the smallest was in July, 139; November, 137, and August, 147, making a total for the year of 2,072, a much less mortality than we have ever had. The Government has taken a valuable step in offering a stated sum to each municipality which will undertake the establishment of a sanitorium for consumptive persons. To show that the public is interested in the matter, I have but to refer to the recent vote of the City of Toronto of $50,000 for such a purpose. Pure air, nourishing food, proper exercise, and good drainage go far to assist the tubercular patient in his early and incipient stage to recover his good health of former years.

Smallpox has given a great deal of trouble for the past few years, largely owing to the mildness of the type, thus causing many who were not aware of their ailment to come in contact with the public. The large numbers of cases which were reported in 1902, greatly increased in 1903, so that while in January we had some 198 cases, only 5 were reported in November and 13 in December, and these were brought from infected Dakota. It is passing strange that a prevalent disease like smallpox should still be allowed to infect our citizens. Germany, the only country that enacts vaccination, has stamped this vile disease completely out, and still it is allowed to go on in free America, causing deaths, disarranging business, and depleting public and private pockets. In the late invasion at Galt, where they had 80 cases and 8 deaths, it cost $11,000. If the regulations of the last year were properly carried out, this disease would soon be of the past. A pleasing feature is the manner in which the lumbermen of the unorganized districts are working in harmony with our Inspector, the companies and their men bearing all the expense, and all friction has ceased since the passing of our Regulation 12, as amended last year.

Two outbreaks of smallpox and one of diphtheria include all the cases for the past year that the Province was liable, and that amounted to $1,100.

It may not be out of place now to note the large increase of Isolation Hospitals, and as they may be so cheaply erected, and two or more municipalities may join in the expense, there is no reason why all parts of the Province should not be properly supplied. That an isolation hospital should not be used for more than one contagious disease has been the subject of judicial examination at Ottawa. Judge MacTavish remarks: "It is quite clear that the ideal hospital, for the reception and treatment of infectious diseases, should be not merely in separate buildings, but in buildings separated by as long a distance as possible, with separate administration, separate dispensary, and separate laboratories for pathological experiments."

During the past year new regulations have been issued as to Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, which are very important. The Committee on Epidemics have examined very carefully re Hygiene of Barber Shops, and handed in to the Board a splendid report which meets largely with the approbation of the barbers, and which, if carried into effect carefully, cannot but prevent the spreading of many a contagious disease. Likewise careful reports upon tent wards, construction camps, and hospitals, smallpox in Essex, scarlatina in Port Hope and in Rodney, diphtheria in Darlington, Whitby waterworks, as well as Gananoque, pollution of Grand River, Port Hope sewerage system, and many other important reports, for which there is not sufficient time even to name.

Very satisfactory reports have been sent in by the cities, from which it is learned that the death rate ranges from 11, the lowest, to 19, the highest, in the thousand. They are all alive to the necessity of good water and sewerage, and are increasing these works, and filling up their wells and cesspools.

An important amendment to the Public Health Act, assented to June 12th, 1903, has not been made so public as it should have been. It is to the effect that a Medical Health Officer may enter tenement and lodging houses and laundries, when overcrowded and filthy, and act accordingly.

A great deal of time has been spent in making perfect an Act for the introduction of County Medical Health Officers.

The Medical Health Officers are pretty well convinced that a Biological laboratory is necessary in every county town, so that microscopical and chemical examinations may be made as early as possible. The Biological Department of the Board, which was established in 1890, has done very valuable work for the Province, and the many increased calls upon it from year to year show the very important part this department plays, not only in connection with bacterial diseases in man, but also in animals. The new and commodious quarters, and the splendid equipments, place this department in so enviable a position that it is doubtful if there is anything superior to it in America.

A resolution was passed at our last meeting in 1903 directing its Committees on School Hygiene to undertake an investigation of the sanitary condition of the schools of the Province, with a view to obtaining information which would be of assistance in having any defects in existing conditions improved. Our Board proposes to conduct a series of experiments, bacteriological and chemical, upon the air of schools, and thus determine by experiment what systems of ventilation are proving most efficient. For this purpose the Hon. Mr. Harcourt was approached, who readily saw the good which would accrue from such a course, and called a meeting for February 2nd, and invited a number of gentlemen to give papers on special subjects bearing on the matter under consideration. There is nothing to-day which would add more to the health and financial condition of the people than matters like this and a few others, such as an improvement in the sanitary condition of our dairies, etc.

The people generally are yearly becoming more intelligent in such matters, and we fondly hope that the near future will do away with many conditions which now really exist, and which a continuous educating influence will finally supercede.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. E. Kitchen,
Chairman.

February 3rd, 1904.

First Quarterly Report of Secretary (1904).

C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Before presenting this, my first report as Secretary since my appointment, I beg your indulgence for a few moments to refer to the great loss this Board has sustained, and not only this Board, but the cause of Public Health throughout the Province, by the retirement of our esteemed confrere and well-known public servant, Dr. Peter H. Bryce, from the duties of the office, which through the kindness of the Honorable Provincial Secretary I have been called upon to fill. His long tenure of office and the marked energy he has on every occasion displayed in either the initiation of the work or the carrying out of sanitary investigations and other works of public health for the benefit of the citizens of this Province have placed him in the front rank of sanitarians on this continent. Indeed, only as years pass by will the public realize what they owe to his well applied and highly scientific work in all that relates to preventative medicine.

While regretting his personal loss, yet it affords me pleasure to state that Dr. Bryce is entering upon a field of work which offers unbounded opportunities for the exercise of his many rich talents, and that the benefits to accrue will be felt over the length and breadth of this fair Dominion.

As successor to one with whom it has been my privilege to associate for some years, I naturally feel that I enter upon the duties of office as a somewhat raw recruit succeeding an old and well-tried veteran, and I, therefore, trust for your kind indulgence in the discharge of duties which to my respected predecessor have become mere matters of routine.

I can, however, assure you as a Board that I shall be pleased at all times to furnish you with the fullest information in my possession, and my one aim will be to advance the progress of sanitary science in this Province, so that she may maintain the proud position of the premier authority in public health-work on this continent, and to which we are largely indebted to Dr. Bryce.

The returns of contagious diseases for the fourth quarter of the year 1903, are as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	25	...
Scarlatina	742	38
Diphtheria	1,491	202
Measles	.....	7
Whooping Cough	.....	35
Typhoid Fever	407	97
Tuberculosis	.....	475

And that an intelligent comparison may be made of the year's returns as given in the monthly bulletin of the Board, the following tables are submitted, A showing the monthly returns, and B the returns by quarters:

Table A.—Cases and Deaths for the Year 1903 by Months. Average Population Reporting 1,998,098, or 92 per cent., the Death Rate Being 12.6 per 1,000 per annum.

—	Smallpox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid.		Tuberculosis.	Deaths from all causes.	Rates per 1,000.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.		
January	196	10	500	90	510	59	....	6	.....	9	65	25	176	2,150	12.8
February	152	4	550	104	200	27	....	7	.....	7	60	20	163	2,176	13.4
March	175	1	515	95	228	24	....	2	.....	6	60	18	221	2,429	14.7
April	122	2	295	61	203	28	....	3	.....	19	57	19	195	2,236	13.4
May	66	2	391	43	205	22	....	4	.....	18	48	22	132	2,193	13.3
June	30	.....	297	52	191	26	....	14	.....	20	42	13	175	1,848	11.3
July	29	1	187	26	209	36	....	5	.....	11	47	18	139	1,873	11.5
August	15	1	103	14	122	24	....	5	.....	12	115	32	147	1,992	12.5
September	10	.....	100	6	240	30	....	....	.....	11	111	37	149	2,028	11.6
October	7	.....	232	9	541	66	....	1	.....	17	178	43	169	2,120	12.2
November	5	.....	279	9	476	64	....	5	.....	14	109	30	137	2,081	12.1
December	13	.....	231	20	474	72	....	1	.....	4	120	24	169	2,141	12.5
Total	820	21	3,677	529	3,599	478	....	53	.....	148	1,012	298	2,072	25,267	.....

Table B.—Returns of Contagious Diseases by Quarters.

(1903.)

—	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	Smallpox	523	15
	Scarlatina	1,565	289
	Diphtheria	938	110
	Measles	.....	15
	Whooping Cough	.....	20
	Typhoid	185	63
	Tuberculosis	.....	560
Total		3,201	1,072
Second Quarter	Smallpox	218	4
	Scarlatina	983	156
	Diphtheria	599	76
	Measles	.....	21
	Whooping Cough	.....	57
	Typhoid	147	51
	Tuberculosis	.....	602
Total		1,947	967
Third Quarter	Smallpox	54	2
	Scarlatina	390	46
	Diphtheria	571	90
	Measles	.....	10
	Whooping Cough	.....	34
	Typhoid	273	87
	Tuberculosis	.....	435
Total		1,288	704
Fourth Quarter	Smallpox	25	.....
	Scarlatina	739	38
	Diphtheria	1,491	202
	Measles	.....	7
	Whooping Cough	.....	35
	Typhoid	407	97
	Tuberculosis	.....	475
Total		2,662	854
	Total contagious diseases for year	9,098	3,597

N.B.—Notification of typhoid fever cases is neglected, and this does not represent the extent of the disease.—SEC.

Smallpox. A study of these tables shows that during the year there was a noticeable decrease in the number of smallpox cases, the prevalence being

more marked during the first quarter of the year, when 523 cases were reported, with 15 deaths. The decline was most marked after the month of April, and the minimum was reached in the month of October, when only five cases occurred.

Scarlatina. The totality of this disease for the year was 3,677 cases, with 529 deaths, or a case mortality of 14.38 per cent. The disease was more markedly prevalent during the first quarter, when 1,565 cases were reported, with a mortality of 18.46 per cent., there being an apparent relationship between the case occurrence and the mortality rate.

The disease declined very considerably the third quarter, during which the school holidays occurred, reaching a minimum in the month of September, the increase of cases corresponding with school attendance during the last quarter of the year.

Diphtheria. Although this disease continues to manifest its power and virulence from year to year, yet to the medical practitioner it has lost its effect of dread, owing to our increased experience in the use of antitoxine. For it is quite manifest that the correct line of treatment to pursue is to use large, and often repeated large injections of the remedy at much shorter intervals than was previously the custom. Where this principle has directed the line of treatment carried out in this Province, I am assured the results have been most satisfactory, and cases which heretofore under the old line of treatment would have succumbed to the disease, have made a sure and often rapid recovery.

The insidious nature of the infection, its often continued presence in the mouth and nasal passages, after all local and constitutional disturbances have subsided, must always add to the difficulties of all precautionary measures. This one fact, however, is emphasized that no case should be released from quarantine until bacteriological examination of at least two swabs have negatived the presence of the Klebs Loeffler bacillus, and by preference these swabs should be taken by a medical officer of the Local Board of Health.

During 1903 there were 3,599 cases with 478 deaths, a case mortality of 15.28 per cent. The fourth quarter was that of greatest prevalence of the disease, 1,491 cases being reported, with 202 deaths, representing a mortality of 13.47 per cent., which is slightly in excess of the yearly rate.

Typhoid Fever. Owing to the imperfect notification of cases of typhoid fever it is impossible to draw any conclusions as to its mortality, but, judging by the deaths returned, the year seems to have been marked by its continued presence.

Measles and Whooping Cough. These two diseases, like typhoid fever, can only be judged by the number of deaths reported. Seemingly, medical science has, up to the present, arrived at no plan whereby some at least of the 148 deaths from whooping cough can be prevented.

Tuberculosis. It is to be regretted that at the close of 1903, we have to report a death roll of 2,072 from tuberculosis alone, and yet public opinion has not been stimulated into action whereby any municipality has seriously considered the advisability of providing, by means of a sanitarium, for the treatment of consumptive patients. It may be that the public are stunned by the needs of the situation and the financial demands that would have to be made. It cannot be that they are satisfied by what is being done on charitable lines only. The sooner the public realize it is essential for them to provide for the treatment of cases of consumption, as at present it is statutory they provide for the treatment of scarlatina, diphtheria, and smallpox, by hospitals erected for the purpose, at the public cost, so soon can it be said that we as a people have done our duty. The problem of the treatment of consumption is wider than the bounds of cold charity. It is one of vital and na-

tional importance; it appeals to all classes and creeds, rich and poor alike, and its treatment and control should be under municipal auspices. The principle has already been adopted by the Legislature, and it simply awaits the action of our municipalities for the successful carrying on of this most important work. Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Reports of Committees.

PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD FEBRUARY 3rd, 1904.

Report No. 1 (1904) of Committee on Legislation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Legislation begs to report as follows.—

A meeting was held in the office of the Secretary on Dec. 4th, 1903. There were present Dr. Boucher (Chairman), Dr. Cassidy and Dr. Bryce.

The question of drafting a circular letter to the various County Councils, re County Health Officers, was discussed and a draft copy was drawn up and submitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary for his approval. After consideration of the same he in part approved, but was of the opinion that it should be more elaborate. After further consideration of the question he thinks that under existing circumstances nothing further had better be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. P. BOUCHER, *Chairman.*
J. J. CASSIDY.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 1 (1904) of Committee on School Hygiene.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on School Hygiene begs to report as follows:—

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last session of the Board, arrangements were made, through the Secretary of the Board, with the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, whereby a series of experiments, both bacteriological and chemical, will be made upon the air of schools; and further, the officers of this Board have arranged through the kindness of Mr. J. L. Hughes, Inspector of the Board of Education of the City of Toronto, for the carrying on of these experiments at an early date.

We are pleased to state that the Minister of Education heartily acquiesced in suggestions of your Committee and arranged for and issued invitations to educationalists and sanitarians generally to attend a conference, where papers relating to School Hygiene were presented and discussed.

As most of the members of the Board were present at the Conference which was held in the Normal School yesterday, further reference is unneces-

sary other than to state that the Conference appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. C. Sheard, Inspector Hughes, Principal Scott, Rev. Bro. Odo and Dr. Hodgetts to present to the Minister of Education a series of suggestions drawn both from the papers read and the discussions.

The general opinion of those present was that the meeting had been very successful, the papers and discussions being interesting and helpful.

The opinion was expressed by many of those present at the Conference that a larger meeting should be arranged for at a convenient time when teachers generally could attend.

The circular calling the meeting and announcing its objects, together with the programme, are hereby appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. Cassidy.
W. Oldright,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Extracts from Report of His Honour Judge Mactavish on Ottawa Isolation Hospital Investigation.

This report was presented to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa, December 17th, 1903, and contains many valuable suggestions which may be useful to Local Health Authorities generally.

Gentlemen,—Acting under instructions from your Council as appears in a resolution adopting a report of the Local Board of Health, on the 5th day of October last, in the following words:

"Your Board has had under investigation the charges which have been made respecting alleged structural defects and faulty administration of the Isolation Hospital. Largely on account of ex parte statements which have appeared in the press and otherwise it finds that a considerable amount of anxiety and misapprehension exists amongst the general public. It is of opinion therefore that any statement given by it may be looked upon as to a certain extent one-sided and partial, and in order that such misapprehension may be allayed it begs to recommend that the whole matter regarding the construction and administration of the hospital be referred to the County Judge in order that a thorough inquiry under Section 324 of the Municipal Act may be made by him into all matters pertaining thereto, with special reference to any alleged structural defects in the building itself as well as in the general management and operation thereof, in order that should he find any such to exist the same may be remedied with as little delay as possible."

The necessity for the investigation arose in this way. A few months after the Isolation Hospital had been opened for the reception of patients many children who had been sent to the hospital apparently suffering from only one infectious disease, developed another disease while there. Cases of this kind became so numerous that public attention was called to this very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

* * * * * * *

It is quite clear that the ideal hospital for the reception and treatment of infectious diseases should be not merely in separate buildings, but in buildings separated by as long a distance as possible; with separate administration, separate dispensary and separate laboratories for pathological experiments, but while that is the theory we cannot overlook the practical side of the question, and the first consideration must be the limitation (financial and otherwise) imposed upon Municipal Corporations by the law of the land.

The accommodation for sufferers from infectious diseases to be provided by the municipality, must be so provided with a view to the population to be served, the area or district to be accommodated, and the financial means at the disposal of the municipality.

While separate buildings in the way of Cottage Hospitals are used in some large cities, there are in other large cities isolation hospitals, where from choice rather than from necessity the Local Boards of Health accommodate patients suffering from different infectious diseases in the one building with very satisfactory results. Interesting accounts of the experiments of these hospitals will be found in the reports from almost every large city in the United States and Great Britain, which accompanies this report.

It seems to me that, considering the evidence with a sense of the responsibility that one must always experience in dealing with such an important feature of this question, the present Isolation Hospital can be made, with very little expense, reasonably sufficient to meet all the requirements of the City of Ottawa for many years to come.

Provision must in the first place be made for separate and distinct ventilation for the scarlet fever ward. The ventilating shaft connecting with the cooking range, and with which the diphtheria ward and the scarlet fever wards are connected, permits atmospheric communication between these wards when the fire is low in the range. This should not be permitted, and in order to prevent the danger thus incurred, all communication from the scarlet fever ward with this shaft should be closed. Dr. Bryce has suggested other means of ventilating this ward which should be adopted.

My view of the situation is that there should be absolutely no communication in the building itself between the diphtheria ward and the scarlet fever ward. Mr. Arnoldi, the architect, has suggested in his evidence the closing up of the door-way leading from the passage way across the corridor in the diphtheria ward to the elevator, thus completely separating the two wards, and affording no means of communication between them from within the building. This would result in considerable inconvenience to the hospital staff and to the physicians who might be attending patients in both wards. Even that inconvenience can be very much minimized by some alterations which the architect may devise, possibly the doing away with one of the private rooms in the diphtheria ward for the purpose of affording a more convenient entrance.

It is inevitable that some isolated cases of mixed infection will occur in the best regulated hospital, and to provide for such the annex should be enlarged by the addition of another story to provide accommodation for those so affected as recommended by the Medical Society.

I would further recommend that if proper accommodation cannot be got at home for isolating a patient who is only suspected of having one of these infectious diseases, some provision should be made by which the patient could be kept under observation for a time, in order that the diagnosis of the case may be accurate, and the patient sent to the proper ward.

While the other objections contained in the reports of the Medical Societies are worthy of the most earnest consideration, in my opinion by strict and careful administration, the dangers apprehended therefrom can be so minimized that they would not be of a serious character.

It is quite apparent that the administration of the Isolation Hospital had not been satisfactory. The reports received by the Local Board of Health from time to time were not so full and complete as they should have been, and as a consequence those especially charged with making provision for such emergencies as did arise at the hospital were not made aware of the serious nature of the situation until information was obtained through the medium of

public discussion and public criticism. The Local Board of Health should have the most precise and accurate information as to every detail relating to the management and administration of each department connected with the hospital. There should be enacted a code of rules and regulations defining the duties of each and every person who is employed in and about the hospital. The Medical Health officer, as superintendent of the hospital, is responsible to the Local Board of Health and to the public generally for its administration and management. In his absence it should be the duty of his representative at the hospital to see that all rules and regulations affecting the administration should be carried out to the letter. One cannot very well imagine any condition where there is greater need for stringent regulations, and for a strict compliance with them in every detail. The situation is such that what may appear to be an unimportant breach may result in the most serious consequences.

It would be impossible in this report to attempt to suggest the form that such rules and regulations should take, but in the framing of them one consideration should always be kept in view, and that is the necessity for isolation and the prevention of any communication between those who are attending to patients suffering from one disease with those who are attending to patients suffering from another. The duties of each employee should be so clearly defined as to leave no room for doubt. The sterilizing of clothing and disinfecting the person, the changing of the outer garments on going from ward to ward, should also be insisted upon. In short, the rules should err in the direction of being too minute in detail.

A strict observance of the rules should be an absolute condition of the employment, and the slightest breach should be ample cause for dismissal.

The nurses and maids who undertake the arduous duties which such position entail, should at the same time realize that they are, while so employed, entirely cut off from the fellowship and society of the general public. Their pleasure in life should be found in their self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and even their recreation should be found in solitude.

A few individual cases of alleged neglect were submitted and considered during the investigation. Most of these were cases where the patients contracted another disease when recovering from the disease for the treatment of which they were sent to the hospital. The evidence has left no doubt on my mind that some patients did contract chicken pox and some diphtheria while undergoing treatment for scarlet fever at the Isolation Hospital.

Although the origin of these diseases is one not easy to trace with accuracy, it is apparent that defective ventilation, absence of proper and complete isolation of the nurses from the different wards, especially those detailed to attend on cases of mixed infection, and a mistaken diagnosis (in one instance at least) have all contributed to the prevalence of the cases referred to. I do not, however, find that there has been any neglect on the part of the nurses in the treatment of the patients who were suffering from either or both diseases.

Cases of mistaken diagnosis will inevitably occur notwithstanding the vigilance of the Medical Health Officer, unless provision is made for minute observation in doubtful cases before admission to the wards.

In reviewing the whole matter it seems to me that with the alteration in the building suggested by Dr. Bryce and Mr. Arnoldi, and with the addition to the annex for the reception of those patients suffering from mixed infection, the hospital accommodation will meet all the requirements of the city and district for some time to come.

Credit is due to the medical societies for the very great care and attention which they gave to the request of the Local Board of Health, and for the very thorough investigation of the institution. There is no class in the community more interested in the erection, maintenance and administration of a hospital for the treatment of those afflicted with infectious diseases than the medical profession, but it seems to me that the object which they, and the public generally, have in view, can be attained without the extraordinary expense which the carrying out of their recommendation would entail.

I am assured by the Medical Health Officer that many of the matters of administration which were open to criticism have now been attended to, and the causes of complaint have been removed.

In closing my report I desire to be permitted to make a suggestion which, although not coming within the scope of my commission, I consider of the very greatest importance. Your Council should, in future, appoint at least one member of the medical profession on the Local Board of Health.

Papers Presented at Conference on School Hygiene.

HELD IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1904. CHAIRMAN, WM. SCOTT, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Relative Prevalence of Contagious Diseases in Children of School Age.

By P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.

Inspector of Immigration for Canada, and late Secretary to the Ontario Board of Health.

To everyone, but especially those interested in the care of the children of our Public Schools, the subject of this paper becomes of extreme importance.

We naturally are all interested in the question of the prevention of contagious diseases amongst children at all ages, and in the measures by which such prevention may be accomplished; and it is natural to enquire how far schools are an aid or hindrance to such prevention. In one sense, our schools are both an aid to the dissemination and a means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases. They do aid in the dissemination of disease in the same way that infection spreads amongst crowds everywhere; but they are a means of prevention through the educational influences which spread often from the children to parents in these days of general compulsory school attendance and instruction in hygiene. Not until the organization of the Department of Health, under the Local Government Board in England, was there any systematized study of the causative influences in the spread of infectious diseases; but since the appointment of Dr. John Simon, its first medical officer, investigations have been pushed in every direction. This is illustrated in the following quotation from Dr. Clifford Allbutt's System of Medicine:—

"The influence of school attendance on the diffusion of diphtheria was noted almost as soon as skilled enquiry into the circumstances of the disease was instituted. This was pointed out by Mr. W. H. Power in 1876, and in the following year I had an opportunity of studying the matter during a maintained prevalence of diphtheria at Coggeshall, in Essex. It was found practical to divide the 928 children in the village into age groups, and then to ascertain within each group the relative amount of diphtheria in those who attended school and in those who did not. Under three years of age school

attendance was not found to have materially influenced the number of attacks; but in the age period, three to twelve years, the incidence of the disease was not far from 50 per cent. greater on school attendants than on others· and in the age period, twelve to fifteen years, the school attendants suffered nearly three times more than those who were not at school."

A similar result in the instance of scarlet fever is illustrated in the annual report of Dr. Murphy, Medical Officer of Health, of London, England, for 1893, in connection with 17,704 cases. Of these there were:—

5,279 cases under 5 years of age.
6,727 cases under 10 years of age.
3,187 cases under 15 years of age.

Or but 29 per cent. of the cases were under five years of age.

Dr. Murphy illustrated the fact in another way by showing how the prevalence of this disease declined with the summer vacation. Thus:—

Under 3 years the decrease was 1 per cent.
Under 3 to 12 years the decrease was 26 per cent.
Over 13 years the decrease was 13 per cent.

Increase in succeeding month:—

Under 3 years the increase was 4 per cent.
Under 3 to 13 years the increase was 65 per cent.
Over 13 years the increase was 26 per cent.

Such is the experience of officers of health in England, but we are able to further illustrate the prevalence of infectious diseases from our own statistics.

During the first half of 1897 we had a serious prevalence of scarlet fever in Toronto. There were in all 1,138 cases and 63 deaths.

In the returns for May, and up to the 5th of the following June, there were in all 280 cases. Of these 198 attended school, or 70 per cent. of the whole were school children.

Such are the statistics of several outbreaks in which the details regarding cases have been available. We have, however, in addition to this, always available, the study of the death returns from year to year for the whole Province and for particular municipalities.

The following table, from the Registrar-General's Report of 1900, supplies a number of interesting details, by which comparative results may be obtained. It gives the population of the Province by age periods from 0 to 19 years inclusive, by years for the first five-year period and for the three succeeding quinquennia. It further gives the deaths for each of the several periods separately for scarlatina and for diphtheria.

Table showing for 1900, population by age periods; percentage of population in age period; Total deaths by age periods; deaths by age periods from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

	Year.								
Age period	0–1	1 to 4 years.				0–4	5–9	10–11	14,19	5–19
Population	49,500	190,347				239,847	246,610	243,277	232,073	.....
Population percentage	5%	19.9%				24.9%	25.8%	25.29%	24.13%	.....
Total deaths	7,163	1,989				9,152	803	563	923	1,789
		1	2	3	4					
Total deaths from scarlatina	18	20	30	17	24	109	39	10	3	52
Total deaths from diphtheria	77	61	91	90	85	407	205	66	29	300

From the columns of totals we find that for the first quinquennia, the deaths for both diseases together were 516, and for the period of 5-20 the legal school period, they were 352, and in the 5-9 period, separately, 244.

It will be observed that the ratio of deaths in the first five years of life is about three times that in the second five-year period for scarlatina, and twice that for the same period in the case of diphtheria. We see in this an

apparent disagreement from the foregoing statistics regarding the cases as reported in the different illustrated statistics given.

There is, however, a natural explanation for this in the fact that the percentage mortality of scarlatina, in England, in 14,000 cases between 1888 to 1893 under five years was 16.8 per cent., while that for the five to nine year period was 5.6 per cent.

In the same way diphtheria which, between 1895 and 1899, had 25.6 per cent. of deaths to cases of children under 5 years, had 14.6 per cent. of deaths for the five to nine period. Or there were 1,536 as compared with 695. What is very pleasing to notice, however, in this study of English statistics is the relatively great decrease in recent years, not only of the fatal cases and total mortality, but also of the lessening percentage in school children, due doubtless to the closer inspection of school children and the very general removal of first cases to the isolation hospitals.

To conclude this reference to the relative prevalence in the two periods through illustrative statistics, I shall take the returns of our two largest cities, Toronto and Ottawa, for 1903. Except for the first three months of the year, the following are the number of cases, as well as deaths, for the year 1903. We find that for the ten months from March to December, Toronto had 418 cases of scarlet fever and 62 deaths, and 806 cases of diphtheria, with 100 deaths. The deaths for the whole year by ages are seen in the following table: table: —

Deaths by age-periods in Toronto, in 1903, for scarlet fever and diphtheria.

	0–1	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	40–44	Total.
Scarlet Fever	4	7	12	14	7	32	10	2	2	2	1	92
Diphtheria	7	9	22	18	20	44	7	1	4	1	1 (2)	136
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	....	....	3	1	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

Comparing cases with deaths as given, we find that the percentage death rate was 14.7 for scarlatina and that for diphtheria was 11.7. I have not the figures enabling us to determine the death-rate at different periods, but we may assume that the relative rates would be much the same as in other years and places.

We find for scarlet fever that in the 0-5 period the deaths were forty-four, while those for the school period 5-19 were exactly the same. Applying the rates in the London report, this means that there were three times as many cases among children of school age as in those from 0-5 years.

For diphtheria it would appear that the record for children of school age is more favorable. Assuming that the London rates prevailed of two to one for the two periods, we find the prevalence in the schools to have a ratio only 50 per cent. greater than that for the 0.5 year period.

The following table illustrates the relative prevalence of cases in the City of Ottawa.

	Under 5.					5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	Total.
	0–1	1	2	3	4					
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5
Diphtheria	.....	3	4	6	6	3	5	2	1	30

From the figures here given for scarlet fever we similarly conclude that the prevalence of cases amongst the school children was three times as great in the 5-9 period as in the 0-5 year period and but five in the 5-9 period.

These figures are of extreme interest since they represent the results of a year's work, where for nine months all cases of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital so soon as diagnosed and the school children of the rooms where cases had been were inspected till the period of incubation was over. The very considerable number of cases which occurred during the year (320 of scarlatina and 351 of diphtheria) removes the element of incorrect deductions which may result from a small number of case.

The history of these Ottawa figures as a statistical study is most interesting. For years the city had an unenviable reputation in the matter of contagious diseases. In 1902 there were in all 689 cases of scarlet fever and 234 of diphtheria. In February, 1903, a new well-equipped isolation hospital was opened, and after March all cases of the diseases occurring in the city were sent to the hospital. Of the 320 of scarlet fever, 198 were treated in the new hospital during the eleven months, the balance, 102, were treated elsewhere, or after the complete removal to hospital of all cases began, there were for the nine latter months of the year but 159 cases compared with 161 in the first three months.

Of the diphtheria cases, 251 cases, sixty-nine occurred in the first three months of the year and 182 in the latter nine months, during which all cases were treated in the hospital. While not directly bearing on this subject, it is pleasing to remark that the total deaths for the nine months for scarlet fever were but three, while those for diphtheria were nine, or 1.52 per cent. and 4.9 per cent. of cases. Such a low record of deaths for so large a number of cases has, so far as I know, never hitherto been obtained. But the other important point is the effect of the removal to hospitals of first cases, in lessening the prevalence of the disease. In 1902 there were 689 cases of scarlet fever in Ottawa, with thirty-nine deaths, and 487 cases of diphtheria. As a matter of fact, there has resulted from the more effective methods adopted in 1903 a reduction of over 50 per cent. in the cases of scarlatina and 85 per cent. of deaths, and 41 per cent. in the cases of diphtheria and 54 per cent. of deaths.

But little more I think need be said on the subject, as the methods for dealing with infectious diseases in schools will be dealt with in another paper. To me, and I think to every one, must be apparent that practically there is no limit to the economic and life-saving results which public health work moving along the lines of experimental science is not capable of. What apparently is necessary is— :

1st. A conviction arrived at by such statistics as have been cited, that disease is disseminated in such ways as I have indicated.

2nd. That we be convinced by the results of such methods as have been especially illustrated by the Ottawa statistics, that an enormous saving of cases of disease and deaths is possible.

3rd. That we possess scientific methods so certain, when persistently and systematically carried out, that they will suppress outbreaks of epidemic disease almost with the same certainty as the demonstrated amount of work which a properly constructed machine will perform with the combustion of a definite weighed quantity of fuel. All that is further required is to educate the public that such work is life-saving and patriotic, and that, like all other philanthropic work, the results are not only good to the receiver, but also to the giver. As Sir Lancefal, in his search for the "Holy Grail" came to realize : —

> "The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
> In whatso we share with mothers need;
> Not what we give but what we share—
> Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,—
> For the gift without the giver is bare;
> Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."

How to Prevent Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases Among School Children, etc.

By CHARLES SHEARD, M.D., M.H.O., Toronto.

The subject of this paper is "How to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases among school children, and the best methods to adopt tending to limit and suppress these diseases."

Bacteriological investigations into the cause of diphtheria have contributed considerable to elucidate the methods by which infection may be brought about and the nature of that infection per se. This disease, as most of you know, has been demonstrated by Professors Klebs and Loeffler to be due to a special micro-organism commonly called the Klebs-Loeffler Bacillus. It is a low form of vegetable life, capable of reproducing itself with great rapidity under favorable conditions, demanding, however, certain special forms of food for its sustenance, and growing upon a soil or medium very similar in conditions to those favorable to low forms of vegetable life; and whilst the contagion in other infectious diseases has not been so exhaustively studied, there are fairly good reasons for assuming that in the majority of instances they are governed by the same physiological laws.

As an introduction to the subject, it would be important to consider some of the reasons which render children more susceptible to contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, than adults. The conditions of child life and the habits of children largely account for this. It is certainly true that outbreaks of these contagious diseases are much more prevalent during school terms than during vacation, and seasonal influence so much dwelt upon by statisticians of various countries should not be considered apart from the school room, which is operative during such seasons when these diseases are most prevalent. Children in schools are brought into more intimate contact than adults are in any walk of life, and they remain in contact for a much longer period of time, often being crowded into a room, the ventilation of which probably is not of the best. They sit in close contact; they communicate in a much more intimate manner than the conventional adult would, and with child-like confidence and simplicity interchange not only their garments, caps, mufflers, coats, and sometimes wraps, but even their toys; girls sometimes their chewing gum. The mouth organ, the bazou, the rubber judy squeaker, whistles, pea-shooters, string, stick candy, and the like, are often found among the contents of a child's pocket. The methods in which children use leadpencils, wetting one end to mark with, chewing the other in "maiden meditation fancy free"; cleaning their slates sometimes not in accordance with sanitary regulations; interchanging books, and a common drinking cup, will be sufficient to indicate to an ordinary reflective mind that if these diseases are dependent upon organisms which are lower forms of vegetable life and amenable to influences similar to those affecting higher forms of vegetation, seed, soil, and season; these are certainly splendid opportunities for the seed to be disseminated if seed exists.

In addition to the above, there is another very important and altogether different side to the question, and one which is so frequently operative through the medium of the school. I refer to mild cases of these diseases which possibly have proceeded without having been seen by any medical attendant, which have never been suspected by parent or teacher, and which constitute in the school room a fruitful and continuous source of infection, operative sometimes for many weeks, and which is, in my opinion, unquestionably the source of epidemics in schools in 99 per cent of cases, and is frequently overlooked whilst the teacher and even the sanitarian proceed upon a tour of investigation in the drains, the ventilation, and the cellars.

I could furnish almost numberless illustrations of this; every medical man who has had anything whatever to do with school infection is aware how often a mild case of scarlet fever, never diagnosed, never treated, never suspected, has returned to school in the stage of desquamation, spreading the disease broadcast. The same can be said of sore throats, sometimes very simple sore throats, so mild that no doctor was required, with, however, sufficient exudation, and secretion issuing therefrom, teeming with the specific micro-organizations of diphtheria, furnishing seed enough to infect the school and lead to its closure; and, worse than all this, the child with a dirty nose, with nothing whatever the matter with it only a dirty nose, with chronic ozoena or a sero-sanious ichrous discharge which even the medical man is apt to overlook, is the most venemous of all, because when the child sneezes, as it often does, or coughs, or wipes its nose upon its cuff, it scatters this infection upon book, garment, playmate, everywhere.

If these are facts, the lines upon which they must be overtaken are clearly indicated. The mouth toy must be banished from the school; space and air and sunshine provided for the child in the school room; the teacher must be instructed and educated up to the point of recognizing the indication of contagion in children; and the school children must be inspected by a competent medical inspector whenever contagious disease appears amongst the scholars.

To cover this work in a practical manner is not always simple. It requires a recognized system and money. Municipalities generally incline to the opinion that money for the ordinary sanitary work of inspection is waste, yet as a matter of fact, there is no expenditure in connection with municipal economics which yields a larger and more direct return. Moreover, the Health Department and Inspectors must work in harmony with the Educational Board and school teachers, for the latter when rightly informed upon ordinary health matters constitute the strongest ally a Health Department can have. Every case of contagious disease must be promptly reported to the Health Office and the case as promptly followed up. The scholars exposed or domiciled in the infected house must be rigidly excluded from school during the incubation period of the disease, and until such time as they can be certified to as no longer liable to convey the disease, and this certificate must be furnished by the officer who alone is personally responsible for controlling the epidemic. How frequently we see medical practitioners imperfectly informed as to the details and conditions of an individual case, sometimes actuated by the desire to meet the convenience of influential or wealthy patrons, furnishing certificates which are not always consistent with opinion usually entertained by physicians. In Toronto I am happy to say that with the co-operation of the School Board we have in the past been able to maintain the position that no child of a family wherein there has been contagious disease can be permitted to return to school without a certificate authorized and signed by the Health Officer. The ordinary contagious disease Inspector has furthermore instructions to report instantly to the principal of the school where the child has attended, and must ascertain for himself that no members of the infected family are in attendance at school, and if such children are found so to be, to remove them, and it is almost a daily experience that such supervision and constant watching is necessary. A full and complete record of the school bearings in every known case should also be kept. Such record must show the scholar's name, the room the pupil was in, when the child last attended school, where the other members of the family reside, and how the case is being handled, so that at a glance the supervising officer can judge accurately of the situation. The teacher also must be informed, and I am

strongly of the opinion that at every teacher's convention and on all occasions where school teachers assemble for the purposes of mutual improvement and the comparing of notes as to teachers' methods, time should be allotted for practical addresses upon ready means of detecting the various contagious diseases and instructing teachers as to what they would be justified in regarding as suspicious and important to refer to the Health Officer of the district, or his medical assistants, with the object of determining the existence or non-existence of infection.

In the City of Toronto I am free to say that school teachers are well abreast of the times in this particular work, but I hope that, with increased opportunity, they will become still more expert in this invaluable and practical field of usefulness. Not only is this important in connection with those diseases enumerated within the Public Health Act, but also in connection with some of the lesser forms of infectious diseases, such as ringworm, impetigo contagiosa, scabies and the like. The School Board must also be educated up to the point of realizing the necessity of placing within the grasp of the child physical as well as mental force. Despite all that modern sanitarians have done and are now doing, how little some of our responsible bodies realize the value of fresh air and sunshine in the development of the physical life of the child. Shorter school hours and longer vacations are commensurate with brighter faces and clearer intellects. That homework and punishments which add to mental worry and fatigue make dull scholars duller, and bad ones worse; that the beauties of Nature, the fields and the flowers have as much in them to admire as the monument raised to the vanity of a teacher who has taught his pupil to tell the time of the clock by algebraic equation; to know that basements were never made for school rooms; that the greater part of a child's life is spent in school; that his associations for all future time will date from that particular period and its associated memories, his school days should be as happy as it is possible for man to make them. Fresh air in abundance; freedom from odors; the best system of ventilation; light on every hand, with desks and lockers that will, as far as possible, secure and maintain independence in each pupil and his belongings, are, in my opinion, the rights of the scholar.

I have had in the past the audacity to suggest that some children would be helped by being cleaned and clothed, and have been laughed at for my temerity, but if those whom I am now addressing have seen some scholars as I have seen them, who have been compelled to attend school and sit with others whose odors mark their nationality as well as their family connections and stigmatize their home surroundings, they would believe with me that there was more force than friction in the suggestion. The Provincial Board of Health last year very properly provided for the personal inspection of every pupil and every absentee where a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria appeared amongst the pupils of a public school. I will not say that in Toronto that has been done with mathematical exactness, because we have over 30,000 school children to supervise, but I am proud to say that the work has been done in the spirit and with the assurance that it would prove satisfactory to all who care to study our methods. The medical inspector is required to make constant and repeated visits to the school room for the purpose of detecting by a skilled medical examination the existence of latent disease or overlooked infection amongst the pupils; furthermore, to examine the absentees with a view to definitely understand and report in form the cause of such absence, so that the reason for the non-attendance of such at school will be on file in the Health Office.

We must not forget that parents are compelled to send their children to school, and it is the bounden duty of the health authorities and the municipality to see that every security is afforded them to avoid contact with infectious diseases.

The Place of the Teacher as an Instructor of Hygiene.

By WM. SCOTT, B.A.
Principal of Normal School, Toronto.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Let me point out at the very outset that, account for it as one may, the people of the Province—teachers and parents alike—have set up a false standard of judging of education. They consider that a boy or girl is fitted to graduate into the world of business activity, if he has attained a certain intellectual standing which is measured by his ability to reproduce answers to certain kinds of questions. These generally call for ability to retain facts rather than power to do; rather than ability to adapt himself to changed conditions; rather than resource to deal with unforeseen circumstances. The idea is abroad that schools are places where certain subjects are learned. Parents and trustees alike hold the teacher responsible for the progress of his pupils in intellectual work alone. If other duties are ever thought of, they are soon pushed to the background by the knowledge that the teacher has a remarkable record for preparing pupils to pass the entrance, promotion, or other examinations. No one ever thinks of holding him responsible for any physical imperfections. Mothers take pleasure in pouring their lamentations into the sympathetic ears of teachers regarding the physical shortcomings of their children. "They have never been strong; they are not like other children; they do not care for rough games," etc., etc. This is not done with a view of finding fault with schools or teachers, nor that the teacher may exercise a wise supervision over their intellectual work, but rather that they may be exempted from physical exercise.

Now the teacher can do more harm here than in the intellectual to train the pupil. He can do much to tone up the circulation, to stimulate the vital energies, to put the glow of health into every fibre, to give the body strength to eliminate properly the poisonous waste matter that under sluggish action opens the door to disease, to put the mind into a happy and resonant mood, to train the determining and executory powers, to cause the child to become decided and definite in his actions, and thus make the child more careful in all work, intellectual, moral or physical, more careful with the multiplication table, more accurate and ambitious in all his doings, more truthful, more exact and more earnest.

It has long been a maxim of pedagogical lore, mens sana in corpore sano i.e., the best intellectual work cannot result unless under hygienic conditions; a maxim, however, which is often more honored in its breach than its observance. Now, when it is understood that good health is the smooth working of the bodily machine, and the smooth working of the several component parts is required for the smooth working of the whole, and vice versa, the health of the central nervous system becomes of paramount importance. Now, the health of this central system is conditioned upon the prompt and adequate action of the blood-forming, blood-distributing and blood-purifying organs, all of which mechanisms, being under the control of the central nervous system, must in order to work smoothly be subject to the regulative action of a healthy brain. So soon as the variety and significance of the bodily functions exercised by the brain, in addition to its mental function, are clearly apprehended, so soon will the importance of striving to shape so-called edu-

cation so that school life shall exert a positively beneficial influence upon the physical growth and development of the bodily powers of the school child be admitted and to some extent realized.

Judging by what can be observed almost everywhere, it may be assumed that the majority of men and women know little about hygienic conditions. And when it is considered that the teacher alone has an opportunity of reaching all classes through the children, it becomes of the greatest importance that children should not only work under hygienic conditions and be under one who understands and appreciates such conditions, but also that they should be carefully instructed concerning the elements of such conditions at least, so the man and woman of a few years hence may themselves know the meaning of proper conditions of living.

When it is understood that growth and development are hindered, amongst other things, by unhygienic conditions connected with school life, it becomes important to make as complete an inventory of these as possible. They may, it seems to me, be considered under two great headings:— (1) The building, its equipment and surroundings, and (2) pedagogical method of procedure.

Injury through bad ventilation, lighting, heating, and, at times, plumbing, are too common yet in Ontario. Imperfect equipment is responsible for spinal curvature from improperly adjusted seats and desks, for defective eyesight arising from the use of poor paper, small type, poorly formed letters, and poor spacing; and for lung troubles, which arise or are aggravated by chalk dust and floor scourings.

Pedagogical procedure is responsible for all those violations of sound pedagogy which result in over pressure and neural fatigue, and which manifest themselves, even in school, by habitual inattention, lack of contration, stupidity and chronic lassitude in the pupils. The final results being poor, slow growth, and low vitality on the physical side and continuous dullness and stupidity on the intellectual side. Here the responsibility is with the teacher, who is either ignorant or heedless of brain hygiene, and perhaps with the parent, who has set up a false standard of mental excellence.

In view of these important considerations, does it not become urgent that the subject of hygiene as such should receive far more attention, both in the training schools where teachers are prepared to discharge their duties, and in the schools themselves, than is now given to it? Time enough is, I suppose, given to a subject which appears on the time-table as hygiene, but the lesson itself is usually one on anatomy and physiology; and hygiene and hygienic conditions of life receive but scant attention.

Having shown the importance of this subject to the general well being of the child, let me now briefly consider its bearing upon the work of the school. In doing this, I am at once brought face to face with the problems: "Who should teach this subject, and if the teacher, what should he know that he may be able to illustrate hygienic laws and conditions from day to day as well as give direct lessons on the subject.

1. Who should teach this subject?

If what has been said in the course of pointing out the importance of the subject is correct, then only one answer can be given to the question. Who is on the ground to look after the ventilation and temperature of the room, but the teacher? Who is always present to see that proper hygienic attitudes are assumed by the pupils at such exercises at Writing, Reading, Drawing, etc., but the teacher? Who can deal with the problems of length of lessons, mental fatigue, home work, proper alternation of subjects, periods of rest and recreation, but the teacher? Then, while a medical doctor might be available

in cities and towns, the services of such could not be obtained in rural schools, hence a most important part of the community would be deprived of the benefits arising from a knowledge of this subject if the teacher of the school did not give the lessons.

It is not necessary that the teacher should have the profound knowledge of the problems involved in Sanitary Scienc which is usually associated with the medical profession to be able to give intelligent instruction in it and to illustrate in a practical way the ordinary methods of dealing with many of the questions involved in it. Hence I conclude that the teacher is the proper person to treat this subject in school.

What should he know concerning it to enable him to discharge his duties effectively?

1. The teacher should understand the principles of ventilating, heating, and lighting, so that he may make the most of the means at his disposal to prevent the evils resulting from having to work in a room which may be badly ventilated, lighted and heated. He should know the meaning of pure air and proper temperature, as well as the beneficial effects of sunshine and the pernicious results of closing up rooms that sunshine is rarely permitted to enter them. He should understand the conditions affecting the site of the building and its surroundings, so as to render it sanitary or the reverse.

All these physical conditions affect the general well being of the school to such an extent that it is important for the teacher to be able to make the best use of such means as he can to maintain the health of the pupils under him at the highest general average possible.

2. The teacher should understand the importance of correct attitudes in all school exercises, as Writing, Reading, Sitting, Working, etc., to prevent spinal curvature, i. e. scoliosis, stooped shoulders, narrow chest, or weak eyesight. He should know that the same position cannot be maintained for any considerable time without great nervous exhaustion and physical fatigue; and hence he should understand the necessity of frequent changes of attitudes, especially with young pupils, in order that they may do good work.

3. He should understand something of the nature of infectious diseases, so that he may be able to point out how these are spread, and thereby making it clear how the infection may be inhibited, thus saving not only much expense, but also often many lives. The benefits of thorough isolation of the sick can be made so clear to the pupils that they and their parents through them may be brought to a hearty co-operation, with all means looking to the extermination of such diseases. Parents and others do not always cooperate with health officers now. Then, in connection with the complete disinfection of all infected material, pupils should become intelligent, so as to aid these officers by observing the many minor details which must be carried out by the people themselves if disinfection is to be effective.

4. The teacher should know the means used in discovering the existence of forms of sensory, motor and central defect in children, and be able to apply these. When teachers can do this many so-called stupid children will disappear from school. It is now known that some children do not hear well or see well; that adenoid vegetations in the vault of the naso-pharynx interfere with proper breathing, causing "mouth breathers," and proper aeration of the middle ear and eustachian tubes; that abnormally large tonsils may occasion the same trouble. A child so troubled has a characteristic, stupid, vacant appearance, due to the fact that he is more or less deaf and has throat or nose obstruction or both. The teacher should know that the remedy lies in a visit to a surgeon, who removes the growth and prescribes proper treatment for the ears. The teachers who are ignorant of these simple truths at

times attempt the cure themselves and the child knowing he is being reproved, and perhaps punished, for no fault of which he is conscious, is driven into sullenness, obstinacy and general stupidity. "Lord God," exclaimed Sir Thomas Elyot in "The Governour," "how many good and clear wits of children be perished through the ignorance of schoolmasters." Then he should understand the nature of eye defects, so as to give the most favorable positions in the room to those afflicted, instead of trusting to mere chance or assigning them the darker and more distant places, while those of normal vision occupy more favored sittings.

5. He should know something, the more the better, of brain hygiene, so that he may arrange his programme, as far as possible, to minimize fatigue and conduct the work of the school so to secure the best results with the least expenditure of energy. Thus the length of the lessons will be regulated and the time of the day at which each should be taken up will be settled on a scientific basis and not in a haphazard way, as is often done.

When the teacher appreciates the evils of over-pressure, children will not be so often reprimanded for inattention as now; it will be easily seen that they are over-fatigued and unable to work. Then, home lessons will be given with much more care; then he will understand that the troublesome restlessness of a child may be the sign of the approach of some nervous diseases, as Hysteria, St. Vitus' Dance, or Epilepsy; and in the days to come he will not have the unavailing regret of having misjudged and punished such when they were wholly undeserving of it.

He will know that fatigue varies with the condition of mind and body at the time; that the child tires sooner when the work is distasteful, or when the organs are unhealthy, or when poorly nourished; that the body becomes wearied quicker when the mind is tired and the mind more quickly when the body is tired; that the child tires more quickly at one season than another; that the condition of the atmosphere, the weather, the time of the day, all affect the normal power of endurance, that rapid growth diminishes the powers of endurance; that the child who has grown quickly tires quickly; that hence, after working the growing child all the school day, home lessons become harmful if calling for much effort: that too long continued drill in mechanical work, such as tables in arithmetic, may result in the arrest of the development of the growing brain, etc.

6. He should be intelligent concerning the general problems involved in Sanitary Science, such as sewage as a vehicle of disease and the disposal of such; water, how it is contaminated, and the precautions to be taken to secure pure water; bacteriology and the germ theory of disease; the philosophy of cleanness; the dangers of public drinking cups, towels, etc.; filth and filth diseases; general care of the health, involving such questions as why, what, and when to eat; why, what and when to drink; etc.

While all of these problems concern the community as a whole, some may seem too far removed from the interests of school children to be discussed with them, but as already said, the children of today are the fathers and mothers of tomorrow, and so general intelligence would soon become common concerning questions which are always obtruding themselves and calling for a more satisfactory solution than at present.

7. He should know how to carry himself in cases of emergency, such as fainting, hemorrhage, bites, burns, broken bones, dislocations, sprains, apparent drowning, etc., so that he may be able to render intelligent and effective aid to the sick or the injured before the doctor arrives.

8. He should understand the nature and effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, and be acquainted with the teaching of mod-

ern science concerning these, so that he may not injure a good cause, as is, at times, done now by teaching things which the children themselves know are not correct.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I believe our teachers can be trained to do this work; that no medical training is needed to recognize the presence of marked anaemia, weakness, lack of endurance, spinal curvature, poor vision, habitual headache, round shoulders, flat chest, mouth breathing, fever, etc., and to adjust the appliances at his disposal to secure the best ventilation, heating and lighting possible with these appliances.

The Necessity of Physical Education in Our Schools and the Utility of Military Instructors.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Deputy Registrar General, Member Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Capt. A. M. C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—It is not my purpose to discuss either the need for some systematic form of physical education and military drill, or the physical and mental advantages to be derived therefrom, as I had the privilege of presenting these at the meeting of the Executive Health Officers held in Peterboro' last September.

Before considering how a system of drill can be provided for, and by its enforcement during school and college life, the general health and physique of the people improved, and incidentally the male population trained in military knowledge, it may not be out of place to briefly review the present situation and consider some of the baneful consequences of neglect of this important class of education.

To discuss at length the importance of this branch of education is entirely uncalled for before this gathering of educationists and sanitarians, of its necessity as a part of the educational system most, if not all, are already convinced. We may differ in methods and the details for the carrying out of drill, but of this we are all convinced—the necessities of this twentieth century as regards both the boy and the girl require a sound body as well as a sound mind—for many years the youth have been treated to an intellectual feast where their brains have become satiated with saccharine and starchy educational titbits, or the cream puffs of some educational faddist, or ad nausem have had to swallow that which was mentally indigestible. All this too in environments both at school and in the home which would not suit even the most lenient sanitarian. Thus have the youth been trained in the past, the chief aim of education apparently having inclined to the scriptural injunction, "with all your getting, get understanding." The result has been largely an intellectual victory; but the victory has been gained at considerable cost. We have now, however, reached that stage when we are convinced that the race for life is not to the swift mentally, nor can the physically strong always win its battles. "The conclusions drawn from the physiological investigations made in Europe and America into the distortion of the body caused by the demands and pernicious practices of school life are startling in the extreme."

Prof. E. R. Shaw, New York University, writing in 1901, says:—"Despite all that has been written of the dependence of mental development, there has not yet been accorded to physical culture the place in our schools which its importance demands. How best to secure physical culture is un-

doubtedly the question of greatest importance in education at the present time."

And Dr. Scudder, Boston, states:—"The tendency in schools generally is to over-emphasize intellectual development and the requirement of recorded knowledge by filling every available minute of the school programme with requirements designed to accomplish this end." And Sir Frederick Treves, writing upon physical education, says:—"If one watched the stream of men, boys and girls which pours out daily at the close of day from a great city factory, the question may well be asked, Are they superior to the savage in all things, and are there no points in which the barbarian could claim some advantage over his modern descendant? In the face of a marvellous social, moral and intellectual development we are apt to lose sight of the fact that man is an animal, that he cannot yet do without a body, and that a strong receptacle for the mind is better than a frail one." This fact has recently been emphasized, not only throughout the British Empire, but also in the United States, when large and sudden demands were made for men to engage in active warfare, that it was found that many of our young men were not able to comply with the standards of the War Office Department. It was not a case of young men lacking in intellect, but being found unsuitable even to assume the duties of a soldier for home service.

The following extracts from the report of Sir Wm. Taylor, Director-General of the R.A.M.S., as also extracts from the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting of Great Britain, indicate the physical condition of the young men of that country:—

"Only two out of five men enlisting remain in the army as effective soldiers at the end of two years' service, or 60 per cent. of the men offering themselves for enlistment are physically unfit for service. The want of physique thus shown to exist with regard to a large section of the community, is not only serious from its military aspect, it is serious also from its civil standpoint, for if these men are unfit for military service, what are they good for? As Lauder Brunton says: "Poor in physique as they all are, and poor in mental capacity and power of application, as many of them must be, what becomes of them? Many of them probably marry girls as weak as themselves and have children, some of them go to swell the lists of infant mortality, some joint the criminal classes, while others grow up more weak and incompetent than their parents.' "

The general deterioration of the physique of the working classes from which recruits must always be drawn, is causing much anxiety.

"From 1893 to 1902, 679,703 recruits were medically examined, and of this number 34.6 per cent. (234,912) were rejected as medically unfit for service, and 0.9 per cent. (5,849) broke down within three months after enlistment, while 2.1 per cent. (14,259) were discharged as invalids before completing two years of service; and as Sir F. Maurice says, as 60 per cent. are rejected of those who offer themselves to the recruiting officers, the number turned away must be appallingly large"; and what can we say of their physical condition—just think of it—only 25 per cent. of those willing to enter the regular service of the British army are found physically fit for service, the remaining 75 per cent. were rejected for being "under chest measurements," "under height measurements," and "under weight," as well as for "decay of teeth." All of which clearly indicate the operation of agencies antagonistic to a healthy, physical development.

So alarmed at the statistics presented have the leading men of that country become, that the National League for Physical Education has been formed under the Presidency of Sir Lauder Brunton, and amongst other pro-

posals made by him is the reduction of each hour of study to 40 or 45 minutes, the remaining 15 or 20 minutes of each hour to be devoted to play and physical drill.

We have perhaps not reached the same serious condition of affairs in Ontario as apparently exists in England; but we are certainly confronted with the fact that gradually our rural population is becoming urban, with the inevitable result that physical degeneration must sooner or later ensue.

Turning again to the child, we may briefly discuss the effects upon him of physical exercise. If a child of ordinary mental capacity were permitted to live in the association of educated people without systematic teaching of any kind, we would naturally expect when he reached manhood some intellectual development. The knowledge would have been gained by observation, experience and example. To be brief, he would be imperfectly developed mentally. What is true of the mental child is precisely true of the physical. We can leave neither the one nor the other to "nature," for he is not born into, nor does he ever live in, a natural condition. There are ever present the evils of environment. Therefore, "to leave a child to his own devices when not engaged in school work, is not to provide him with a sound or efficient education of the body."

What, then, are the effects of such an education upon the child? First, those upon the body.

1. Increase of size and muscle. 2. Strengthening of his tendons. 3. Increases size and strength of bones. 4. Invigorates respiration. 5. Augments size of thorax. 6. Increases size of heart. 7. Accelerates circulation. In short, exercise means "growth and functional vigor and the maintenance of a high standard of organic life," and the truth of these statements has been demonstrated by many. An interesting case is that given by Lord Brabazon, in a paper in "Open spaces and Physical Education," read before the Sanitary Institution at York, 1886, which gives a report of the effects of six months' drill and gymnastic training given to twelve boys in the Much Wenlock National School from August 21, 1871, to February 26, 1872, when it was found that the average chest increase for drill was only eleven-twenty-fourths of an inch while the combined training of drill and gymnastics gave an increase of 1 5-6 inches.

In addition to these organic improvements, it is found that "he who has been well trained physically possesses not only a complete, but an intelligent use of his muscles. His movements are powerful and under absolute control, are precise, and capable of the freest and most elaborate adjustment."

When the exercise is carefully systematized and is both regular and moderate, it stimulates the circulation both of the body and of the brain and cerebral movements are materially aided; besides this, the general health is improved, the strength is increased and the capabilities for mental work enhanced.

Having briefly considered the effects of physical education upon the child, I would next refer to the chief elements of Physical Education:—

(a) The exercises should be carefully devised, systematically arranged, and suitably graduated.

(b) They should be carried out under guidance, and with suitable and efficient apparatus.

(c) The time for the exercise should be carefully selected.

(d) The exercise should, if possible, be taken in the open air, or in a large and well ventilated room, and the subjects properly clad.

From a consideration of these four elements, it is quite apparent that this branch of education cannot be carried out under the present staff of teachers.

A new staff of teachers must be employed, who could be engaged partly, from the various officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps of the Militia of Canada, and from those who wish to qualify for commissions or certificates of instruction from the Infantry School, they being required after training at the various military schools, to put in a certain period of time instructing the boys of our schools. Further, this staff of teachers can be considerably augmented by the undergraduates of all our Universities who should give some of their spare time to this branch of education, so that in turn they may be able to give some service to the State by instructing our boys and girls. By some such method the work could be carried on with small cost, and greater efficiency would accrue to militia officers of all ranks. The officers of the permanent corps should constitute the permanent staff of instructors, they to have the supervision of detailing instructors either to different sections or schools, as the case may be.

The time for physical drill should certainly be taken from the present school hours, and I fully agree with the suggestion of Sir Laudon Brunton that at least 15 minutes off each hour should be given either to sport or drill, both of which should be carried on as far as possible in the open air. In this country, where buildings are necessary during the winter months, the rooms should be well lighted, roomy, well ventilated and warmed.

So far my remarks have been directed to physical drill during the school periods; but there is every year in the schoolboy's life a vacation during the months of July and August, when the opportunity is afforded for the gathering of the boys in camps on somewhat similar lines to those adopted by the "Boys' brigade." While in attendance at these camps, the time of the boys should be divided up between military drill, physical exercise, rifle practice, boating, swimming, and sport generally, and all under the careful supervision of qualified instructors. I can imagine no better training ground for the youth of our country than the well-regulated camps of instruction where physical instruction can be given to its fullest extent and under the best sanitary conditions.

The cost of this branch of education would be comparatively small if a system such as suggested is followed out. The maintenance of camps of instruction would be less than the present cost of militia camps, and all expenses should, I think, be borne by the Dominion authorities, the Provinces being paid a per capita grant according to efficiency. This suggestion may at first seem to be going too far, but under this system the Militia Department would be saved a great portion of the cost it now incurs in trying to train those of maturer years in similar work; and it can never reach the same standard of efficiency so long as it begins training at the period of life when the youth is least adapted by nature to receive it. For the improvement of ourselves as a nation physically and mentally some such system of instruction as outlined must be adopted.

Second Quarterly Report of Secretary, (1904).

C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Your Secretary has much pleasure in presenting this the First Quarterly Report for the year 1904.

Quarterly Returns of Contagious Diseases.

The prevalence of contagious disease during the three months ending March 31st, is shown by the returns received from the Division Registrars of the Province, in the following table, which for purposes of comparison contains both the case and mortality returns for the year 1903 for the same period.

	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904
Smallpox	523	192	15	1
Scarlatina	1,565	865	298	49
Diphtheria	938	938	110	148
Measles	.....	112	15	5
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	22	29
Typhoid	185	89	63	55
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	560	564

It is particularly gratifying to note the marked decrease in the number of cases of scarlatina and smallpox during the quarter, as compared with those of the preceding year, and, what is of still greater moment ,the reduced mortality in both diseases: there were in the quarter 700 less cases, or a reduction of the case incident of 44.72 per cent., and in smallpox the reduction of 331 cases represent a decrease of 63.28 per cent., as compared with the first quarter of 1903. With the decrease in the number of cases there has been a marked subsidence in the virulence of the type of the case, mortality having fallen from 18.46 per cent. to 5.66 per cent.

A peculiar feature of the returns is the stationery condition of Diphtheria, 938 cases having been reported in each of the corresponding quarters, with, however, an increased death rate this year, the mortality in 1903 having been 11.72 per cent., while for 1904 it has been 15.77 per cent.

Non-Notification of Typhoid Fever

As indicated in my previous report, there is a disregard on the part of physicians generally, to section 89 of the Public Health Act, which requires notification to the Local Board of Health or the M. H. O. within 24 hours of each case of typhoid fever. This is clearly shown by a comparison of figures as found in the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Hospitals, with those of this Board for 1903.

There were treated in the Hospitals of the Province 1918 cases, while only 1,012 were reported to this office, with 298 deaths. It must be noted that these deaths are included in the total number of cases, although as a rule where Division Registrars report deaths from this disease they never give the number of cases, thus clearly indicating that the first intimation usually received of the disease being present in a municipality, is the death no-

tice. As the Committee on Epidemics has a report to make upon this subject, I will not discuss the question further than to point out the confusion which exists in the minds of many physicians in regard to notification and placarding, and would wish to emphasize the fact that the two are not synonymous. Section 89 of the Public Health Act required the physician to notify within twenty-four hours of each case of the disease, but Section 90 gives discretionary powers to the M. H. O. or Local Board of Health, as to what means shall be adopted in a municipality for the protection of the public, and, further, By-law 17, Schedule B, Rule 1, provides for the M. H. O. or Secretary of each Local Board of Health providing physicians with blank forms on which to report cases of typhoid fever, and Rule 4, while it requires the placarding of a house within six hours for scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera and whooping cough, does not mention typhoid fever, which fact clearly indicates that this Board, while it requires notification, does not consider placarding necessary in this disease at least. Incidentally, I would point out that the law requires both in whooping cough, although the law is followed out more in the breach than in the observance.

Need for Notification of Tuberculosis.

Before leaving the subject of the notification of contagious diseases, I would draw attention to the need of a system of notification of cases of Tuberculosis. For some years voluntary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been practiced by some of the English Boards, and the result of this experiment, together with the conclusions arrived at by the several Medical Officers of Health are most interesting and instructive.

Arthur Newsholm, M. O. H., Brighton, reports as follows on four and one-half-year's experience:

Year.	No. of Cases Notified	No. of deaths of Pulmonary Phthisis.
1899	113	180
1900	105	173
1901	153	164
1902	224	14
1903	165	103

from which figures he reasons that over 30 per cent. of the total cases are officially notified.

H. R. Kenwood, M. O. H. of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington, states that two years of the voluntary system in London has achieved much good, but there is great need for the adoption of further measures. In 1902 there was received one notification for every 2,000 of the population, whereas there must have been at least ten times as many cases. He presents the following illustration as indicating the paramount importance of preventative measures as compared with curative. Among (the poorer class of sufferers who are voluntarily notified):

Those dead at time of first visit	8 per cent.
Those dead within one year of notification	46 per cent.
Those dead within two months of notification	33 per cent.
Those dead within three months of notification	37 per cent.
Those dead within one year of notification	46 per cent.

Of the remaining cases, 10.5 per cent. had left the borough and could not be traced, and only six per cent. of all those notified had at any time been admitted to sanatoria or special hospitals.

Jas. Niven, M. O. H., Manchester, states that the City Council of that city adopted a system of voluntary notification, and although he does not give any figures, yet his report is full of instances of good work being done under this system. He says: "There appears to be little doubt that the administrative work now being steadily pursued in Manchester is producing a decided effect."

The system pursued in these municipalities and the objects aimed at are very similar in character, they may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The notified patient is interviewed and exact details are obtained as to duration of illness, possible sources of infection, places of residence, habits, etc.

2. Instruction as to personal precautions, etc., both verbal and printed.

3. A careful sanitary inspection is made of each house in which the phthisical patient lives.

4. The patient's room is cleansed and disinfected and on vacation of premises or death of the patient this is always done.

5. The gratuitous supply of disinfectant when necessary or advisable.

6. Periodic visits to see if the precautions advised are carried out.

7. Advantage is taken of the information gathered with respect to the occupation of the patients, to communicate with masters of factories and workshops with a view to having notices posted with regard to expectoration.

8. And in some instances where the "Borough or Municipal Sanatarium" exists, patients are admitted for a month or two into such institution as their means of livelihood will permit.

The following being the chief advantages of such a short sanatarium treatment, viz.:

(a) Improvement of the patient's health.

(b) During absence from home the same could be cleansed, and the family freed for a time from infection.

(c) The patient would have received instructions and become trained in the essentials necesary to prevent infection of others.

These, and many other minor advantages which will suggest themselves to a student of the question, are the result of a voluntary notification which have accrued only to a small percentage of the population of these municipalities, it is little to be wondered at that there is a wide and well-grounded feeling that this makeshift method should give way to one more wide reaching in extent and one that will bring all cases under the notice of the local health authorities, whereby greater exactness will be secured in all that pertains to Tuberculosis.

It has been objected to that the term "compulsory notification" as applied to "Tuberculosis" is objectionable, and Clifford Allbut has suggested the term "systematic notification," as by doing so there would be removed from the minds of the public the details which at present surround the term when applied to scarlet fever, smallpox and other of the acute contagious diseases, especially quarantine and placarding, and thus the very object we wish to attain will be thwarted by the concealment of cases.

The fact must not be lost sight of that while Tuberculosis may be classed as a contagious disease, yet it differs from the others in this respect:

1st. The apparently longer incubation period.

2nd. The long average duration of the disease.

3rd. The facility with which infection can be limited, hence the preventative measures suitable for the efficient handling of the acute exanthemata are not in every particular applicable to Tuberculosis. Certain it is the crowded home is now and for a long time will remain the only place available for

the larger number of tuberculosis patients, and as these must be considered the chief centres for the spread of the disease, it is apparent that some system adopted whereby local authorities generally may (1st) become notified of the tubercular patient, and, having received the notice, that they (2nd) be authorized to institute preventative measures to safeguard the general public, and (3rd) provide if necessary for the patient.

Jas. Niven, M. O. H., Manchester, referring to the good results following the administrative work under voluntary notification, says: "But there are two directions in which its value could be greatly increased. One is compulsory notification, the other is the provision of isolation hospital for infective cases more or less advanced, to which, in the judgment of the M. O. H., they can be removed when they are a source of danger."

Drs. Kenwood and Taylor, writing on this subject in London, advocate the following provisions:

1. Compulsory notification of all cases by the medical practitioner in attendance.

2. Power on the part of the sanitary authority to insist on isolation at home or in hospital, for so long a time as necessary.

3. Expressly stated powers to insist on the cleansing and disinfection of premise whenever necessary, and on the invariable disinfection of sputum.

They add: "An economic error is committed by any community which erects institutions for the treatment of what are, generally speaking, the less dangerous cases, with at best a poor prospect of cure, while doing nothing for the isolation of the more dangerous cases, which may be responsible for the infection of many fresh units, for there is no malady to which the dictum "prevention is better than cure" applies more aptly.

The only enactments which make notification compulsory are, so far as I am aware, (1) the recent measure approved by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, which grants that power to the municipality of Sheffield.

(2) The law of the Province of Quebec, which requires notification within 24 hours of each case when it reaches the stage of suppuration and expectoration, it is as follows:

Article 50. Whenever the head of any household or of any establishment whatever ascertains that any person dwelling in his home or in the establishment under his control has tuberculosis, which has reached the stage of suppuration and expectoration, he shall within twenty-four hours notify the same to the municipal sanitary authority of the locality in which he resides, or has his establishment.

Article 51. Wherever any physician ascertains that any person whom he is called on to visit is infected with any of the diseases set forth in Article 50, such a physician shall, within 24 hours, give notice thereof to the municipal sanitary authorities of the locality in which such diseased person may be.

Article 52. The notification given by one of the persons obliged to give the same, exempts the others from giving it.

(3) In New York City a system of voluntary notification was instituted by the Department of Public Health in 1894, which was extended to 1897, since which date all institutions and physicians have been required to report cases, and a report from that city on the question recently states that:

"The reports from institutions are practically completed, and the compliance of physicians though still far from universal, is steadily increasing, and last year more than 13,000 new cases were reported.

In this connection I cannot do better than quote the resolution on the subject, passed at the Eleventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Brussels in 1903.

"That the prophylaxis against tuberculosis is more especially the duty of the public authorities by means of a rigorous application of the laws and by regulations concerning the salubrity of habitations; by means of the police sanitary measures prescribed by the laws; by means of severe legislation on over-pressure and the duration of the hours of labor (in regard to which it is very desirable that there should be an international agreement; and finally by extending the communal, cantonal, or district by-laws, which would be inspired by the local necessities and the interests of the benefit societies and trades."

In this Province, with an annual death roll of over 2,000 from tuberculosis, and untold thousands in various stages of the disease, I am of the opinion it is proper this Board should consider the adoption of some system of notification and registration of all cases of tuberculosis, and further, it should urge upon the Local Boards of Health the great necessity that exists for the erection of Municipal Sanatoria for the treatment of advanced cases. There is great need for the Provincial Board to take the lead in this important question where heretofore philantropists and proprietory sanatorians have been forerunners. The question is primarily: 1st, Sanitary, 2nd, Economic, 3rd, Social, and for these reasons should demand our earnest attention.

Inspection for Contagious Disease.

During the quarter there have been many calls to visit municipalities for the purpose of diagnosing cases of suspected smallpox, and in every instance where possible I have complied with the request and assisted the local authorities. I find that the mild character of the disease, presenting as it does many atypical symptoms, considerable difficulty is still experienced by practitioners generally in arriving at a correct diagnosis. Of the several outbreaks, I would refer to that at Niagara Falls, where a lady attended a progressive euchre party when in the early eruptive stage, and although over 60 persons were exposed, only one person unsuccessfully vaccinated, and the only one not vaccinated after exposure, contracted the disease.

The outbreak amongst the students of the Ontario Agricultural College was due to a student who was exposed in some unknown manner to smallpox during vacation developing the disease in a mild form after his return to college. The disease in his case not being observed and running its course, with the result that four students were attacked. When it was thought that all danger had passed, a case of varioloid was reported, when I again made a personal examination of the students I found that another student who had been suffering from measles at the time of the first quarantine being imposed, developed smallpox between the time of his leaving the measles ward and a few days after the return of the first case from the smallpox hospital. This boy, although there were a number of pustules along the line of the hair, two in the ear, and one or two on the face, with many more on the wrists and body, was not observed, and he infected the student who had varioloid. As a precaution I insisted upon the examination of each student by the Medical Officer of the college for the period of one month. I might state that both students and employees were re-vaccinated.

Experimental Sewage Station.

I would suggest to the Board the necessity which exists for the establishment of at least one Experimental S. Sewage Station, at a point convenient to the Laboratory, the experiments conducted here, would enable this

assist the cities and towns of the Province in solving a question which is not only of vital importance from the sanitary standpoint, but is of untold economic value to the state. To initiate and carry on such a work would require an additional monetary grant, but I am satisfied its importance outweighs any objection that can be raised on this score.

Mr. K. F. Campbell, M. Inst. C. E., in a paper on Experimental Treatment of Sewage Containing Trade Waste at Huddersfield, England, read before the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, says:

"It is now generally recognized that an investigation into the character of the sewage must be made before a method for its purification is decided upon, and the importance of, and need for, constant and continual study of this question was expressed by the Eleventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Brussels on the following resolutions on Sewage and Sewage Treatment.

"That the divers processes for the biological purification of the sewage of towns and waste matters from manufacturing or industrial establishments are connected with all the general principles the application opens out a new and fruitful era in regard to the sanitation of towns and watercourses. Whenever engineers, hygienists, manufacturers, or municipalities have to deal with the problem of the purification of sewage and waste water from factories, etc., they should seek inspiration from the above processes, and may derive considerable benefit therefrom, and this whether they employ new bacteriological processes that are already known and applied.

That the separate system and the combined or mixed systems can each be usefully employed, according to the circumstances of the case. It is only after both methods have been carefully studied and compared in each particular instance, and when the advantages and the inconveniences of the systems as applied to the local peculiarities have been submitted to full examination, that the sanitary engineer will be able to and will be justified in attempting to formulate conclusions.

Miscellaneous.

Legal Decision. I have much pleasure in stating that the action brought against the Local Board of Health of the Town of Brockville and this Board, as represented by your Inspector, has after many delays been finally settled. A Miss Raycroft entered action in 1902, claiming $2,000 damages by reason of her having smallpox. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: A case of smallpox occurred in the house of Mr. McLaren where Miss Raycroft was a domestic. At the request of both Mr. McLaren and the local authorities, I was sent there by Dr. Bryce, found the family in quarantine, confirmed the diagnosis previously given by Drs. Cornell and McAuley. On making further enquiries as to the course of infection I discovered that Miss R. had been ill about three weeks previously and had a rash, which rash upon examination I declared was smallpox. As a result she went to Isolation Hospital with Mr. McLaren's boy, disquamation not being quite completed. Instead of the local authorities giving her several antiseptic baths, which would have cleaned her up, she was detailed to attend to a woman suffering from the disease in the semiconfluent form, and 16 or 18 days after admission she had an attack of varioloid so mild in character that she was discharged from the hospital twelve days after the onset.

The case came to trial before Justice Street last February. After hearing the case of plaintiff, his Honor dismissed the jury and ordered a nonsuit.

The second case is that tried before Chief Justice Falconbridge, being action brought by the proprietor of an hotel in Ridgetown against the L. B.

of H. for damages by reason of the M. H. O. keeping his place of business closed while smallpox patients were treated therein, instead of being removed to a hospital. If this rather remarkable judgment holds then, this Board should consider the advisability of changing the Act whereby the public are properly protected in similar cases in the future. The papers in this connection, together with the finding of the Judge, have already been submitted.

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis. At the request of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, I had the pleasure of attending this fourth annual meeting in Ottawa on April 20th and 21st ultimo. The attendance was the smallest yet registered, although delegates were present from B. C. and P. E. I. A most interesting paper was presented by Dr. Ravenal, of the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, on the relationship between Animal and Bovine Tuberculosis, the doctor detailed some of the experiments made by himself, and he stated that it was his opinion that the two forms were identical.

On the initiative of Dr. Fagan, Sec. of British Columbia Board of Health, it was decided to interview the Premier of the Dominion to request the Dominion Government to grant material aid to the several Provinces for the purpose of the erection of a Sanatoria. A large deputation preferred the request on Friday, 22nd. Sir Wilfrid expressed his sympathy with the movement, but stated that even if he were a born humanitarian, yet in his official capacity he was bound by the British North American Act, which relegated public health to the Provinces. He would, however, consult the Minister of Justice to ascertain if the Act could be stretched. In view of the small attendance at the meeting, it would be certainly wise for the Executive Council to consider holding the Annual Meeting at different cities in the Dominion.

Annual Report. The publication of the 22nd Annual Report will be somewhat delayed, owing to the destruction of the paper and type by the recent fire in this city, but I am pleased to say the MSS. being intact, no change will have to be made in the resetting.

Sanitary Inspectors. With the installing of the septic tank system and subsequent disposal of sewage by contact beds or otherwise in various towns and cities of the Province there arises the necessity of having the same placed in charge of properly skilled men, otherwise what is a good system will in the near future fall into disgrace, and perhaps call down upon it public criticism, simply for the reason that no intelligent man has been placed in charge of the same. To meet this want and also to assist municipalities in securing the services of intelligent Inspectors for the performance of sanitary duties, I would direct the attention of the Board to the fact that the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has for some years granted certificates for Inspectors of nuisances, etc., in Great Britain, and that recently centres for examination have been established in Sydney and Montreal, and I bring the subject before the Board for its consideration.

Bulletin. Before concluding I would suggest the wider distribution of the Bulletin by extending the mailing list to include all physicians in the Province—at present the issue is 2,000 monthly. To reach all those interested and to whom the paper should be sent would require the issue to be increased to 5,000 monthly. At the same time, I would suggest a slight reduction in size of the sheet with an increase to eight pages, or better still that the report be published quarterly.

Regulations re Unorganized Districts. At the close of the winter's work in the lumber camps I have the pleasure of stating that only two outbreaks of smallpox have occurred in the unorganized districts of the

Province during the winter of 1903-4, and in both instances the preventative measures adopted were carried out by the companies immediately concerned.

The employment of medical men, who devote their whole time to the work and who reside in the camps, is a growing feature in the evolution of camp sanitation, and is, I am pleased to state, meeting with the approval of the employees and is greatly appreciated by the employers.

The splendid results which have followed the introduction of the Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Teritories, by the Act of 1901, are strikingly shown in the case of W. & A. McArthur Co., Collin's Inlet, who in the winter of 1902, were put to considerable trouble and expense, through the breaking out of smallpox in one of their camps.

The medical officer of the company, Dr. M. H. Langs, reporting to the Department on the camps, states that:

"I beg to report that there are in the W. & A. McArthur Camps at Beaverstone, 384 men, 6 women and 8 children; and all these have given satisfactory evidence of recent successful vaccination—or have been vaccinated by us—except 5 men, of whom I am not certain. These five men are in our most remote camp—they came in here from French River since the New Year, and have hitherto escaped our inspection. I was speaking with the foreman of this particular camp this week, and the five men in question will be inspected, and if need be, vaccinated during the coming week, or they will be dismissed from the camps. The plan followed by this company during the present season, has been to require "vaccination protection" from all men, or dismiss them. We have kept a strict watch upon every man arriving at these camps, to avoid if possible, the introduction of any infection. The company is endeavoring to carry out these Regulations to the letter. Certainly the Regulations are enforced as well as they can be under the circumstances. We carry a stock of vaccine sufficient for any emergency, and should smallpox appear in any camp, every man in it would immediately be re-vaccinated and the camp quarantined. Furthermore, upon by recommendation, in addition to the hospital facilities of which I told you, the company have prepared four double-walled tents with stoves and furniture, ready to be pitched in any one of the five camps.

"Now I have the pleasure of reporting that our camps are quite free from smallpox or other contagious disease."

This report is most satisfactorily, and is certainly reassuring from the fact that in those camps where an honest endeavor is being made to enforce the Regulations, there is almost absolute protection to neighboring municipalities, and the men themselves are receiving medical care which hitherto has been unknown.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
Secretary.

Laboratory Report for the Quarter Ending January 31st, 1904.

By J. A. AMYOT, M.B.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

SIRS,—I have the honor to present you with the following condensed report of the work done in the laboratory of the Provincial Board during the quarter year ending March 31st, 1904.

Summary of Specimens Examined During January, February and March.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tubercu-lous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number per month.
	Release.		Diagno is.									
	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—		Chemical	Bacterial	
Jan. 95	7	20	34	32	15	68	4	14	6	15	17	217
Feb. 98	16	16	29	41	24	65	11	27	18	0	6	249
Mar. 104	22	19	24	34	42	87	10	20	19	8	26	311
	45	55	87	107	78	215	25	61	33	32	49	787
	100		194		293		86		38	81		

There follows, with the names of the municipalities from which the specimens came, a detailed table of the general character of the specimens, with special comments for each month.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for the quarter ending March 31st, 1904.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic swabs.				Tubercu-lous sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—		Chemi-cal.	Bac-terial.	
Algoma:												
Webbwood					1							1
Brant:												
Burford					1							1
Oshweken			1			1						2
Paris		2	1	5								8
Bruce:												
Kinloss						1						1
Kincardine						1						1
Lion's Head			7	3								10
Paisley			1		1	2						4
Port Elgin					1	1						2
Pinkerton						1						1
Tara					1	3						4
Underwood						1						1
Carleton:												
Carp						1						1
Metcalfe			1									1
Ottawa							1					1
Dufferin:												
Shelbourne								1				1
Elgin:												
Shedden				1								1
Essex:												
Belle River						1						1
Essex					1	2						3
Kingsville						2						2
McGregor								1				1
South Woodsley					2	1						3
Wheatley				1								1
Windsor						2						2
Frontenac:												
Kingston						3						3
Sharbot Lake						1						1

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic swabs.				Tuberculous sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number per month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
Grey:												
Durham					1							1
Meaford				1		2						3
Maxwell				1								1
Owen Sound				1		1						2
Rocklyn				1		1						2
Haldimand:												
Cayuga					1	1						2
Dunnville						5	1	2				8
Fisherville						1						1
Halton:												
Milton						1						1
Oakville			1								2	3
Huron:												
Clinton				1								1
Goderich						2						2
Seaforth				1								1
Hastings;												
Belleville	2		1			3						6
Bancroft						2						2
Frankfort						1						1
Marmora						1		2				3
Marlbank						1						1
Madoc					4							4
Shannonville						2						2
Stirling					1							1
Trenton						3						3
Kent:												
Blenheim						1						1
Chatham					3	8			1			12
Wallaceburg					1	3						4
Lambton:												
Arkona					1			1				2
Florence						1						1
Inwood					1							1
Sarnia			1			1	1					3
Thedford				1	1							2
Watford		4				1						5
Wilkesport		1		1		1						3
Lanark:												
Almonte					1							1
Lanark						1						1
Perth			1	3								4
Leeds and Grenville:												
Algonquin					1	3						4
Brockville	1					3		1	1			6
Frankville							1	1				2
Lyn			1									1
Lennox and Addington:												
Bath			1		1	1						3
Camden				1								1
Mountain Grove						1						1
Napanee	2				5	3						10
Newburgh						2						2
Yarker						2						2
Lincoln:												
Beamsville			1			1	1					3
Caistorville								14				1
Grimsby										2	2	4
Jordan		1		1		1						3
St. Catharines				2	5	8	1		1			17
Middlesex:												
Glencoe									1			1
London									2	18	14	34
Muskoka:												
Bracebridge				1	1	4						6
Huntsville	1	1	8	7	4	6						27
South River						1						1
Norfolk:												
Delhi					1							1
Simcoe				1	4	6		1				12
Vittoria					1							1
Northumberland and Durham:												
Bowmanville	2		1			1		1				5
Blackstock						1						1
Campbellford		1				1						2
Castleton						2						2
Cobourg				1		1		2				4
Millbrook			1									1
Orono									1			1
Port Hope			1	1		2					2	6

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic swabs.				Tubercu-lous sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
Ontario:												
Brooklin						2						2
Brougham						1						1
Bannington						1						1
Claremont						1						1
Oshawa								1				1
Pickering				2								2
Port Perry		1				2						3
Uxbridge			1	2	1	2						6
Whitby			1		3	1			1			6
Oxford:												
Ingersoll							1					1
Mt. Elgin				1								1
Plattsville						2						2
Tillsonburg										1	1	2
Woodstock						2		2	1			5
Parry Sound:												
Burk's Falls					2	1	1	2			2	8
Parry Sound				1				1				2
Powassan						1						1
Rosseau						1						1
Trout Creek						2						2
Peel:												
Alton						1						1
Woodhill						1						1
Perth:												
Fullarton						1						1
Mitchell			1									1
Stratford									3			3
Peterboro':												
Gooderham				1								1
Havelock			3	1		1		1		6	6	18
Norwood						3						3
Peterboro'		3	2	4	1	2						12
Westwood						1						1
Prince Edward:												
Picton				2								2
Renfrew:												
Arnprior					1							1
Calabogie						1						1
Cobden					1							1
Douglas		1		1		3						5
Eganville		1		1								2
Pembroke						1				2	2	5
Renfrew			1	1	2	3			1			8
Simcoe:												
Allandale			1			1		1				3
Barrie			1	3		2	3	3				12
Beeton	3	3										6
Bond Head												
Bradford								1				1
Churchill								2	1			3
Collingwood				1								1
Edgar				1	1	3						5
Orillia			3									3
Thornton						2						2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:						1						1
Dickinson's Landing						2						
Mountain			1			1						2
Osnabruck Centre						1						2
Victoria:												1
Fenelon Falls	1			2		2						5
Kinmount	11	2		1								14
Lindsay										2	4	6
Little Britain				1								1
Manilla					1							1
Oakwood					1	1						2
Waterloo:												
Baden				1								1
Berlin					1	2						3
Galt				1		3	1	3			1	9
Hespeler						2						2
New Dundee				1								1
New Hamburg	1		1									2
Preston						2			1			3
Waterloo								1				1
Wellesley			1									1

Report of Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health,—Concluded.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria swabs.				Tuberculous sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—	Plus.	—		Chemical.	Bacterial.	
Welland:												
Brown's Nurseries										1	1	2
Fenwick					1							1
Niagara Falls		1	1	1		2						5
Port Colborne									1			1
Ridgeway			1	2								3
Thorold						1						1
Welland						1						1
Wellington:												
Alma						1						1
Erin					1			4	1			6
Fergus					2	2						4
Guelph	3	6	2	4		1		3				22
Harriston		3	1									4
Moorefield						1						1
Morrison				1								1
Palmerston				1		2		1				4
Wentworth:												
Dundas						2		2				4
Freelton						1		1				2
Hamilton	2	4	3	1		1	2		1			14
York:												
Aurora	3	2	2		1	1						9
Bracondale	2	1	1			1						5
East Toronto			1									1
Eglington			1									1
Markham						1						1
Mimico			2			1	1					4
Richmond Hill					1	3						4
Schomberg					1							1
Toronto	3	7	12	21	7	10	8	14	16		12	110
Toronto Jct	3	6	5	4	1	3	1					23
Weston	4	4	8	8			2	2				28
Totals												787

Three important bits of work were begun during the past quarter, viz., an examination in a tentative way of canned fruits and vegetables and of jams to look for preservatives, poisonous metals, flavorings, adulterations and fillers, also a systematic daily examination was begun of the Toronto city water, and also an investigation into the values of certain antiseptics and methods used in the sterilization of cutting instruments.

JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.,
Director of Laboratory.

Reports of Committees of Board

AS PRESENTED AT MEETING HELD MAY 4th AND 5th, 1904.

Report No. 1 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage, Re New Proposal for the Sewerage System of the Town of Oshawa.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Sewerage begs to report as follows:—

The approval of the Board having been asked by the Commissioners of the Town of Oshawa for the system which has for its object the emptying of the sewage into a small creek which flows to the east of the said town in preference to the system submitted to this Board on February 7th, 1901, by the then engineer in charge, Mr. Speakman, which had an outlet to the west into the Oshawa Creek, which plan was approved of under conditions as stated in the minutes of the Board under date of February 7th, 1901, which conditions are herein cited.

Your Committee begs to report that after a careful consideration of the question, and upon reports made by two of its members who have visited the town, consulted with the Commissioners and gone over the ground in company with the Engineer, Mr. Chipman, that the Board should reaffirm its approval of the general principles contained in its resolution of February 7th, 1901, as follows:

Moved by Dr. Oldright, seconded by Dr. Bryce, that the Board, having examined the plans and heard the statement of the engineer to the effect that provision can be made for sufficiently purifying the effluent from the main sewer of the proposed system of sewerage of Oshawa; and that it will be discharged into a creek with a constant flow of at least 5,000,000 gallons daily, does approve of the scheme; and is of the opinion that the difficulty of safely disposing of the sewage by the alternative eastern outlet, would be much greater and more expensive.

That the plan for the disposal of the sewage in the creek to the west be approved of:

1. On the ground of much less expense in construction than the pipe to the east, with a continued drain to the lake necessary to carry the effluent from the filter-beds.

2. That the levels make it possible to arrange for a septic tank and filter-beds to the west.

3. That the convenience of supervision will be much greater in the west than in the east outlet.

The Board further desires it to be understood that in approving of the disposal of the town sewage in this manner, the Municipality of the Town of Oshawa must at all times maintain a degree of purification of the sewage satisfactory to the Provincial Board of Health, and that the Council assumes the responsibility for any neglect on the part of the municipality.

Further, that as a condition of the approval of this system of sewerage, a Town By-Law providing a Plumbing By-law, similar to that passed by the Provincial Board of Health in 1897, be adopted and enforced by the Town Council.

The Committee would now recommend that the Board do not approve of the proposition to discharge the sewage of the town into the eastern creek or water channel in the manner proposed, that is, an open ditch, even after the passage of the sewage through a septic tank.

The objections to the scheme now proposed in connection with the eastern outlet are:

(a) The smallness of the creek. We saw it under the exceptionally favorable circumstances that there had been two days' rain a couple of days before, and in the spring season, and even at this time it seemed to us, upon observing the stream where it passed through a narrow chasm at the rate of two or three feet per second, that it could be made to pass through an eight-inch pipe.

(b) The swamp and boggy nature of the ground through which the sewage would flow before it reached the outlet into the lake. In places the water was so spread out that it appeared to lose itself in morass, and the current to be almost imperceptible.

(c) The probability which exists of this becoming a nuisance to the neighborhood may be readily inferred from the above description of the present watercourse. It has been proposed to remedy this by straightening and ditching, but it will readily be seen that even with this improvement there is not enough water even now, much less in the dry season, to sufficiently dilute the sewage to prevent its becoming a nuisance. And even if the whole watercourse were acquired by the Municipality of Oshawa, there would still remain the nuisance of pollution of the air far beyond the limits of the property so acquired.

(d) If it be desired by the Municipality of Oshawa to carry the sewage down to the lake in a closed pipe or sewer, there can be no objection from a sanitary standpoint, and this alternative would be an improvement on the emptying of the sewage into the Oshawa Creek or western channel.

It should be further stated that so far as the Committee on Sewerage and Disposal of Sewage is aware, the scheme of water supply for the town has not been submitted to the Provincial Board of Health. The attention of the Board is drawn to the fact that at the time when the disposal of the sewage was discussed in 1901, the question of water supply from springs north of the town was considered.

If it is now intended to take the water supply from Lake Ontario, the question of the relative positions of the sewage outlet and the water intake, and the means to be adopted to protect the character of the water supply has still to be considered.

This question has not been referred to your Committee, and no data was given us, and we have not dealt with it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Wm. Oldright,
Alex. Thompson,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Adopted May 6th, 1904.

Report No. 2 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage, Re the Proposed Extension of Port Hope Sewerage System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs to report as follows on the proposed extension of the sewerage system of the Town of Port Hope, as submitted in the accompanying plans:

The proposed extensions are a continuation of the present sewerage system of the town, and along the lines approved by this Board upon the report made by the Committee on Sewerage, May 28th, 1903.

Approval is now asked for the construction of a six-inch sewer on both Church and Baldwin Streets, the length being 500 feet, and the cost approximately $200.

The main sewer on Walnut Street was constructed last year, and was during construction sunk lower than was at first intended, so as to permit of the building of sewers on Baldwin and Church Streets.

It is also proposed to construct a six-inch sewer on King Street, from the ridge at Shaw Street north to Ward Street, and along Ward Street southwest from Hope Street to Mill Street, thence to Smith's Creek, with sewers also on Princess and Armour Streets, as shown in the plan.

The total length of these sewers will be 1,500 feet, and the cost approximately will be $400.

It is proposed that sewers be built by private citizens under authority of the Town Council and the supervision of the Street Surveyor.

It is recommended that the approval of the Board be granted subject to the usual provisions and safeguards as stated in the Report date May 28th, 1903.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 3 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re Berlin Sewage.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee is much gratified from a perusal of Report and papers to see that the Local Board is taking active steps to improve the sanitary situation, but feels that, being under the jurisdiction or oversight of the Courts, the matter is thereby removed for the time being from the jurisdiction of the Provincial Board of Health, and it recommends that this view be presented to the Commissioners and other municipal authorities of Berlin, with the assurance, however, that the Board continues to take a warm and sympathetic interest in the working out of the sewage problems of that town, and is prepared to give any assistance that may be compatible with the view expressed, and to co-operate with the aforesaid authorities as soon as the Courts have made their deliverance or requested such co-operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT,
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 4 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the Proposed Draining of the Brown House, Aylmer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee is of the opinion that before the Board gives its approval to any such plan as submitted, where the future sanitation

of a town may, and probably will, be gradually involved, the municipal authorities should submit the same as part of some general plan, with all the data accurately prepared and stated which are necessary for the intelligent consideration of the same, and, therefore, recommend that the application be referred back to the Town Clerk of Aylmer for such action to be taken.

WM. OLDRIGHT,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Epidemics.

ON TYPHOID FEVER AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Ontario Provincial Board of Health:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee of Epidemics wish to draw your attention to the fact which is being more emphasized each month that there exists an almost entire disregard for those sections of the Public Health Act, which require that each and every case of typhoid fever (enteric) should be notified.

The sections of the Act relating to the notification of this disease are as follows:

86. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever he shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided by sub-section 2 of section 115) within twenty-four hours, give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health, or the Medical Health Officer, or by a communication addressed to him duly mailed within the above time specified, and in case there is no M. H. O., then to the Secretary of the Local Board of Health, either at his office or by communication as aforesaid. R. S. O., 1887, c. 205, s. 77.

89. Whenever any physician knows that any person whom he is called on to visit is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and cholera, such physician shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided by subsection 2 of section 115) within 24 hours give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health or Medical Health Officer of the municipality in which such diseased person is, and in such manner as is directed by rules 2 and 3 of section 17 of schedule B, R. S. O., 1887, c. 205, s. 80.

It is therefore quite evident that the Public Health Act requires that both the householder and physician in charge of a case of typhoid fever shall notify the local health authorities of each case within 24 hours, and for this purpose it is the duty of each Local Board of Health, either through its Health Officer or Secretary, to provide each medical practitioner in its municipality with blank forms, upon which to report any case. (Rule 1, sec. 17, schedule B, R. S. O.)

To remove misapprehension respecting the outcome of the notification of typhoid fever, should any such exist in the minds of members of Local Boards of Health or medical practitioners, your Committee deem it advisable to state that while the Public Health Act requires the householder and attending physician to report a case of typhoid fever, the Local Board of Health is not required to placard the house in which a person sick with this disease is lying. According to Rule 4, section 17, schedule B., R. S. O., placarding is required for scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera, or whooping cough, but it is not considered necessary for typhoid fever. Primary notification of typhoid fever by the householder and attending physician to the Local Board of

Health, and secondary notification by the latter to the Provincial Board of Health are required for the following reasons:

First. That inquiries may be instituted at an early date to discover the cause of the disease, such inquiries relating chiefly to the investigation of the water and milk supplies used by the infected person.

Second. That preventive measures may be adopted.

Third. That trustworthy statistical facts giving information as to the prevalence of the disease, its type, mortality, etc., may be recorded.

In the Bulletin of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario for February, 1904, the following question is asked: Are typhoid fever cases reported? Replying to this question, the Bulletin states that the returns of typhoid fever by householders and physicians received during 1903 by the Provincial Board of Health amounted to only 1,012 cases. An extract is also taken from the statistics of typhoid fever given in the Annual Report of Dr. Chamberlain upon the Hospitals of Ontario, for 1903, which shows that 1,231 males and 687 females were treated for typhoid fever in the Ontario hospitals during the year.

Do the hospitals notify their cases of typhoid fever?

The figures just quoted show conclusively that they do not notify them. Now, admitting that an hospital is an excellent place in which to treat typhoid fever, a place which will not easily become a centre for the diffusion of that disease, the following facts also remain to be considered:

From the standpoint of hygiene, the Medical Health Officer of a municipality should learn the nature of the local conditions, which occasioned an attack of typhoid fever in a person living in his municipality, in order to exercise his preventive powers as promptly as possible.

A patient with typhoid fever is treated in some private house or in an hospital, either of which may be situated in the municipality in which the patient contracted the disease, or in another municipality of this Province. Should the patient be treated in a private house of the municipality in which the disease was contracted, single reports from the householder and attending physician will answer; if in an hospital, one from the medical superintendent would answer. If the patient is being treated in another municipality, similar reports would be called for, and, in addition, the Medical Health Officer of the municipality in which the patient is domiciled would also report to the Medical Health Officer of the municipality in which the patient was residing when he contracted typhoid fever. Notification of this nature would draw expert attention to the local conditions or circumstances which had occasioned the disease in question, and the Medical Health Officer of the municipality where the disease had occurred being informed of the possible source of the trouble would be placed in a position to exercise proper methods of prevention. There can be little doubt, therefore, that public health would benefit very much if such a system of notification were made obligatory, as the majority, if not all, of the cases of typhoid fever which occur in Ontario would be known, not only to the physicians or hospital superintendents who may have medical charge of them, but also to the Medical Health Officers of the municipalities to which they respectively belong.

It is reasonable to think that if superintendents of hospitals who have charge every year of a large number, perhaps the majority, of the typhoid fever cases in Ontario, were bound by law to notify these cases, in the way mentioned above, private medical practitioners would not be so likely to neglect their duty in this particular, but would learn to imitate so excellent an example.

Such a system of notification would inevitably lead to the extinguishment of unsuspected local conditions, which regularly produce typhoid fever, and

the irrelevancies which now exist between morbidity and mortality statistics of typhoid fever in Ontario would soon disappear.

Your Committee would, therefore, advise that the facts and figures embodied in this report should receive your careful consideration, and that any conclusions you may form relating to this matter should be drafted in the form of a circular and mailed as soon as possible to the Medical Health Officers, Local Boards of Health, medical superintendents of hospitals, asylums, etc., and to all the medical practitioners of this Province.

Your Committee would also advise that in the circular here referred to att ntion should be drawn to the fact that samples of drinking water are examined free at the Provincial Laboratory, and that persons desirous of having such examinations made should apply to Dr. J. A. Amyot, Bacteriologist of the Board, for properly sterilized bottles, in which the samples of water should be placed. Emphasis might also be given to the fact that physicians may forward samples of suspected blood to the laboratory in order to have the Widal test made.

It may be feared that the reporting of cases by medical superintendents of hospitals may cause reduplication, it being possible that physicians seeing the cases before admission to the hospitals may have already reported. The attention of Medical Health Officers would need to be drawn to this possibility, with the request that they look over the names of the persons reported to avoid re-duplication.

Your Committee also desire to draw your attention to a leaflet prepared by them and containing personal and general precautions suitable to prevent the spread of consumption. It is proposed to ask your endorsation of this leaflet, and if it is satisfactory to ask your permission to print copies for distribution throughout this Province. The following is the text of the leaflet:

Personal Precautions.

1. Consumption is contracted by taking into the system, chiefly through inhalation, the germ or microbe of the disease.

2. This germ is contained in the sputum or spit of the consumptive, and the minute droplets which he sprays into the air in coughing or sneezing. The germs may be inhaled directly through the air. When the sputum and droplets become dry they mingle with the dust, and, being inhaled with it, introduce the germs into the body, or the germs may be inhaled directly through the air.

3. The consumptive person, therefore, must not expectorate about the house or on the floor of any public building, cab, street car, railway carriage or other conveyance, nor on the street or other public place.

4. The consumptive must not expectorate anywhere except in a spittoon kept for the purpose, which spittoon should contain water, to which a disinfectant has been added, preferably a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, which is prepared by dissolving one ounce of carbolic acid in one imperial pint of hot water.

5. When absent from his own room, the consumptive should use a small, wide-mouthed bottle, with a carefully fitting cap (pocket spittoon), the contents of which when emptied should be destroyed and the receptacle carefully cleansed, being kept in boiling water for at least ten minutes.

6. A consumptive should not spit into a handkerchief, but, if not provided with spittoon, should use a piece of cloth or paper, which should be burned at the first opportunity.

7. Handkerchiefs, which may have been used, should be boiled one half hour before being washed.

8. Consumptives should not swallow their own phlegm as by so doing the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected.

9. Kissing by consumptives should be prohibited. When coughing, a consumptive patient should always hold a handkerchief in front of the mouth, and should avoid coughing in the direction of another person.

10. The greatest care should be taken to prevent the smearing of hands, face, clothing and bedclothes with the sputa. Should an accident of the kind happen, the parts should be immediately cleansed, and for this reason the clothing and wearing apparel of consumptives should be thoroughly disinfected before being used by others.

11. A consumptive should not hold a situation in which he is required to handle the food or wearing apparel of others.

12. A room occupied by a consumptive should not be swept or dusted. Such few floor rugs as are used should be frequently taken up and exposed to the sunlight, and also disinfected at intervals. They should, on no account, be shaken, beaten or swept. In cleaning such rooms wet cloths must be used to wipe the floor, woodwork, windows, furniture, etc., and these cloths should be frequently boiled. These rooms should be thoroughly cleansed at least once a month, in addition to the daily cleaning.

13. On a room being vacated by a consumptive, it should be thoroughly and completely disinfected. The wall paper (if any) should be removed, and the walls, ceiling and floor well washed with a disinfecting solution and well aired.

14. Special sets of spoons, forks, knives, plates, cups, etc., should be kept for the exclusive use of each person affected, and these articles should be placed for a few minutes in boiling water before being washed.

15. Milk and other articles of diet should not be permitted to stand in the bedroom of a consumptive; they should be brought to him in only such quantities as are required for immediate use.

General Precautions.

1. The special measures required for producing conditions destructive to the virulence of tubercle bacilli which may have found lodgment in a house, are, fortunately, those best calculated to preserve and improve the health of the inmates.

2. These are air, light, sunshine and dryness, which, while they aid in rendering individuals able to resist the establishment of the germ of the disease, at the same time are most destructive to its vitality.

3. Ventilation by means of fresh air is most important for the preservation of the health of children, as well as adults, fresh air preventing the development and spread of consumption. Ventilation is essential in factories, workshops, offices and houses, particularly when the air of such places is associated with gaseous fumes and fine dust.

4. The breath from the lungs contains foul organic matter, which becomes poisonous if rebreathed. Hence the air of living and sleeping rooms, work shops, schools, churches and public vehicles should be quickly changed, otherwise persons breathing it become weakened, and thus may become predisposed to consumption.

5. Overcrowding is both dangerous and injurious to health, and should be avoided.

6. Windows should be made to open to the external air, they should be kept open day and night sufficiently to provide for a continuous supply of fresh air, but injurious draughts should be avoided.

7. Open spaces around buildings are necessary for the access of fresh air.

8. Rooms, staircases and passages should be frequently flushed with air by opening windows and doors. This rule applies equally to churches, school rooms, factories, hotels, public halls, as well as to the homes of consumptives.

9. All rooms should be kept clean, otherwise the air can never be pure. Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are essential for the prevention as well as the cure of the disease.

10. To protect against the germs of tuberculosis, as found in both meat and milk, these articles of diet should be subjected to a temperature of at least 180 degrees F. (60 C.). The former should be well cooked through, and the latter should be heated to at least 140 degrees F. or sterilized.

11. All bed linen and body linen should be disinfected before being sent to the wash.

12. The clothing, wearing apparel and other effects of a consumptive should either be destroyed or disinfected by superheated steam before being used by another.

13. Never put coins, articles of the toilet or other small objects in your mouth. Do not use a pipe, wind instrument or implement which goes to the mouth that has been in use by any other person.

14. The extent to which outdoor exercise and fresh air should be indulged in should be regulated by the physician in charge, as also the character of clothing to be worn and the daily dietary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Cassidy,
Wm. Oldright,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Reports of Contagious Diseases

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1904.

By G. B. LINDSAY, Chief Clerk.

The great reduction in cases and deaths of smallpox and scarlet fever for the first six months of this year as compared with the same period last year is most gratifying.

The number of smallpox cases reported for the six months a year ago was 741, against 274 for the same period this year, or a reduction of 63.0 per cent., while the deaths dropped from 19 to 2.

The returns of scarlet fever show a similar condition, there being 2,548 cases, as against 1,290 cases, or 50 per cent. of a decrease, and the deaths show a greater decline, being 452 to 71, or 83.9.

Diphtheria cases remain much the same, being 1,537 and 1,568 for the respective periods, while deaths increased from 186 to 241, or 30 per cent.

Typhoid fever deaths have increased from 114 to 126, and the increase from deaths from tuberculosis is somewhat greater, being 44.

THE SECOND QUARTER the case decrease in smallpox in the second quarter of this year is 56.6, and scarlet fever 50.8, deaths, 55.1 per cent.

Diphtheria shows 32.8 case decrease, and 37.1 per cent. death decrease.

The returns of typhoid show an apparent case decrease of 32.3, and death increase of 13.6 per cent., but as a great number of typhoid cases are not reported, the case decline does not represent the true condition of affairs.

Tuberculosis increased from 564 to 642, but this may in part be due to the returns of Division Registrars being more accurately made.

The deaths from all causes for the first quarter is 6,948, and for the second quarter 6,523, or a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

Returns of cases and deaths for six months ending June 30th, 1904.

Months.	Small-pox.		Scarla-tina.		Diph-theria.		Measles.		Whoop-ing Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuberc-losis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Population reporting.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			
January	103	....	380	24	382	58	32	2	25	7	39	23	179	179	2,200	13.1	2,013,648 92
February	41	1	251	13	289	42	41	1	36	16	60	18	185	185	2,332	14.4	1,924,976 88.8
March	48	....	234	12	267	48	39	2	45	6	65	18	200	200	2,416	15.1	1,917,081 87.1
	192	1	865	49	938	148	112	5	106	29	164	59	564	564	6,948		
April	33	....	161	10	169	28	98	7	26	7	29	20	219	219	2,290	13.7	1,998,269 91
May	10	....	128	7	204	29	107	2	4	3	42	32	227	227	2,331	13.7	2,038,083 93
June	40	1	136	5	257	36	41	1	46	9	40	15	212	196	1,902	11.2	2,030,857 93
	83	1	425	22	630	93	246	10	76	19	111	67	658	642	6,523		

Copy of Circular Sent to Medical Men

RE NON-NOTIFICATION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid Fever—its Non-Notification and the Necessity Which Exists for a Compliance with the Law Which Requires Notification Within Twenty-Four Hours.

The fact is being more emphasized each month that there exists an almost entire disregard for those sections of the Public Health Act which require that each and every case of typhoid fever (enteric) should be notified.

The sections of the Act relating to the notification of this disease are as follows:

86. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or typhoid fever, he shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided in sub-section 2 of section 115) within twenty-four hours give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health, or to the Medical Health Officer of the district in which he resides, and such notice shall be given either at the office of the Medical Health Officer or by a communication addressed to him and duly mailed within the time specified, and in case there is no Medical Health Officer, then to the Secretary of the Local Board of Health, either at his office or by communication as aforesaid. R. S. O., 1887, c. 205, s. 77.

89. Whenever any physician knows that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, or cholera, such physician shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided by sub-section 2 of section 115) within twenty-four hours give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health, or Medical Health Officer of the municipality in which such diseased person is, and in such manner as is directed by Rules 2 and 3 of Section 17 of Sched. B., R. S. O., 1887, c. 205, s. 80.

It is, therefore, quite evident the Public Health Act requires that both the householder and the physician in charge of a case of typhoid fever shall notify the local health authorities of each case within twenty-four hours, and for this purpose it is the duty of each Local Board of Health, through either its Health Officer or Secretary, to provide each medical practitioner with six blank forms upon which to report any case. See By-law 17.

The fact that it is statutory to report all cases of typhoid fever does not imply that it is necessary to placard the house in which it exists, for according to the same by-law, Rule 4, placarding is only required for scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera or whooping cough, and this precautionary measure is one that may not be resorted to by the Local Boards of Health, indeed, it is quite obvious that the Provincial Board of Health did not deem such to be necessary, but what it does desire is the systematic notification of all cases of typhoid fever, first to the local authorities, and, second, by the Local Boards to the central authority, for the following reasons:

First. That enquiries may be instituted early to discover the cause, chiefly the investigation of water and milk supplies.

Second. That preventative measures may be adopted.

Third. That intelligent statistical facts may be obtained as to prevalence, type, mortality, etc.

Medical Health Officers, Boards of Health, and physicians generally are reminded that samples of water are examined free in the Provincial Laboratory, and for this purpose properly sterilized bottles can be secured by application to Dr. J. A. Amyot, Bacteriologist of the Board, and to assist physicians in the early diagnosis of cases, samples of blood should be forwarded for the purpose of making the Widal test.

Interpretation of an Ordinary Water Analysis for Hygienic Purposes.

JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B., Bacteriologist of the Board,

The report on a sample of water examined in the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario is usually sent after the following form:

Where collected from—John Smith's well.
From—Town.
Date of receipt—May 1st, 1904. Date of collection—April 30th, 1904.
How sent—By express.
From whom—James Jones, San. Inspector.
Name of Medical Health Officer—Dr. ————
Analysis begun—May 1st, 1904.
Findings:
Turbidity—permanent or temporary—temporary. Character ? ? ? ? ? ?—sandy with floculi. Microscopic wood fibre, much fibre cells, etc.
Color—Slightly yellowish.
Odor—Urinous.
Number of bacteria per C.C.—2,500.
Colon bacilli—Present.
Colonoid bacilli—None.
Other forms—Streptococci.
Chlorine—122 per million.
Free ammonia—.255 per million.
Albuminoid Ammonia—.935 per million.
Nitrogen as nitrites and nitrates—.850 per million.
Oxygen consumed—15,550 per million.

REMARKS. This water chemically shows pollution, and bacterially shows infection with two forms of bacteria that are probably pathogenic and intestinal in origin. This water is dangerous as a drinking water.

Now, when such a report is presented, the one receiving it often retorts, saying, "Put that in English." They really know what it means, but do not take time to analyze it out. To begin with, I might say that waters are examined in the Laboratory of the Board for hygienic purposes only, that is, to see if they are fit to drink, or to discover if they are the cause of infection. Mineral waters in the general acceptation of the term are not examined.

These waters are examined gratis for cities and towns having water systems or proposing such, also for medical officers when they have reason to suspect that certain well or other waters are the source of disease, provided they are collected after the fashion required by the Provincial Board of Health. To private individuals a nominal fee of five dollars is charged, but examinations are made only when a sufficient cause is given.

The difficulties in interpretation usually begin at "The number of bacteria per C.C." The items before that require very little explanation, except in a hurried way. The time between collection and analysis, if prolonged, may give rise to considerable and varied changes, both chemically and bacterially, if prolonged, if the specimens be exposed to sun or heat or cold. The turbidity might have to do with the aesthetic side of the water. The precipitate microscopically may show what is the source of it. The color and odor also may show its origin or some source of pollution. These are simply auxiliary items aiding to interpreting what follows.

The only absolutely pure water is that properly distilled, or a great deal of that just evaporated into the air from the earth's surface. This water has nothing else in it of a chemical or a living nature, but hydrogen and oxygen chemically combined in the proportion of H_2O. It acquires from the air various gases and living organisms there contained. Rain water really practically never comes to us absolutely pure, H_2O. If there be much dust in the air, and this dust contains noxious chemicals and germs, rain water might be a very bad water, but this seldom occurs. The source of pollution of rain water is usually the earth's surface, its vegetation, or its animals.

Water, and pure water especially is a great solvent. It will even take up from glass. Hard water is our best example of this solvent property. Here carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia especially are taken up from the earth. But these are not the only chemicals in the earth. There are many others. Plants derive their solids, especially their inorganic ones, from this source, the water passing through the earth's surface and dissolving as it goes. The excess of this water is what gets into our rivers and lakes, and down into our artesian well sources. As a rule, the further down into the earth it has to go the more chemical material it will take up, interchanges of all kinds taking place during this transit.

The surface layers of the earth contain the greatest quantities of the organic matters. The deeper layers the inorganic.

Water that goes through the surface and then through the deeper layers has its organic dissolvings decomposed as it goes down, so that artesian well waters usually contain very little, if any, organic materials. This is not always so, though, for water sometimes gets into the deeper strata of the earth through fissures, where practically no chemical transformations take place, so that often artesian well waters how badly from the chemical standpoint. Surface waters, those that have not gone through any great thickness of earth, contain more organic matter than those "artesian" waters, and those that merely run off the surface contain the most organic matter and in the most recent stages.

The organic matter we speak of here is that derived from plants and animals, and, of course, this is found in all stages of decomposition in the process of its return to its original elements. The least decomposed is on the surface, the farthest advanced in decomposition is deepest down, and between these two points in a general way all the intermediate stages are met with.

A river water is generally a surface water, and usually contains the most organic matter. All rivers do not drain the same kind of areas, so will vary in their organic content.

Lake waters are fed from rivers, but have had time to undergo many changes, especially in the larger lakes. This water, usually thin, contains less organic material than river waters.

Ordinary well waters, it can be easily seen, will vary much in their composition in different localities and with their depths. Then, even the artesian water will vary also. These all vary then in composition, and yet we have examples of all of these, unquestionably pure waters and perfectly safe as drinking waters. Now, what standard of chemical purity could one give for all these. Many attempts have been made to find a standard. None has yet been found. Every water has its own standard, as every individual in each of his functions has more or less a standard for himself, and yet some are best and some are worst and still pass.

Bacterial Counts. From the chemical standpoint no one would think of comparing Lake Superior water with Lake Muskoka water. Yet both are potable waters. But we do not speak of Lake Superior water as first class chemically, and of Lake Muskoka's water as second class chemically. Now,

why this difference. It is this. The organic matter that is in a water unless it be from recent putrification, and in large quantity, and then it would smell or taste bad, is not what hurts us in drinking it, but it is what this organic matter will give harbor to. In absolutely pure water bacteria will not live. It becomes a physical impossibility for them to do so. A few drops of urine dropped into a litre flask of this absolutely pure water though will change all this. Bacteria will then be able to thrive and multiply in it. If more be dropped in they will thrive and multiply much the more. It is in this way that much organic matter in a water make us suspicious of it. All the bacteria in a water are not noxious, though. Organic matter is simply their food. Pathogenic or disease-producing bacteria may not be in the water at all, but when there is much organic matter, and especially if it be from animal sources, and this recently, they thrive if they should reach it. Now, when we say in the report above that this water contains 2,500 bacteria per cubic centimeter of the water it means that there is considerable organic matter in the water. Lake Superior water would probably not support more than 25 or 30 to the cubic centimeter as a habit. Now, many "river-waters" have 2,500 bacteria per c. c. as their habitual normal content. Ordinary wells not more than 400 or 500, but they vary as rivers vary. The district always has to be taken into account. The one from which this water came shows ordinarily about 500. This water then shows an increase over normal of 2,000. This is its changed condition. We may say this water contains increased food material for bacteria, and we should have our suspicions aroused by it.

There are many circumstances which might cause error to creep in here in our conclusion. Water samples should always be collected in sterile bottles and without infection during the process (off one's fingers, the glass stopper touching something, the lip of the pump-spout, the dipper, surface screen, stirring, etc., etc.). The bottles should be packed in ice to inhibit further growth—(under conditions this kills many of the bacteria). The ideal method is to make the cultures immediately on collection, and they should not be more than 12 to 15 hours in transit before culture is made. After 24 hours it is hardly worth while to make the count.

The count is made by mixing with a proper quantity of nutrient gelatine, one cubic centimeter of the water to be examined, with another one-tenth of a cubic centimeter after dilution in a sterile water, or even a one in one hundred dilution in a third quantity. The medium is then poured into "petrie-dishes" and incubated at a temperature of 20 degrees to 22 degrees C. for 48 hours. After this time the colonies which have developed from each individual bacterium in the original water are counted. The average is struck, and the result is the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of the water under examination. This shows whether the water is a good culture medium or not, nothing more; for no differentiation of the bacteria is made as their being saprophytes or parasite. Sewage will sometimes show 35,000,000 per c. c.

Colon Bacilli. These are bacteria found in the intestines of practically all mammals. They are not normal in water. They may live a considerable time in water (weeks), but it is not their normal habitat. Nearly all waters where many people and animals are collected will show them frequently, but rarely in the small quantities we make an examination from, viz., one cubic centimeter. When found in this quantity we may infer there are many of them, or at least that they are present in harmful quantity. In many ways they belong to the same bacterial group as the typhoid, the parayphoid, the panacolon bacilli. And we are not so sure that they will under conditions that are not clearly defined as yet show pathogenic properties to the human subject. At any rate, when they are found in one c. c. we should look (in the present state of our knowledge) with suspicion on the water containing them.

They are practically always found in sewage polluted waters, and these usually contain typhoid infection. The typhoid bacillus is not looked for. The chances are it is dead by the time it reaches us. They are present in extremely small numbers, and it is difficult to get them into a sufficiently small quantity of water to isolate them from. The process is extremely long and laborious. The organism itself becomes probably much altered by its new environment, and cannot be recognized. The fact remains that it has been found, but by two or three competent observers so far in typhoid-producing natural waters. The colon bacillus lives under the same conditions, is present under the same circumstances, and when present is looked on as presumptive evidence of a prety strong kind of that such a water may at least give rise to typhoid fever. The discovery of it finds its greatest use in the estimation of the value of filter plants. A plant that will let them through will likely let typhoid bacilli through. A plant that will exclude them from its effluent can be looked on as efficient to hold back the typhoid bacilli. The experiments of the Lawrence Experimental Station have shown that a filter that will hold back 95 per cent. of the bacteria in a water supposing it to contain 1,000 bacteria to one cubic centimeter, and of these 50 are colon bacilli. Only about ten of the colon bacilli will be held back with the 940 of the other kinds, leaving 40 of the colon bacilli in the last 50 approximately, whereas one holding back 99 per cent. will hold back the 40 practically altogether. The extra 4 per cent. will remove the remaining 80 per cent. of the colon bacilli. Then, again, in examining public water supplies that are ordinarily pure, the finding of colon bacilli will put us on to possible pollution. This was well illustrated at Kingston last year, where colon bacilli gave rise to a suspicion of something being wrong with the conduit pipe. An unsuspected leak was found, stopped up, colon bacilli disappeared from the water, and typhoid fever soon disappeared from the city, that had been suffering from an outbreak for months.

Colonoid Bacilli. These are organisms belonging probably to the colon group. They have many of the cultural peculiarities of the colon bacillus, and in my experience are found in those waters only that are suspicious. No greater stress is laid on them, suspicious; but especially so if there be evidence of chemical pollution accompanying.

Streptococci. Houston's work in England showed that streptococci were extremely rarely, if ever, found in unpolluted waters, but always in sewage and sewage polluted waters when this pollution was recent. They are organisms found always on animals, and in their excreta. They do not live long in natural waters, and when found are evidence of recent pollution from animal sources.

Chlorine. Practically all natural waters contain chlorine in the form of sodium chloride. In the great lakes, beginning at Lake Superior and ending in the St. Lawrence River, it is from 3 to 7 parts per million. Unpolluted surface streams and ponds contain very little, usually not more than 1 or 2 parts per million. Ordinary ground-waters, such as are found in the wells of the country, contain from 6 to 9 parts per million throughout our Province, with the exception of the counties of Kent and Essex and those counties bordering on Lake Huron, where salt mines are found. The chlorine in these wells run sometimes as high as eight and ten per centum. Leaving aside salt mines, about the only source of chlorine that we meet with is that from animals (urine and kitchen washings). Now, when this is found in excess of the standard for the district, we are led to infer that it is animal in origin, and in the case of wells has reached them by soakage from the surroundings, through the agency of the dissolving water. Of course, if chlorine is found in excess, the inference that other matters from these sources are there also is

justified, and as a matter of fact is found to be a fact. Then the water containing becomes a good culture medium for bacteria. It is the water we would expect a large count in. The medium is especially for pathogenic bacteria, coming as it does from animal sources. The combination of excess of chlorine and infection by colon bacilli has in our experience very frequently been connected with waters suspected of causing typhoid fever, when in addition streptococci are found usually it has been diarrhoea at least that has been complained of.

Free Ammonia, Albuminoid Ammonia, Nitrogen as Nitrites and Nitrates. The sum total of these represents the nitrogenous matters contained in the waters. These nitrogenous substances are derived from living substances, from the protoplasm of plants and animals. They are the proteid or albuminous portion of living things. In their decomposition they are converted into ammonia. The ammonia is farther oxidized into nitrates and finally into nitrites. In the analyses for these substances, the free ammonia is first distilled off from a measured quantity of the water (500 c. c.) and estimated by Nessler's method. There is left behind now the albuminoid material that has not yet been decomposed. We decompose this artifically with alkaline permanganate of potassium into ammonia, and distill this off and estimate as for free ammonia. Now there remains the estimate of the nitrites and nitrates. We in our laboratory do these together. A measured quantity of the water is electrolized for 24 hours. This conveys both back into ammonia. This is estimated. Correction is made for the free ammonia that is present, the rest represents the nitrogen in the nitrites and nitrates. The free ammonia, albuminoid, ammonia and the nitrite and nitrate ammonia added represents very closely the total nitrogenous material of the water under examination. All waters as they run over or through the earth's strata take on a quantity of this. Lake Superior water shows .03 of free ammonia, .020 of albuminoid ammonia, nitrites and nitrates .10 parts per million. An uncontaminated river water may contain perhaps three times as much under each of these headings. The nitrogenous matter does not do the harm, it is the food material for bacteria. If they are not there, then the organic matter does of itself no harm, except that it is ripe if infection comes its way. In the water reported above the total nitrogenous material is very high, and of itself would condemn the water. Some sewages would not contain much more.

Oxygen Consumed. This represents all the oxidizable organic matters in the water, the nitrogenous that has been spoken of above, plus those that contain no nitrogen, the coloring matters of plants, tannins, starches, sugars, etc. Of course, in waters polluted from vegetable sources these substances are present in advanced quantities. In animal polluted ones they are in less quantities comparatively. Alone the results obtained by this analysis are not of very great value, but in conjunction with the ammonia results help us to determine as to whether the source of pollution is animal or vegetable. The method is to boil a measured quantity of the water with a standard solution of potassium permanganate. The permanganate represents so much oxygen consuming power. The oxygen is given by the organic material. The above report from its chemical data shows that there is a large quantity of organic matter present in this water, that the water is a good culture medium for bacteria. The bacterial count bears us out in this assumption. It is a good culture medium. Unfortunately, the rest of the bacterial data shows that the water is infected with disease-producing or suspiciously disease-producing bacteria. In our experience it is just such waters as give rise to outbreaks of typhoid fever, and this water was sent by a Medical Health Officer suspecting it to be the cause of such an outbreak.

First case of smallpox, New Liskeard. (Diagnosed as Impetigo-contagiosa).

THE SANITARY REPORTS

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OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

VOL. XXIII. PARTS III. and IV.

A Study of Immunity in Variola and Vaccinia.

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

The prevailing opinion amongst medical men, generally, is that one attack of variola prevents either a subsequent attack of small pox or the vaccine virus from successfully taking. As to how far this is correct, the subsequent remarks will endeavor to indicate.

For a proper understanding of the subject it must be considered from the standpoint of immunity, which may be defined as the power possessed by individuals to resist infection, and this power may be described as either natural or acquired, absolute or relative in the case of both diseases. How long natural immunity, may continue absolute in an individual cannot be stated with certainty, but instances now and again are to be found where the resistance continues throughout an epidemic of variola where the exposure is either continued or repeated. A marked example of the former was that of a child of ten years, unvaccinated, who during the outbreak which prevailed in Essex County in 1900, lived with the other members of the family, nine in number, all of whom suffered from the disease, and yet the little one remained an immune. In this family several cases were markedly discrete and one was semi-confluent and the members of the household mingled freely, the little girl eating and sleeping with the others during a period of some eleven weeks. She was, apparently, a case of natural immunity, for the girl had never acquired such by vaccination or an attack of variola at some previous date. I had not the opportunity of ascertaining the resistance she possessed to vaccine because the family would not permit of the operation being performed.

That natural immunity may be relative and not remain absolutely permanent throughout life may be supposed, although instances have not been recorded so far as I am aware, in regard to smallpox. The resistance to variolous infection may be changed or lessened by both instrinsic and extrinsic causes, as for instance by physical debility on the one hand or increased virulence of the disease on the other. That it is relative in one who has for years resisted the inoculation of the virus of vaccine there are however examples, and from this fact it is safe to reason that it is so in regard to those who have proved immune to one attack of smallpox. I have during the past few years witnessed the successful vaccination of some who for many years have resisted repeated attempts to vaccinate, the successful vaccination producing the typical reaction of that disease; for I do not refer to that virus referred to by Dr. Welch in the following words—"There is, however, considerable virus in use which is sure to cause a sore arm even in immune persons." It must be remembered that the repeated failures may have

been due to some fault either in the performing of the operation or in the efficacy of the virus itself, and it may be argued that the results witnessed were due to the operation, first time being accompanied with the introduction of "good virus." But the claim that these cases are examples of relative immunity is enhanced by the fact that on the occasions when the vaccination had been previously performed with negative results, others had been successfully vaccinated by the same vaccine either human or bovine.

To most persons, the immunity possessed against variola is acquired either (*a*) through an attack of the disease, (*b*) by inoculation, or (*c*) successful vaccination,, and for some few the immunity thus derived may be considered as absolute, while to the majority, however, it is but relative, although [1] "formerly protection by all these ways was considered complete and permanent."

As early as the year 1829, the practice of re-vaccinating the troops was commenced in Wurtemburg, and the collective results recorded for a period of five years, 1831-35, during which time 13,781 men, chiefly of the group age 20-30 years, were re-vaccinated. Of this number, 266 bore marks of previous smallpox, and the results of the vaccination in this group, as regards re-action, were perfect in 31.05, modified in 24.81, and none in 42.23 per 100.

Later,[2] in 1839, Dr. Theile observed in the vaccination of the Russian soldiers at Kasan, there happened to be vaccinated 1,436 persons presenting marks of previous smallpox, and that perfect vesicles would arise just as often in these persons as in those who had once been vaccinated. The summary of his report is as follows:—

Presenting marks of variola	1,436.	Perfect success	18.87 p.c.
" " " vaccination	247.	" "	18. 6 p.c.

Of the more recent writers on the subject, [3] Mr. Marson's observations further established the fact that the degree of modifying power for immunity is in the eacxt ratio to the excellence and completeness of the vaccination, as shown by the cicatrices. His observations continued over thirty years and extended to 15,000 cases, and the following extract is given in the table:—

Vaccinated.	Mortality rate per cent.
a. Having one vaccine cicatrix	6.80
b. " two vaccine cicatrices	4.70
c. " three vaccine cicatrices	1.95
d. " four or more cicatrices	0.55
e. " well marked cicatrices	2.52
f. " badly marked cicatrices	8.82
g. " no cicatrix	23.57
Having previously had smallpox	19.50
While the death rate in the unvaccinated was	35.00

A study of these interesting figures emphasizes the fact that while the general mortality from the disease amongst the unvaccinated was 35 per cent., and amongst those who previously had the disease 19 per cent., as compared to 23.57 per cent. in those unsuccessfully vaccinated, yet the immunity imparted by vaccination was relative as shown in the groups "*a, b, c,* and *d*," as also in groups "*f*" and "*g*" and possibly some immunity might be claimed for those who had been vaccinated, though there existed no evidence of it. Two facts are however established; first, that the immunity imparted by an attack of variola is relative and not always absolute; second, that there are varying degrees of relative immunity of the vaccine virus, though whether the number of marks or cicatrices are the only factor to be counted on rather than the amount of virus used as evidenced by the area of

these cicatrices and the period elapsing between the vaccination and the attack of the disease is not plain.

Sternberg, [4] in 1895, stated, "The fact that a single attack of smallpox is not always protective, would lead us to expect that the immunity from vaccination would not be absolute, and experience shows that in every smallpox epidemic a certain number of persons who have been vaccinated fall victims to the disease."

This clearly indicates that he is of the opinion that the immunity in each case is only relative.

In 1871, Mr. Robert Bath, [5] Staff Assistant Surgeon, in Medical Charge of the Depot of Foot Guards, pointed out the fact that the British Army Medical Authorities recognized that the immunity imparted by one attack of smallpox is not absolute for all recruits even if plainly marked with the disease were subject to vaccination. He says: "I find, therefore, that of these twenty-nine out of 797 recruits in 1870, in eight instances a perfect vesicle resulted from vaccination; seven were returned as modified; and fourteen, or less than half, as failures. These results," he says, "may, to some, appear surprising; they seem, however, to indicate that the immunity conferred by an attack of the disease is not absolute, but relative." The editor of the *Lancet*, in the same number, in commenting upon the subject, says in part as follows: "By an extraordinary omission in the circulars of the Privy Council and College of Physicians, no recommendation is given for the vaccination of persons who have had smallpox. Several cases have come within our knowledge in which very fine vesicles have been produced in persons who have had smallpox; and it is well known that it is not infrequently fatal in the second attack; indeed, a case was mentioned only last week in our report on vaccination, and another has since been reported to us. Experience shows us that vaccination and re-vaccination together confer even greater safety than an attack of smallpox, and it therefore follows that vaccination should be strongly recommended under such circumstances."

As further pointing to the relative immunity imparted by variola and vaccinia, the three following interesting cases are submitted—the first two by the well known medical authorities Allbutt[6] and Brouardel, and the third being a letter received by the writer from Dr. Round, of Plymouth, England.

The first is as follows:—

1858. A. B. born ———. Mother developed smallpox when infant was three months old, and child had it in a mild form.

1858. When three months old successfully vaccinated, 3 scars.

1881. Successfully vaccinated, 2 scars.

1883. Mild attack of smallpox.

1892. September, successfully vaccinated, two scars. November, unsuccessfully vaccinated.

1893. Unsuccessfully vaccinated.

1896. Very mild attack of smallpox, but indubitable.

The second is recorded by Brouardel[7]. "The immunity conferred by variola against a second attack is also subject to the same variations. In 1868 I saw a lady at Passy who was suffering from confluent variola, being then 32 years of age; in 1871, after the seige of Paris, she had an attack of discrete variola; in 1873, having occasion to vaccinate her niece, I performed the operation on her and was surprised to find that it took perfectly. Thereafter I vaccinated this lady six times at intervals of six months in the presence of Dr. Lorain, and each time vaccinal eruption appeared with absolute regularity. In 1876 the lady left Paris and I have not seen her since."

The third is the letter which reads as follows:—

57 Ebrington St., Plymouth, Sept. 17, '03.

Dear Sir,—

It may perhaps interest you to hear of my own case.

In 1893 I was vaccinated in the April, whilst in the December of the same year I had an attack of discrete variola.

In 1897 I accidentally pricked my hand with a charged vaccine lancet with the result that I was again successfully vaccinated on the back of my right hand.

In 1903, I had a rather strange experience. I felt ill one day, but went on with my work. Three days later I felt a few spots on my back and had a few elsewhere. At first I thought they were boils coming, so I went on with my work; but I felt so bad that on my way home from a confinement, I called at the house of a medical friend who told me that I had variola. I stopped work at once and wondered what would happen to the confinement patient; however, she did well and never knew that her doctor had attended her while suffering from smallpox.

I wonder if any other man has ever attended a confinement whilst suffering from variola and without the patient taking any harm.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JNO. ROUND.

In addition to the foregoing, the history of three cases which have occurred during the past two years in the Province are reported:—

1st. Mrs. "V.," unvaccinated, Dec. 9th, 1901, was attacked with smallpox, discrete in character. Dec. 11th, 1902, was vaccinated in two places with vaccine from different sources. Both took and on Jan. 2nd., one scab was still adherent. That the case was smallpox there can be no doubt, as six other cases were directly traceable to having been infected by Mrs. "V."

2nd. Being called in consultation to "B." in 1902, to see a child ill with varioloid, it was found that the nurse, Miss R., unvaccinated, presented evidence of being in the third week of variola, some of the scabs being in evidence. She was, together with the child, forthwith moved to the isolation hospital. Instead of being cleaned up and discharged, she was detained in the hospital and assisted to nurse the other female patients, one of whom was a semi-confluent case. Within three weeks after admission she was, for the second time, attacked with the disease, varioloid on this occasion. The aborting of the eruption at the various stages was marked, and the patient left the hospital within two week from the onset of the second attack, presenting the characteristic marks of both attacks.

3rd. During the epidemic in Ottawa, in 1903, a young woman, unvaccinated, was admitted suffering from a discrete attack of the disease. After recovering, some five weeks later, she was engaged as an assistant in the wards; and, six weeks after beginning the duties, she was stricken with the second attack, discrete in character, and typical in every respect. I saw her previous to her recovery from this attack and there were present at that time distinct evidences of the first attack.

The two cases of smallpox with second attacks at short intervals are examples of relative immunity and would indicate that the mild form of the disease, which has been so prevalent in the province for the past few years, possesses but slight powers of immunity when the person is brought in contact with the variola in its more virulent form; and this fact is further shown in the case where the woman was vaccinated successfully within twelve months of her attack of smallpox, for here the immunity, which one would

look for in one who had suffered from "variola discreta," was not to be found present within the year.

In further considering the question, it becomes evident that the relative degree of immunity imparted by smallpox in the past has been that resulting from the disease in a type infinitely more severe than that which affected the three above cases just referred to. In the case of those reported by Dr. Marson, the mortality amongst the unvaccinated was 35 per cent. and the lowest was 0.55 per cent. which is about equal to that which has occurred in the epidemic that has recently visited us. How then can one speak as to the immunity which exists amongst the tens of thousands who have suffered from this extremely mild variola? It is, I fear, in many instances inferior to a successful vaccination, and the permitting of so many to remain unvaccinated after passing through an attack of mild variola, is to permit them and the general public to live in a fool's paradise.

Bibliography:—
1. McVail. Shenson & Murphy. Treatise on Hygiene. Vol. II.
2. See H. Simons Reports.
3. Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences. Vol. VII., p. 529.
4. Immity and Serumtherapy. Sternberg. p. 230.
5. The Lancet. Feb. 11th, 1871.
6. Allbuts System Medicine. Vol. II.
7. Twentieth Century. Practice of Medicine. Vol. XIII.

Third Quarterly Report of Secretary, (1904.)

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN:—For the quarter ending June 30th, 1904, I beg to report as follows:

During the three months it is most gratifying to note there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of contagious diseases generally—the exceptions are however, measles and tuberculosis—as shown by the following table:

(See Appendix A.)

The decrease in scarlet fever from 983 to 408 cases, is in no small measure due to the manner in which the Regulations adopted by this Board in 1903 have been adopted and enforced by the Local Boards of Health throughout the Province. The good result is an evidence of what may occur from an honest endeavor on the part of health authorities generally to enforce sanitary regulations. In contrast to this I would point out that this Province has been put to unnecessary expense and will be for some years to come, simply from the neglect on the part of Municipal authorities to enforce the provisions of the several statutes as they now stand, looking to the vaccination of all children at the school age. In the few municipalities where this Act regarding vaccination is enforced and children on arriving at the school age are required to present certificates of vaccination before being permitted to embark upon their studies: the results have been most satisfactory—cases of

smallpox have been comparatively rare amongst the residents, and expenses on account of this particular disease have been small. The expenditure in all these has been due chiefly to imported cases happenings in unvaccinated persons.

The chief deliquents in this regard are the rural municipalities—they have as a rule disregarded the Vaccination Act, and as a result there has grown up therein a population unprotected—a population ignorant of the law, but none the less law-breakers—and it is on account of the large percentage of the inhabitants of these townships being such, that the health authorities have to incur heavy expenses in the suppression of outbreaks of Smallpox. The tax-payer being in the main responsible for his own liability from the fact that he neglects, nay often encourages individuals to transgress the law.

The unfortunate thing about the situation is that the municipality which honestly endeavors to carry out the provisions of the Act and Regulations in regard to vaccination of its inhabitants, is the one which has most frequently to pay the bills of those municipalities which are the law-breakers, and it would not be unwise to make each municipality responsible for the treatment of smallpox patients in another municipality when it can be shown that the patient has been unvaccinated and was a resident for at least one year of the same.

Of the group of notifiable diseases, Diphtheria maintains a somewhat normal standard, both as to case incidents and mortality—notwithstanding the greater extension of the use of anti-toxin both as a prophylactic and a curative agent—and the ready adoption by parents of what we are pleased to class as preventative measures, and such as are generally adopted by health authorities.

As an evidence in support of the Scarlet Fever Regulations which place the minimum period of quarantine at seven weeks, the "Observations on an Epidemic of Scarlatina," by Bertram Thornton, M.O.H., Margate, England, published in the British Medical Journal, June 18th ultimo, is most interesting. The epidemic occurred in a boarding school of 300 children, and there were in all 96 cases—including 3 who had distinct second attacks. He classifies them as follows:—

Class I. (31 cases.)—Typical cases, with rash, sore throat, and elevation of temperature, usually not more than one or two degrees.

Class II. (19 cases.)—Children who had no observable rash but only slight redness of tonsils, and from one to two degrees of fever, with characteristic peeling beginning during the second or third weeks. These were all isolated on suspicion.

Class III. (46 cases.)—Children who simply peeled, and although specially examined daily, showed no signs of the slightest indisposition.

And remarks upon them as follows:—

"With reference to the cases under Class I., I may add that they were all fairly typical, though most of them were not at any time really ill. Nearly all of these were sent to the District Fever Hospital and mixed with scarlatina cases from other sources, as well as a large proportion of cases from Classes II. and III.; none of them contracted a fresh attack after admission, except the cases mentioned above. This fact may be taken to prove that all the cases were bona-fide cases of scarlatina. My diagnosis was also in all cases confirmed by Dr. Lorimer Sawers, the acting medical officer to the Fever Hospital."

Class II. "One remarkable feature of the epidemic was the unusual length of time occupied by the process of desquamation. It will be seen from

the subjoined table that the mildness or absence of symptoms was not necessarily followed by a shorter period of peeling, but if anything the process of desquamation was prolonged in the cases which showed no initial symptoms of illness."

"For precautionary purposes, I considered cases were unfit to return to school in which there was any appearance of ragged skin on the sole of the foot as technical "peeling", and therefore infectious, after eight or nine weeks from the beginning of the disease. Doubtless, infection had ceased in many instances before I felt justified in permitting them to return to school."

"It is not improbable that some of the cases of prolonged peeling were due to reinfection without general symptoms."

"In a few instances the children discharged from the District Fever Hospital with desquamation apparently quite accomplished, started peeling again a few days after admission to the convalescent house to which I sent all children previous to allowing them to return to school."

Table of cases. Margate Boarding School—showing the weeks of detention of patients.

	Weeks.																	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	22	23	24	26
Class I, cases	....	1	....	7	7	2	1	....	1	1	3	1	4	....	....	1	1	1
Class II, cases	....	6	3	3	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Class III, cases	3	4	4	2	10	2	2	1	2	2	9	....	3	1	1	....	....	....

Portions of weeks omitted.

Regarding the period of infectivity he speaks as follows, in concluding a most interesting and instructive paper:—

"In conclusion, I would suggest that from a financial point of view, it is most desirable that an attempt should be made to come to some definite conclusion as to the duration of the period of infectivity in scarlatina."

"Dr. Klein and Dr. Mervyn Gordon have been making investigations on the bacteriology of scarlatina, and have, I believe, come to the conclusion that the micrococcus scarlatinae is the active agent in this disease, that it can easily be found in the throat secretions, and is rarely to be found in the nose, in the ear discharges or in the cuticle. If these observations are correct, the time is approaching when it may be possible to materially limit the detention of scarlatinal cases in quarantine, and the present rule-of-thumb method of detaining patients until desquamation and ear discharges have ceased may be superseded by the more precise and scientific proceeding which now obtains in diphtheria. The saving in time and money to the community if it is possible to shorten the time isolation and limit the number of return cases, will be enormous."

Health authorities might also take into consideration the possibility of economizing public funds by providing, on the sites of fever hospitals, an annex for convalescent desquamating patients, which need not be constructed on such expensive lines as is necessary for the treatment of the disease in its acuter stages."

As communications are constantly received at the office regarding the "only very mild cases" in which many physicians consider quarantine should be raised at an earlier date than the end of the seventh week, the above facts should be borne in mind.

During the quarter ending June 30th there have been reported 83 cases of smallpox. While acting in the capacity of Inspector, it was my

duty repeatedly to complain of the errors in diagnosis which were then met with, and the hope was expressed that the profession generally would profit by these mistakes which had in several instances resulted in marked financial loss to some of the municipalities. Recent developments of the disease in portions of the province remote from each other, have revealed the fact that for some weeks, and in one instance for some months, cases of smallpox have occurred, which when seen by local practitioners, have been diagnosed, as impetigo—this "medical fad" has no doubt been adopted from the fact that the public are suspicious, nay skeptical, when an opinion is expressed that the disease is chickenpox—while impetigo is an almost unknown term with the laity, and their suspicions are not aroused by its use. The most glaring instance of this happened in the Temiskaming District where some of the medical men maintained, and one at least continues to maintain, that the disease is impetigo contagiosa. As the matter is discussed in Dr. Amyot's report, I will not further refer to it here.

During the quarter smallpox has happened in three localities in the unorganized portions of the province, viz., Township of Chisholm, Wahnapitae, and in the Temiskaming District.

In Chisholm the first case was of the Haemorrhagic type, and died on the second or third day of the illness, owing to the fact that a dance was held in the house while the patient lay ill, and many persons were innocently exposed—Dr. Porter, of Powassen, fortunately took prompt action upon diagnosing the disease, and notified the office, and Dr. Livingstone was sent to vaccinate and quarantine all exposed—with the result that no further cases occurred. Dr. Livingstone's report it attached.

Early in June cases of smallpox were reported at Wahnapitae, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, and a camp in the vicinity of the former village. As there was some uncertainty as to the origin of the cases, I made a personal visit to the district and arranged for the maintenance of proper quarantine—from the information collected, I was of the opinion that the disease was prevalent in the Temiskaming District, for there was direct evidence of the first cases having come therefrom. As it was inexpedient to prolong my absence by a personal investigation, I returned to the city, where upon my arrival letters and telegrams were awaiting me, which confirmed these suspicions. In view of the fact that the local physicians differed in their opinions regarding the disease, I felt it was necessary to send as representative of the Board, some one whose opinion would be of weight and Dr. Amyot very kindly consented to make the trip—the opposition which he met at the hands of both the M.H.O. of New Liskeard and the inhabitants, proved the wisdom of entrusting this mission to the doctor. His report, which is appended, speaks for itself.

At present Dr. Marshall and two assistants Drs. Wilson and Watts are working in the district to the north-east and north-west of New Liskeard, and an inspection of all travellers leaving the district is being maintained. The assistance in this latter work which we are receiving from the Lumsden Navigation Company, is invaluable. Dr. Marshall reports that vaccination is progressing rapidly, and the larger number of inhabitants together with the Local Authorities at New Liskeard and Haileybury, are now actively cooperating. He reports, however, opposition on the part at least of one medical man who adheres to his original opinion, that the disease is Impetigo—and to which error continued over several months, is to be ascribed the present outbreak, together with the fact that the Local Board of Health of Haileybury failed to communicate the following resolution passed by the Board, April 30th last, until June 13th.

RESOLUTION.

Haileybury, 10th June, 1904.

Copy of resolution passed by the Local Board of Health, Township District of Nipissing.

30th April, 1904.

Moved by S. D. Briden, seconded by William Craig:—

That Mr. McQuarrie be authorized to inform those who have complained of the existence of a contagious disease in our midst, that the matter will be taken into consideration, and representations made to the authorities in Toronto, but as we have no evidence to show that the disease is malignant, and the doctors, even, are not unanimous in their diagnosis, we cannot do more than advise precautionary measures, pending the receipt of opinion from Toronto, though our medical health officer has pronounced the disease to be 'Impetiago Contagiosis,' which he pronounces to be not dangerous.

The above motion has been indorsed by Dr. McLaren, Medical Health Officer, on June 1st, 1904.

C. C. FARR,
Chairman of Board of Health.,
Haileybury.

The reason for this neglect, which is almost criminal in character, is difficult to understand. Many innocent persons have thereby contracted a disease from which otherwise they would not have suffered; and remote municipalities have incurred expense which is directly chargeable to this regrettable negligence.

On May 28th last, when in Kingston, a telegram was received from the C.P.R. authorities, regarding a car-load of first-class passengers from the Pacific, who had been exposed to smallpox, instructions were forthwith sent to detain the passengers at the first convenient point, and on the morning of May 30th I examined the passengers at Yellick Siding, five miles west of North Bay, where every arrangement was made for their medical care and quarantine, until June 9th, upon which date no illness having occurred, they proceeded to their destination.

As it was quite evident these passengers had been exposed to smallpox while on the S. S. Athenian, before her arrival at Dominion quarantine at Peterhead,—and through an error on the part of one of the quarantine officers they had been permitted to land and allowed to travel some four days across the continent without any action being taken by the Dominion Authorities to detain them while en route, although they were constantly under the medical surveillance of the Railway Company's medical men—I deemed it my duty to at once make a claim upon the Dominion authorities for any costs this Board might incur in the maintenance of a quarantine which was forced upon us by the indifference or inertia of Dominion officials. The correspondence with Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health is herewith submitted for your consideration and action, the principle involved is one which should certainly be settled as between this Provincial Board and the Federal authorities.

During the quarter several plans of proposed sewerage systems and water supplies have been received, all of which have been referred to the respective committees.

It is found that municipal authorities frequently submit to rate-payers, by-laws which have for their object the construction of either sewerage or water systems, without first submitting the same to this Board for its ap-

proval and sanction, and I fear this method of procedure is growing, and it should be at once condemned—for it is obvious that in the case of the water supply, the first essentials from a sanitary standpoint are, that the quality is assured, and that the possibilities of pollution are safeguarded—while in regard to the sewerage system, the disposal of the sewage is the important factor, not first which streets shall the system be constructed on. The sanitary considerations are first and the engineering difficulties of secondary importance.

While in London in the month of May, I had occasion to visit in the neighborhood of the Contact Beds of that city, and found that they were not in use—indeed a large portion of the coke had been removed for fuel some time before and had not been replaced—in the meantime the sewage of the city was, and has been for months poured into the River Thames untreated—the attention of the Local authorities was directed to the fact that the conditions imposed by this Board at the inception of the work were not being fulfilled. This occurrance has impressed me with the fact that the Inspector of this Board should periodically visit each municipality having either a sewerage or water system, and report to this Board the conditions found at the date of the inspection. In this manner the Board would be kept informed as to the maintenance of the several systems by the Local authorities, and the annual extension of the same. Coupled with this there should be a laboratory examination of the water supply, then some idea could be formed both of the quality of the water and the character of the sewage of our cities and towns.

At the last meeting of the Board I had the pleasure of directing attention to the necessity for some change in the publication of the Monthly Bulletin, the Annual Report and the Report of the Executive Health Officers' Association—the subject was referred to the Committee on Publication, but on reference to the minutes it could not be found that such a committee had been appointed, so on referring the matter to the chairman it was decided to defer action until this meeting. In the meantime, however, the accompanying memorandum was submitted to the Hon. Mr. Stratton, and approved of by him.

In the month of June I attended the 19th Annual Meeting of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, at Washington, D.C. The attendance was large, nearly every state of the Union being represented by its secretary who is required by law to attend annually a conference with the Sugeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service at the Capital, and on this occasion the two conferences were held concurrently.

The questions which chiefly engaged the time of the conference were:—

(*a*) The desirability for the preparing and distributing to physicians a leaflet dealing with the personal precautions to be taken by patients suffering from venereal diseases.

(*b*) The necessity for securing legislation, looking to the examination of eyes and ears of school children.

(*c*) The consideration of the following resolution:—"Whereas, it has been established that the diseases of malaria and yellow fever are transmissable by mosquitoes of certain species, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, that it is the duty of State Boards of Health to obtain such legislation and appropriations as may be necessary to secure drainage of swamp lands and to treat the surface of shallow ponds and pools with such substances as are recognized as being destructive to the life of mosquitoes of all species.

The importance of some system for the disinfection of Pullman coaches was introduced by the Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health, who briefly outlined the method adopted in that State. The question was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting.

On motion of the Secretary of the Michigan State Board, a committee was appointed to report on the desirability of resorting only to vaccination as a means for the prevention of smallpox, and discarding quarantine, on the ground of its irksomeness to individuals, and expensiveness to municipalities.

An opportunity was offered to visit the new laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service and learn something of the work being carried on there. Among other matters was noticed that of the examination of products of the many vaccine establishments of the Union, with a view to ascertain the quality of the product, upon which a license is issued by the Government. Work upon similar lines is most desirable in this Province, to prevent manufacturers dumping on the Canadian public "scrap" that might be unsuitable for sale in the States. Already I am pleased to say Dr. Amyot has begun work along these lines.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Appendix "A"

Quarterly Return of Contagious Diseases.

	1903.	1904.
Small-pox	218	83
Scarlet Fever	983	408
Diphtheria	599	582
*Measles	79	243
Whooping Cough	101	69
Typhoid	144	109
*Consumption	602	618

Laboratory Report:

For the Quarter Ending June 30th, 1904.

By J. A. AMYOT, B.M.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

SIRS,—I have the honor to present you the following report of the work done in the quarter ending June 30th, 1904, in the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health:

Summary of specimens examined.

Month.	Municipalities.	Diphtheretic swabs.				Tubercu-lous sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
		Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
April	122	17	16	12	28	24	95	20	21	34	2	75	344
May	120	12	32	41	48	47	99	32	76	29	1	64	517
June	119	25	40	35	46	39	100	13	67	23	1	73	462
		54	88	88	158	110	294	65	164	86	4	212	1,323
		142		246									
		388				404		229		86	4	212	1,323

There follows with the names of the municipalities from which the specimens came a detailed table of the general characters of the specimens.

The summary for this quarter shows a marked increase each month over those of the previous year of the various specimens examined.

Fifteen municipalities during the quarter used the Laboratory to release from quarantine in diphtheria, Kinmount, Kingston and Toronto Junction most frequently. It is a wonder that it is not more often used by municipalities since the new regulations for the control of diphtheria make this a means to release in diphtheria at an earlier date than the fixed one of the regulations. Nearly 50 per cent. of diphtheria cases show absence of the organisms before this date, some as early as the tenth day from onset. These could be released if the laboratory were made use of and it is here to do just such work and do it gratis.

Twenty-five used it for diagnosis in this disease. Tuberculosis examinations are more evenly distributed. For typhoid diagnosis the greater number of the specimens examined were from Toronto and Mimico. The data-cards in connection with these specimens are being more carefully and more generally filled in and sent. These will form a basis to some statistical work in these diseases that may prove of value.

The daily examinations of Toronto City water begun in March has been continued. The results show a remarkable freedom from pathogenic bacteria —Colon bacilli being found only once and streptococci once since April 15th and once before that date in April. This work is being continued. We hope to give at the next quarterly meeting a detailed account of our results in this respect. So far we have data to show reasons for the great divergence of opinion as to the purity of these lake sources. Weeks pass without any infection then two or three days with infection, but these are enough to keep up the out-breaks of typhoid so generally observed along the lake cities and towns pouring their sewage into the lake and then drinking the water unfiltered. These dates of infected water vary with the winds and then the currents generated by these winds.

The investigations in reference to canned and preserved fruits and vegetables have been continued and in addition extensive work in the examination of patent and proprietory medicines and "food-drugs." The results of these examinations will be embodied in Dr. Nasmith's paper to be read before the Association at this coming meeting.

The results of these investigations have justified the time spent. In general preservatives are not used extensively by any of our Ontario canners. The cheap jams are all filled (apple or turnip). Poisonous metals are not present in dangerous quantities.

Work has been begun in the investigation of the values of certain Formaline disinfectors or generators on the market, also Sulphurous acid apparatus. Also work has just been begun in the bacterial examination of the vaccines in general use here in Ontario on account of the possibility of these being dumped on us now that the United States Government has made certain laws regarding standard of purity in these preparations.

Also during the quarter at the request of the Mayor of Stratford a visit was made to that city to inspect their sewage-disposal plant. A report of the findings is appended. An examination of the water source of the same place was made at the same time. During the quarter also a visit of inspection was made to New Ontario over a reported outbreak of smallpox there. The report of this is also appended. Instruction in laboratory methods have been given to three medical health officers, the instruction extending from two weeks to three months.

The series of experiments to determine the values of the ordinary disinfectants used in surgery to sterilize cutting instruments were continued and are still being continued.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health

For Quarter Ending June 30th, 1904.

County.	No. of municipalities in each sending specimens.	Diphtheretic swabs.				Tuberculosis sputa.		Typhoid bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for quarter.
		Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	4				2	2	2	1	5	1			13
Brant	1					1	1		1				3
Bruce	11				2	4	10			1	1		18
Carleton	1						2						2
Dufferin													
Elgin	1				1								1
Essex	6					3	8	2		2			15
Frontenac	2	6	18	21	53	6	19	7	4	4		5	143
Grey	9					5	15						20
Haldimand	5				1	2	5						8
Halton	3					1	3					2	6
Hastings	8		1			8	24	1	4	3		2	43
Huron	4				1		7	1	1				10
Kent	5			1	3	6	11	2					23
Lambton	7	2	1	5	4	4	5		3	1			25
Lanark	3	2	4	3	1	2	4		1				17
Leeds and Grenville	4			1	3	1	5		1		1	1	13
Lennox and Addington	9	1		5	2	4	7	1	4				24
Lincoln	3			1		2	4	1	4	4	1	11	28
Muskoka	2		1	1		3	3						8
Middlesex	6				1		4				1		6
Nipissing	3				1	1	4			1			7
Norfolk	3			1		1	5		2				9
Northumberland and Durham	5	3	7	5	3	2	4	3	1	1		3	32
Ontario	12				2	7	15		2	1		1	28
Oxford	8			1		4	14	2	5	6			32
Parry Sound	5			1	2	1	1	2	1	1		4	16
Peel	4	2		1	4		3						10
Perth	2				1					3			4
Peterborough	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	2	4	1			28
Prescott and Russell	1						1						1
Prince Edward													
Rainy River													
Renfrew	6		2	1	1	7	15	1	3				30
Simcoe	15	3	1	5	5	3	28	6	6			15	72
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1					2	1						3
Thunder Bay													
Victoria	5	24	30	10	27	1							92
Waterloo	6	1	1	1		5	12		4	1			25
Welland	6			1	2	2	6	1	1				13
Wellington	10	2	2	4	4	8	8	1	2	2			33
Wentworth	5				1	1	4	2	5	7		3	23
York	14	4	18	15	27	7	28	31	94	46		161	431
Totals		54	88	88	158	110	291	37	161	86	4	208	1,315

Summary of Results Obtained in Food Investigations

To June 30th, 1904.

By G. G. NASMITH, M.A., Ph.D.

An examination of the various canned vegetables, fruits, and jams put up in Ontario was begun in this laboratory for the purpose of finding out whether, as is often stated ,poisonous metals are present, whether adulterants or preservatives are used in their preparation, and whether there is any reason at all for the somewhat prevalent opinion that the continued use of canned goods is injurious to the health.

Specimen.	Appearance.	Copper.	Arsenic.	Zinc.	Lead.	Tin.	Mercury.	Preservatives; Salicylic acid, Benzoates, Borates, Saccharine.	Adulterants.	Sugars.	Remarks.
Peas, 1. Early June.	Peas whole and of good color; can tarnished around part exposed to sedimented part of peas.	.....	..	traces	..	..	..	.....	.....	Dextrose ..	Claim on label "First class;" contents sweet and taste well.
Peas, 2. Champion of England.	Peas medium sized, color good; can tarnished by coutact of finer particles.	.....	..	traces	..	..	..	.....	.....	Dextrose, cane sugar.	Contents sweet and taste O.K.
Peas, 3. Extra sifted.	Peas uniform and of medium size; slight discoloration round solder only.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	Dextrose ..	Contents sweet; taste O.K.
Peas, 4. Early June.	Peas large and color brownish; can discolored slightly around bottom.	trace	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	None	Contents sweet.
Peas, 5. Extra faultless; June sifted.	Peas medium sized; no discoloration except around solder.	.....	..	he'vy traces	..	..	..	.....	.....	Dextrose ..	Contents sweet and taste well.
Peas, 6. Sweet sifted.	Peas very large and old color yellowish; peas suspended in starch paste; general appearance poor.	.....	.	trace	..	..	..	.....	Starch	None	Contents sweet; flavor very poor.
Peas, 7. Sifted sweet.	Peas large and old; fluid milky; can not discolored.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Starch.....	None	Contents sweet; flavor poor.
Peas, 8 Petits pois.	Peas very uniform in size and of pleasing appearance; can slightly discolored.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	Cane sugar, dextrose, salt.	Contents very sweet and of fine flavor.
Peas, 9. Very tender sugar peas.	Peas extremely large; can not discolored.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	Cane sugar.	Peas extremely large and sprouted; flavor good and sweet; took much fewer peas to can on account of enormous size caused by sprouting.

The peas examined were different brands representing four different manufacturers. Traces of copper were found in only one specimen, while four showed traces of zinc; none of the other poisonous metals were found to be present. Discoloration of the can was always greater around the solder. The presence of copper, which formerly, when peas were boiled up in large coppers was almost invariably present, was rather expected but found only once.

No adulterants were found, but starch was used in two cases to thicken the menstruum; what the idea was could not be determined, as the pasty mess was not at all inviting to the eye, and certainly did not improve the flavor.

Three specimens contained cane sugar, five contained dextrose and one common salt; the cane sugar and salt materially improve the flavor of peas.

No swollen (fermenting) cans were obtained and seem comparatively rare. One ingenious canner had evidently first sprouted his peas; they were very sweet and tender, but it required only about three quarters the usual number of peas to fill a can.

The results of these analyses would not indicate that canned peas are unwholesome or in any way detrimental to health.

Specimen.	Appearance.	Copper.	Arsenic.	Zinc.	Lead.	Tin.	Mercury.	Preservatives.	Adulterants.	Sugars.	Remarks.
Tomatoes 1.	Contents sound and look well; interior of can very bright. Color, very bright red.	traces.	.....	traces.	....	....	....	.....	.....	Salt, 1.5%	Label, "packed without addition of sugar or salt." As a matter of fact contained more salt than any of the others.
Tomatoes 2.	Contents sound; look well; color bright red; can slightly corroded.	traces.	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Salt, 7 %	Contents acid but taste well.
Tomatoes 3.	Contents sound; can badly corroded on bottom; color more yellowish.	traces.	.....	traces.	....	....	....	.....	.....	Salt, 5%	1 litre filtered juice required exactly 1.748 grams dry N.A.O.H. to neutralize it. Taste well.
Tomatoes 4.	Contents sound; can corroded on bottom.	traces.	.....	traces.	....	....	....	...	.....	Salt, 1.2%	Contents acid. Taste O.K.

These four specimens of tomatoes from four canneries were all sound and sweet. Traces of copper were found in all four, while three showed traces of zinc. Evidently nothing but salt had been added to the contents. The juice of all specimens was very acid, and it was expected that tin would be found since all of the cans were very bright (except on the bottom) but tin was found in none of the specimens. The mere traces of copper and zinc could not be considered as harmful, according to authorities (Blyth) on the subject.

A fresh tomato weighing 115 grams was incinerated and the ash analyzed. Not a trace of zinc or copper was found in the ash, so that these metals probably came from extraneous sources. One litre of the fresh tomato filtered juice required 1.8 grams solid NaOH to completely neutralize it so that canned and raw fruit are of the same acidity. (See No. 3.)

Specimen.	Appearance.	Copper.	Arsenic.	Zinc.	Lead.	Tin.	Mercury.	Preservatives (not looked for)	Adulterants.	Sugars.	Remarks.
Corn 1, selected honeycorn.	Contents yellow; grain large and sound; can highly discolored.	.....	.....	trace ..	....	....	....	.....	.....	None	Corn slightly acid to litmus. Rusty granules from bottom of can.
Corn 2. Sugar corn.	Contents white and sound; can discolored badly.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Dextrose	Corn acid
Corn 3.	Contents white and kernels much broken.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Dextrose — slight quantity.	Contents acid and smell tainted — can slightly resonant.

In the three cans of corn examined representing three canneries poisonous metals were entirely absent except in No. 1, which contained a trace of zinc. The cans were all quite discolored and one was so badly rusted on the bottom that particles of metal adhered to the corn. This part was not examined for metals, and in all probability tin would have been found in it.

Specimen.	Appearance	Copper.	Arsenic.	Zinc.	Lead.	Tin.	Mercury.	Preservatives. (Not looked for).	Adulterants.	Sugars.	Remarks.
Raspberries (White) 1. Canned.	Raspberries whole; large and white. liquid, muddy purple.	.....	....	traces present.	....	traces	....	.....	Coloring matter— acids purple. alkali green.	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents not at all inviting looking, since liquid was of a different color than raspberries. 10 cc juice= .96 cc N.NaoH
Raspberries (red) 2. Canned.	Raspberries pretty well mashed; color of berries and juice, purple,	.....	.....	traces present.	....	.....	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents look and taste like fresh preserved berries. 10 cc juice= 94 cc normal alkali
Raspberries Canned. 3.	Raspberries whole; color, pale yellow; liquid a muddy purple as No. 1.	.....	.....	traces present.	....	traces	....	.....	Coloring matter— acids purple. alkali green.	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents look bad on account of difference in color of berries and menstrum. 10 cc juice= 1.18 cc normal alkali
Strawberries. 4 Canned.	Contents look well; little juice; natural red brown color	.....	.....	traces present.	....	.....	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents sound and much more pleasing in appearance than raspberries; taste well; 10 cc=1.17 cc normal alkali
Strawberries. 5. Canned.	Contents look well; berries very small and light brown in color; little juice; can discolored slightly.	.....	.....	traces present.	....	traces	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents sound and of good appearance. 10 cc juice= .87 cc normal alkali.
Strawberries. 6. Canned.	Contents look well; berries large and pinkish; more juice than 4 and 5.	.....	.....	traces present.	...	traces	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents sound but not so finely flavored as 4 and 5. 10 cc juice= .95 cc normal alkali.
Plums 1. (Lombard) Canned.	Plums green; juice almost colorless; can bright inside.	.....	....	.....	....	traces	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents sound and taste well. 10 cc juice = 1.4 cc normal alkali
Plums 2. (Lombard) Canned.	Plums purple and look well; can very bright Juice rose-colored.	.....	.....	.....	....	traces	....	.....	.....	dextrose cane sugar.	Contents sound and of fine flavor. 10 cc juice=1.66 cc normal alkali

All of the specimens of canned raspberries were of poor appearance, especially the white varieties which had been "improved" by a purple colored dye. All of the three showed traces of zinc and two showed traces of tin;

they were of about equal acidity and had been preserved with cane sugar.

The three specimens of strawberries looked much better; no coloring had been added and the specimens were all of fine flavor. Traces of zinc were found in three specimens and tin in two. They were of about the same acidity as the raspberries and were all preserved with cane sugar.

The two specimens of plums looked well and were of good flavor. Both showed traces of tin. They were more acid than the raspberries or strawberries.

Although enough specimens have not been done to draw any general conclusions, so far nothing out of the way has been found in any of the canned fruits.

Specimen.	Appearance.	Copper.	Arsenic.	Zinc.	Lead.	Tin.	Mercury.	Preservatives: (not looked for)	Adulterants.	Sugars.	Remarks.
Jam, 1. Raspberry.	Of a deep purple jelly.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Flavoring, Coloring matter: acids purple, alkali yellow. Apple.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Very few genuine raspberry seeds present; color not genuine, synthetic flavor; a filler (apple?) had been used to give it body; 10 cents a glass jar.
Jam, 2. Peach.	Contents yellow colored and jellied; genuine skins visible.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Apple	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Genuine fruit had been used in this, but apples were also used; 10 cents a jar.
Jam, 3. Black currants.	Contents jellied and of purple brown color.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Apple	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Few genuine black currant seeds or skins; a filler, probably apple, had been added; 10 cts. a jar.
Jam, 4. Black currants.	Contents thick but not jellied; consistency of apple sauce.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Apples or turnip?	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Taste of black currants and latter undoubtedly present; coloring same as No. 5; 10 cts. jar.
Jam, 5. Raspberry.	Contents of same consistency as No. 5.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Same filler as No. 4.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Plenty of genuine strawberry seeds and hairs present; flavor not genuine; no gelatine; 10 cents jar.
Jam, 6. Raspberry.	Contents of consistency as No. 4.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Same filler as No. 4.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Genuine raspberries present in filler; flavor genuine; 10 cts. jar.
Jam, 7. Apricot.	Contents yellow and thick.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Same filler as No. 4.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Genuine apricots used; flavor genuine; 10 cts. jar.
Peach, 8. Jam.	Contents yellowish; thick jelly.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Same filler as No. 4.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Genuine peaches used with little filler; flavor genuine; 10 cts. jar.
Plum, 9. Jam.	Contents yellowish; not jellied.	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	Same filler as No. 4.	Cane sugar, dextrose.	Genuine plums used; no coloring, flavoring or gelatin.

The jams examined were all of the ten cent a jar variety and were without exception "made up." In every specimen examined a filler, which was probably apple, had been added. The specimens variously labelled "True fruit," "Absolutely pure," etc., had in some cases merely a fraction of real fruit present, the balance consisting of filler, coloring, flavoring and sugar. The specimens of plums, peaches and apricots however contained a fair quantity of genuine fruit as did one brand of raspberries, strawberries and currants.

Salicylic acid as a preservative was not found in any of the specimens examined. Gelatin which might have been used for thickening was not found at all. Cane sugar seemed to be the only sugar used for sweetening although glucose may have been added also. One manufacturer used the same coloring for his raspberries, strawberries and black currants, merely varying the quantity used in each. The colors are apparently of the aniline dye variety.

A specimen of marmalade brought in by Professor J. J. Mackenzie, and said by him to have turned the teeth and gums of those eating it black, was found to contain considerable quantities of free iron salts and phosphates. These were supposed to have been added to the marmalade by the servant who made it, with the idea of providing more iron to the blood of the members of the household.

A specimen of "Cream Albumenoid", one pound of which "will produce 32 gals. of thick cream from 28 gals. thin cream and 4 gals milk," was sent in by Dr. Langrill, M.H.O., of Hamilton. It was found to consist of cane sugar, lime and gelatin. It is one of the preparations somewhat extensively used in making poor milk and thin cream appear rich and thick in order that a higher price may be obtained.

Report on Outbreak of Smallpox in Temiskaming District.

By JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of Dr. Hodgetts I started for the above district on June 16th, 1904.

At Mattawa, I found a deckhand (Burns) from the steamer "Meteor" of the Lumsden Navigation Company, Lake Temiscaming, in quarantine, in the town's hospital on the river bank reserved for smallpox cases. This patient was suffering from smallpox in the vesicular stage. The rash was discrete and the lesions not extremely numerous, but the patient was quite ill looking. All care was being taken of him. The doctor had removed him the day before from the C. P. R. train coming down from Temiscaming, P. Q. He had then fumigated the car. This patient had been working for the last month continuously on the steamer "Meteor." He reported other cases existing on the steamer. Dr. Haentschel tied the said steamer up on the Ontario side at Temiscaming until such time as she should be dealt with. Whilst waiting at North Bay, Dr. Haentschel telegraphed me asking for the Company if this steamer might proceed as she was to the "infected district." The permission was refused.

On my arrival at Temiscaming I found the "Meteor" still tied up on the Ontario side of the Lake opposite Temiscaming, Quebec, in an unorganized district, and on board found one convalescing, one patient in the scab stage

and one in the vesicular stage of smallpox; and one female, the cook, sick with apparently the initial sickness of the disease. None of these cases had been satisfactorily vaccinated except the cook, but she years before.

Not very far away overlooking the whole district, two houses, about three hundred feet apart, were procured and fitted up for the reception of the patients and as a place of detention for the rest of the crew. I then vaccinated every one on the boat except the patients. The next day, Friday, June 17th, all were moved to the house and a nurse sent for, Dr. Haentschel procuring one for us. She arrived on Saturday. In the meantime every one in the steamboat offices, the railway offices, wharf hands and hotel employees to the number of fifty were vaccinated. The officers of the steamboat company were untiring in giving me assistance and in overcoming difficulties (some object to submitting to necessary precautions) (they do not seem so to them). The way was made as clear as possible by Mr. LaRochelle the superintendent. To complicate things, the terminus of the line is on the Quebec side. There was no medical man there at all. On account of the difficulty of getting an engineer for the "Meteor" to replace the man there, and from the fact that he was not sick and that he showed a satisfactory vaccination mark and that the mark was the result of humanized vaccination, I thought it well to leave him with the boat. Everyone else could be replaced, captain, and all. With the assistance of the engineer we drenched the decks, walls and ceiling and every place that we could reach with boiling water, those that we could not we fumigated with formaline. The mail bags were soaked in bi-chloride of mercury solution, and a new vaccinated crew put on board. In the meantime I had telegraphed to Dr. Hodgetts for a doctor to take the patients in charge. Dr. Marshall was sent and arrived on June 19th. The cook by this time had recovered without developing the disease. I re-vaccinated her then and left Sunday night for the upper part of the lake, arriving there on Monday. As soon as possible I visited with Dr. Field, Medical Health Officer, of New Liskeard, the cases in his town. Saw seven in one house (Hammond's) children and adults, male and female, in the various stages, after the papular, of smallpox, afterwards in a boarding-house (Jelley's) four cases convalescing. Of all these cases only one had previously been vaccinated. The doctor knew of no others so I visited Dr. Hamilton. He was not attending any and was not and did not know of any from his personal knowledge. I hunted up the policeman and through him found three others and got information as to a fourth. This one was in the papular stage. All these cases were diagnosed by the Medical Health Officer as Impetigo-Contagiosa and no precautions had been taken to control the spread whatever.

The first case came off the "railroad construction" in February 4th last. Dr. Field saw him first. The man thought he had smallpox. The doctor laughed at him. He was not satisfied and went to Doctor Hamilton, who pronounced it smallpox and initiated quarantine. Dr. Field as Medical Health Officer was called to see him. He said it was Impetigo-contagiosa and was sustained in his diagnosis by the Rev. Dr. Codd, of Haileybury. All precaution was relaxed. The man recovered in the Windsor Hotel. The girl who brought him his meals subsequently developed it. There were then intermittent outbreaks in the town and afterwards in Haileybury, until at the present time nearly every hamlet in the district forty miles around has it.

Dr. Field's grounds for his diagnosis were as follows:

1st. The initial sickness was short, usually twenty-four hours to thirty-six (nearly all the cases I enquired into this stage was at least 48 hours and in some cases 96 hours).

2nd. The initial sickness was very mild, never severe. (Most of those I saw had been quite ill, some had chills.) (Practically all had backache and pains all over; many of them had quite severe gastric symptoms, nausea and vomiting).

3rd. He had not seen papules in any of the cases. (I felt and saw them in the only case I saw at this stage.) (Dr. McNaughton is quite sure he saw and felt them in two cases he came in contact with earlier in the week. A number of the later cases I saw said they had noticed them themselves. Dr. McLaren, of Haileybury, told me subsequently that he had observed them in all the early cases he had seen.)

4th. It attacked the vaccinated as well as the unvaccinated; (about seventy-five per cent. of the people up there are unvaccinated) again that it had attacked some that had had smallpox previously. (Of all the cases I saw probably not more than two had been vaccinated. In one of them I would be doubtful of the mark.)

5th. That those attacked had been directly infected; (from towels, in beds, dishes, etc.,) and that the cases were all males. (On the "Meteor" two men slept in the same bed, one having smallpox the other a vaccinated man. This other did not develop the disease. I saw nearly as many females with it as males.)

6th. That none of the patients were the worse on account of being attacked by the disease; (one of the patients I saw at Jelley's Boarding-house in the scab stage had been considered one of the strongest men in the town. He said he had been "pretty sick." He looked anaemic and like a man that had come through a severe illness.)

7th. None were pitted after the disease; (I saw several with well marked pitting.)

8th. That the vesicles were exactly like those figured in Fox's Atlas in Impetigo-Contagiosa on the palms even. (So they were exactly the picture of smallpox.)

9th. That the Rev. Dr. Codd who had seen much smallpox in London and in Quebec concurred in his diagnosis. (Dr. Codd still persists in his diagnosis.)

10th. That the report had come to New Liskeard that the quarantine on the railroad had been raised before the expiration of the regulation time after the visit of some persons from Toronto. (Dr. McLaren, the medical man now in charge of this division medically, assured me that quarantine had run its required time; that all were well in the camp at the raising of the quarantine; but that some four days before its close a gang of men had come up from Cape Breton. (It was afterwards found out that smallpox existed down there before they left.) (It was one of these men that had gone over to New Liskeard early in February.)

11th. To have his diagnosis concurred in he had put up $100.00 to pay the expenses of an expert from below. I'm afraid the doctor is going about with a bandage over his eyes.

On the afternoon of the day of my arrival the Mayor called a meeting of the Local Board of Health to which were invited all interested citizens. A large crowd was present. The Mayor and each member of the Board spoke; also all the doctors immediately concerned. I merely told them that it was smallpox, or at any rate what was called smallpox in Lower Ontario and that it had to be dealt with as such, and that it was their duty to act and that the Provincial Board would look on. That all the other infected districts would be required to do the same and that the Provincial Board of Health would look after the unorganized districts; that all argument had best be

left aside and that all buckle down to work before the damage to their district was irreparable. I advised them to immediately build a temporary smallpox hospital and put all the infected therein, in those cases that opposition (severe) would arise from to consider their houses as hospitals to run out the required time of quarantine, that all those others in the houses from which cases had been removed, be vaccinated and held the two weeks, that general vaccination be established and that constables be appointed to guard against other infected persons getting into the town, and announced to them that quarantine was established against them for the protection of other districts, that their mail must be disinfected before leaving the post-office, that no one could go on the boats unless vaccinated or previously vaccinated within the required time or having previously had smallpox within reasonable time, and that all baggage would have to be disinfected before being taken on board.

They telegraphed immediately for 800 vaccine points and at once commenced to put my recommendation into effect. A very fair unanimity prevailed so that I think my recommendation will be carried out fairly well anyhow. They will require watching.

I then visited the post-office and instructed the postmaster as to the disinfection of the mail, viz., to wet the bags with 1 in 1,000 bi-chloride of mercury (when the bag is wet it is practically air tight). Then told him to put in with the letters a piece of cotton wool well moistened with formaline in four of water. At the steamboat wharf I had them fence off the landing stage so that they could control the crowd, and had them build a tight box capable of holding four or five trunks, and into this to turn a steam pipe from the boat boiler for five minutes at a time. Any trunks they take on from other ports where this box could not be got, to turn the steam hose on the boxes and trunks in the open, and then informed them about the regulations as to passengers.

The next day I visited Haileybury and found some ten cases just convalescing, several of them were pitted. There were no acute cases. Had a meeting of the Local Board of Health here. I recommended as in Liskeard except as to hospital since there were no acute cases, but warned them that they might soon expect a new crop, and advised them to be prepared to hospitalize them. They immediately sent for 400 vaccine points.

These two towns are watching each other now. Next day I went up to Tom's Town on the Blanche River and saw two cases there. There were cases back from the river on the west side at Judge's Landing. These are unorganized districts.

I then hurried back to Toronto. Dr. Hodgetts immediately sent three doctors up into the district to look after the handling of the cases.

Cases are reported in the Colonization Roads construction gangs, also at Hanbury, Millberta and Unapark.

(Signed.) JOHN A. AMYOT.

Reports of Committee on Sewerage.

PRESENTED TO BOARD AT QUARTERLY MEETING, HELD IN SARNIA, JULY 12th AND 13th, 1904.

Report No. 5 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the Proposed Extension of Stratford Sewerage System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee begs to report as follows *re* the proposed amending of the McDougal Plan by the building of a sewer on the south side of Cobourg Street, thence north on the easterly side of Waterloo Street, to a manhole at the intersection of the latter street with Water Street, also for the building of a sewer on Kent Lane, carrying it westerly to connect with the proposed sewer on Waterloo Street.

It is recommended that the approval, subject to the usual provisions and safeguards, be granted. The changes are merely matters of detail to suit the grades of certain streets and needs of certain localities.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 6 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the proposed Drainage of the "Walker House," Kincardine, into the River,

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee is of the opinion that before the Board give its approval to any plan such as submitted, where the future sanitation of a town may, and probably will be gradually involved, the municipal authorities should submit the same as part of some general plan, with all its data accurately prepared and stated, which is necessary for the intelligent consideration of the same, and, therefore, recommend that the application be referred back to the Clerk of Kincardine for such action to be taken, and that at the same time the Council be advised to consider some system of water supply for the town.

Your Committee has also had before it a letter from a resident of Kincardine, in which he says:—

"I am informed by the Clerk of the Corporation that there are now three or four hotels and a pork factory running their sewage into the river just back of your property. These sewers would be about two or three hundred yards further up the river than the one proposed by Mr. Walker.

"I am informed that these sewers were allowed to be put there by your consent."

Your Committee feels confident that no such consent has been given by your Board or its Secretary, and thinks that your Secretary should so inform the Clerk and the resident above referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

A. THOMPSON.
WM. OLDRIGHT.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 7 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the Proposed Trunk Sewer for the City of Toronto.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee had a Conference with Dr. Sheard on this important question, and after some discussion the joint Committees decided to obtain some data as to the possibilities of minimizing the cost of sewage disposal by irrigation methods as carried out in Pullman, Brocton and the London Asylum. Letters of inquiry have been sent out, and your Committee is awaiting replies.

It was also thought desirable by your Committee that a systematic examination should be made of the sewage of the city, with a view of ascertaining the quality of the same, and for this purpose it has been arranged with Dr. Sheard that the city will periodically collect samples at different points, and the same will be examined by Dr Amyot, and reported upon from time to time. The reports of these examinations will greatly aid your Committee and this Board in arriving at an intelligent solution f the best manner to dispose of the same.

In the meantime, your Committee will visit the sites of the proposed septic tanks. filter beds and sewerage farms, and will collect such other data as they deem neces sary.

Your Committee would recommend to this Board that it refer to the authorities of the City of Toronto the question of the excessive amount of sewage, which it is esti mated by the City Engineer would have to be treated in the course of the twenty-four hours, caused by the great and undue waste of water during the hours from 1 a.m. to 5 a. m. (page 33 of Mr. Rust's report).

A satisfactory solution of this unwarranted condition of affairs would materially affect both the initial and annual cost of the disposal of the sewage by any system involving treatment of the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
A. THOMPSON.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 8 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the Sewerage of the Village of Bridgeburg,

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—The proposal is to initiate a system of sewerage by laying a sewer along the main street, Jarvis Street, with outlet into the Niagara River. Your Committee would recommend that this be allowed, with the proviso that arrangements be made so that the sewerage may be purified before being discharged into the River, at any time that this Board finds it necessary to make such order.

The City of Buffalo, with a population of 300,000, discharges its sewerage into the Niagara River on the opposite shore, and lower down the River receives on the same (American) side the sewage of Tonawanda and other places. As a consequence the water at the Falls on the American side contains a dangerous amount of pollution, whereas that on the Canadian side at the Falls is a good potable water. Hence the necessity of guarding against the ultimate dangerous pollution, but we feel that it would be unnecessarily severe to require at the present time that the Village of Bridgeburg, with its comparatively small population of 1,300, and not at first propos ing to empty anything but surface and sub-soil water into the sewers, should be obliged to treat the contents of the sewers before emptying them into the river. No doubt they will after a short time contain ordinary town sewage, and should this occur to such an extent as to militate against the health or comfort of the users of the river water, the proviso requiring the contents of the sewers to be purified before being dscharged into the river will be put into force.

We notice that Clause 20 of the general conditions in the specifications reads as follows:—

"'Y' branches for house connections shall be 4 inches in diameter unless otherwise ordered."

"Pipes for house drains shall be glazed tile the same as for street sewers."

This probably refers only to the portion of the house drain between the house wall and the sewer; if so, your Committee considers that this portion should be 6 inches in diameter. This would render it less liable to blockage in a situation difficult to get at, and would also make provision for the roof water, so useful in flushing.

We think the portion between the house should be of iron, when new drains are being put in. Of course the usual proviso should be insisted upon, calling for house drainage and plumbing to be efficient, in conformity with the Model By-law as it stands, or with only such alterations as will not impair the efficiency of the system, and endanger the sanitary condition of the houses and the health of the inmates.

Your Committee would also recommend that the attention of the municipality be drawn to Clause 30, sub-sections 1 and 2 of the Public Health Act, and to suggest the wisdom of complying therewith before submitting a by-law, or commencing any such work which may be required in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
C. A. HODGETTS.
A. THOMPSON.

Report No. 9 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re Sewerage of Wiarton.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee received plans and specifications regarding the proposed sewerage of Wiarton, but the information as to the relation of the proposed outlets to the position of the water intake is so meagre that your Committee cannot make a final report without further data as to the amount and character of the sewage, the direction of the winds and currents, and the position and liability to contamination of the water supply, but would recommend that the Secretary be instructed to visit the town and take such measures as may be necessary to obtain the required information.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 10 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re the Collingwood Sewerage System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee has considered the plans, etc., submitted.

The Chairman having remembered that some time previously this matter had been discussed by your Board, and that the Board was of the opinion that the general disposal of sewage was not satisfactory, and that the harbour might become contaminated, and that some provision should be made for the treatment of the sewage whereby the water supply would not become polluted, and the data furnished not being deemed sufficient, the Town Clerk was communicated with, and this additional information is now submitted to the Board.

Your Committee having been informed that a deputation from the Town will discuss the matter before the Board, will await the presentation of the case by that deputation before finally reporting on the question.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 11 (1904) of the Committee on Sewerage Re Extension of the Sewerage of Ottawa East.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—This is an application for the approval of the Board for an additional sewer outlet into the Rideau River at a point some distance above that at which the larger portion of the sewerage now empties. This new outlet is required on account of the grade of the present main sewer not being sufficient to receive the flow from the sewers in the portion now to be served.

Your Committee having made inquiry finds there is nothing between the points of the present and the proposed outlets to be interfered with by the new proposal, and no conditions different from these under which the present outlet has been approved by the Board, and it therefore recommends that this also be approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Reports of Committees on Public Water Supplies.

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD AT QUARTERLY MEETING HELD AT SARNIA, JULY 12th AND 13th, 1904

Report No. 1 (1904) of the Committee on Water Supplies Re Oshawa Water Supply.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee beg leave to report the application of the Town of Oshawa in reference to water supply, as per plan submitted by W. Chipman, C.E., be approved in so far as it relates to securing the water by means of filter galleries similar to those at Port Hope.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 2 (1904) of the Committee on Water Supplies Re the Application of the Village of Creemore.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee beg to report on the application of the Village of Creemore for permission to secure their water supply from a spring or creek as per plan submitted by John Galt, C.E., and would recommend that the same be approved by this Board, provided the samples subbmitted for analysis be approved of by Dr Amyot, and the ground be personally examined by an officer of the Board to satisfy himself that there is no possibility of pollution.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 3 (1904) of the Committee on Water Supplies Re the Application of the Town of Grimsby.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee has considered the report and plans submitted by W. Chipman, C.E., on this proposed system, and would recommend that action thereon be deferred pending a personal examination by a member of the Committee.

Your Committee would direct the attention of the Board to the fact that a by-law, involving the expenditure of $34,000, has already been voted upon by the ratepayers of the municipality, although the scheme had not been previously approved of by the Board, and are of the opinion that such action on the part of municipal authorities and engineers should be condemned by this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
C. A. HODGETTS.

Report of the Special Committee Re Diploma of Public Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN:—The Special Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the University of Toronto, respecting the granting of a degree in Public Health by the University, begs to report having met the University Committee, and has pleasure in stating that the Senate of the University has adopted an outline curriculum for the aforesaid diploma—draft of which is herewith submitted.

The adoption of this curriculum marks another step forward in Public Health work in this Province which cannot fail to be of lasting benefit.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. OLDRIGHT.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Curriculum for the Diploma of Public Health.

1. The Universiy shall offer a Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.) on the conditions hereinafter detailed.
2. Candidates for the Diploma must be graduates in Medicine of this University, or of some other University recognized for this purpose by the Senate.
3. The curriculum leading to the Diploma shall extend over two Summer Sessions of three months each, and one Winter Session of six months.
4. The first Summer Session shall be devoted to Laboratory work in—
    1. Sanitary Chemistry.
    2. Bacteriology.
    3. Parasitology.
5. The Winter Session shall be devoted to—
    a. Advanced General Hygiene.
    b. Advanced General Pathology, including Theory of Immunity and Comparative Pathology.
    c. Elements of Geology, Meteorology and Climatology, in their relation to Public Health.
    d. Sanitary Engineering.
    e. Sanitary Legislation and Vital Statistics.
    f. Clinics on Contagious Diseases.
    g. History of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology.
6. Candidates for the Degree of M.D. may substitute the foregoing Winter Course for such subjects or portions of subjects of the Fifth Year in Medicine as are not demanded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, at its final examination.

7. The Second Summer Session shall be devoted to a course of Practical work in Public Health under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Health, including the methods of dealing with infectious diseases, inspection of schools and other public buildings, factories and dairies, inspection of water supplies and sewage disposal plants and other forms of municipal sanitation.

8. At the conclusion of the Winter Session an examination will be held on the subjects of the curriculum in Public Health specified in paragraphs 4 and 5, the passing of which shall be a necessary preliminary to entering upon the practical course indicated in paragraph 7.

9. Candidates who have passed the examination, and who present from the Provincial Board of Health a certificate of efficiency in the subjects specified in paragraph 7, will be granted the Diploma of Public Health.

10. The fees for the course shall be $150, payable in two instalments of $75 each at the beginning of the first Summer Session and the Winter Session respectively The fee for the Diploma shall be $20.

11. Up to and including 1907, graduates in Medicine who have acted as Medical Health Officers for a period of two years may present themselves for the examination referred to in paragraph 8 without preliminary attendance on the Courses of Instruction. For such candidates the fee for the Diploma shall be $100.

Report of Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario was held in the town of Sarnia, July 13th and 14th, the Town hall being placed at the disposal of the association by the Corporation. The meetings were attended by the members of the Lambton Medical Association, who very kindly adjourned their meeting for the purpose.

The Local Committee of Arrangements was composed of Dr. W. Logie, Dr. D. B. Bentley, Dr. T. Bradley, Dr. R. D. McDonald, Dr. J. A. Bell, Dr. E. Oliver, to whom the success of the social were mainly due.

At the first session, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Hall, Chatham, a few words of welcome were extended by Mr. John Dandy, Chairman of the Local Board of Health, after which Dr. R. Charteris, M. H. O., Chatham Township, read a paper on "Some Questions Regarding the New Health Regulations." The discussion which followed was of an interesting and instructive character and did much to explain away the difficulties supposed to attend the enforcement of the Regulations regarding Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The paper following, presented by the Secretary, dealt with the home treatment of the consumptive, and was a plea for more active work on behalf of the consumptive who is unable to obtain sanatorium advantages, looking to his treatment at home by the adoption of a system of instruction by Local Health authorities.

In a most interesting and scholarly paper Dr. E. Oliver, M.H.O., Sarnia, dwelt on the many conditions causing "Lateral Deformity of the Spine" and indicated how a more careful attention to personal hygiene would prevent the same.

As Dr. J. J. Cassidy, Toronto, was unable to attend owing to illness his paper, "Is the Dust Nuisance the Chief Cause of the Spread of the Common Diseases?" was taken as read.

At the evening session His Worship Mayor Cook and Dr. Hubbard, President of the Lambton Medical Association, welcomed the association in a few well-chosen and most felicitous words, which were replied to on behalf of the Association by the Chairman, Dr. Campbell, London. The papers read at this session were: "Diphtheria and Its Treatment," by Dr. W. Logie, Sarnia; "The Interpretation of Water Analyses," by Dr. John A. Amyot, Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health, and a most interesting and instructive one by Dr. P. H. Bryce, Ottawa, on "The Public Health Aspect of European Immigration to Canada."

The third session, held on Thursday, was occupied by the presentation and discussion of the following subjects: "Patent Medicines, Drug Foods and Fake Drugs," by George G. Nasmith, M.A., Ph.D., Chemist of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto; "A Perfect Sewerage System for Rural Homes," by M. J. Quinn, Esq., Provincial Mechanical Superintendent, Toronto; "Suggestions on Sanitary Condition in Factories and Workships, and How Improved by the Co-operation of Local Health Officers," by Thos. Keilby, Esq., Provincial Factory Inspector, Toronto. As Dr. W. T. Connell, Kingston, was unable to be present his paper "A Study of Mechanical Filtration of Water," was taken as read.

The members of the association were entertained in the morning of Thursday by a visit to the Sarnia tunnel, special observation cars being provided for the purpose by the Grand Trunk Railway. In the afternoon a trip was made on the river and Lake Huron, and in the evening a very reserche dinner was tendered by the Mayor and Corporation in the Bell Chamber, where speeches, song and music wiled away several happy hours.

The following officers were elected for the year 1904 and 1905:—

Officers for 1905:

President, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Ottawa; Vice-President, Dr. C. L. Campbell, London; Secretary, Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Toronto; Council, Dr. Logie, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. McAlpine, Dr. Charteris, Dr. Skinner.

The several papers presented at this meeting appear in this number of the Journal.

Some Questions Regarding the New Health Regulations.

By C. R. CHARTERIS, M.D., C.M., M.H.O., Township of Chatham.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—When the Secretary wrote inviting me to prepare a paper for this meeting I hesitated for some time before replying partly because I felt that I had not the time at my disposal and more particularly because I felt my inability to prepare a paper such as should be read at a meeting of this nature. While thinking the matter over it occurred to me that a discussion on the new Health Regulations would be of advantage to Medical Health Officers and it is with this object in view that I present to you this very imperfect paper. The subject I have chosen is entitled "Some Questions Relating to the New Health Regulations." You are aware that about two years ago the Provincial Health Department issued new regulations concerning contagious diseases such as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. I shall confine my paper to three clauses of these regulations, and shall take up first the clause relating to the case by the municipalities of those suffering from contagious diseases. This clause provides that municipalities shall provide hospital accommodation for all persons affected with contagious disease. Now, Gentlemen, I ask this question: Is it the duty of the Municipality, be it City, Town or Township, to erect hospitals for the care of these cases, and how is it to be done; or is it the duty of the householder or parents to isolate the cases and provide proper attention. The former appears to me difficult to carry out, as to erect and equip an hospital suitable for such cases requires a preliminary expenditure of at least three thousand dollars and for maintenance annually at least one thousand.

How is this to be effected? I cannot answer, and hope some of our members will be able to solve the problem. Then again in cities and towns where hospitals already exist and have contagious wards or wings attached that city or town send these cases to the hospitals and pay for their maintenance while in many instances the head of the house is earning from $1.50 to $3.00 per day, yet we are compelled to pay at the value of from $5.00 to $10.00 per week at the hospitals for members of their families who are afflicted with one of the contagious diseases because the Provincial Health Regulations say we must provide hospital accommodation. Is it right that a municipality should be taxed for the maintenance of patients whose parents are earning such wages as previously stated, it appears to me not, but how are we to overcome the difficulty?

The second clause I will refer to is the one relating to the time of isolation for scarlet fever cases. This is fixed at six weeks as the minimum time, in many cases of mild form of scarlet fever disquamation will have completely taken place in three weeks and it seems a hardship that a child should be confined to quarantine for another three.

The third clause is the one referring to Diphtheria, the period of quarantine is placed at 28 days when in many cases all danger of infection is over in 14 days, yet the patient must be quarantined for another 14 days and the expense go on as in the scarlet fever cases. These latter clauses I think might be amended so that the Medical Health Officer should have discretionary power to raise the quarantine in the case of scarlet fever at 3 weeks or in diphtheria at 14 days on receipt of a certificate from the attending physician that all danger of contagion or infection has passed. In conclusion let me say this paper is as I told the Secretary in reply to his request for a paper that it would be a paper of Queries, not one offering information but seeking it, as I am sure many of you are like myself M.H.O.'s who have experienced great opposition in enforcing the regulations as they are at present.

The Home Treatment of the Ninety and Nine.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., L.R.C.R. (Lond.), Sec. Prov. Board of Health, Member Royal Sanitary Institute, Fellow Royal Institute of Public Health.

Who are the ninety and nine? The remainder of each one hundred consumptives in this province who have no means of securing the benefits and educational advantages of sanitoria treatment—and who for many years to come will remain unprovided for, and many of whom will fill consumptives' graves before public inertia has been aroused into action whereby the necessary means are provided for their care either by municipalities or public charity.

In the meantime what should be done by Health Authorities for those afflicted, and what measures should be instituted for the circumscribing of the dangers arising to the general public from the fact that each consumptive is more or less a centre of infection to the household in which he resides, and in a certain degree to the community in which he dwells, and upon whom sooner or later he must become a burden.

While we talk, plan and strive for great things along the line of municipal sanitoria the grave disease continues its onward course to a sure and certain goal. Is it right, is it proper, for leaders of Preventative Medicine, for the medical profession and for the general public, to stand idly by discussions of the ideal—while refrain from instituting measures which simple though they may be, yet would do something to lessen the possibility of infection and at the same time be of perhaps permanent benefit to a large percentage of the ninety and nine?

Every month over 200 persons die of the disease in this province alone—or a death-roll of over 2,500 annually, as shown by the returns of the Registrar General, and what has been achieved? With an increase of scarlet fever the Provincial authorities immediately introduce stringent regulations for the immediate prevention of a disease which does not entail a tithe of the suffering and hardship or financial loss as does Consumption. Local Boards rush to enforce these regulations, and hospitals are provided for the use of the sufferers, who are chiefly children. But with this disease virtually nothing has been done by either Provincial or Local authorities. An Association has been incorporated which has for its aim the very laudable one of providing for the tuberculous persons of this Dominion. A task which it will take several similar associations acting in conjuction with Municipal Sanitoria provided for the necessitous cases—to fully overtake. Before the ideal is attained, we want the "First Aid" for the consumptive—something that can be done and should be done at once, before the sanitoria arrive—for as I would prefer, the "first aid" in the case of an accident before the doctor arrives, rather than no aid at all—so I would have something done for the ninety and nine—before the dawn of the sanitoria millennium.

For the immediate present we should concern ourselves with the home treatment of the ninety and nine; by this expression I mean not so much the medicinal treatment, as I do the prophylactic and the hygienic—in brief, the betterment of his daily environment. As the youth of our country is the feeding ground for the disease, they should be educated sufficiently to be able to avoid the pitfalls which lie before them.

The first step in this important work now awaiting us, is to institute a system of notification and registration of all cases of phthisis, for how can we expect to know our friends unless they are introduced to us—virtually at present the consumptive is unknown to Health Authorities. A small percentage are either in sanatoria or have engaged medical care and instruction, but

what is known of the great mass? many of whom are ignorantly infecting those of their own household.

Given the introduction, Health Authorities should be prepared to keep a friendly eye on each one, and instruct by counsel and advice, both oral and by means of pamphlet, that it is possible to maintain a fair condition of health and possibly affect a cure, by following a certain course of living even in his own home—these briefly stated are fresh air at all times, ample sunlight, simple and nutritious diet, regular habits of life, and too, they can and should take every precaution to so dispose of sputum, which is the chief source of infection to others and re-infection to themselves.

Once the instruction is given, it should be followed up by repeated visits of intelligent visitors—for the consumptive is human like all of us and given to back-sliding.

When space will permit, he can and should live in a properly constructed tent all the year round upon his own premises in close proximity to his own family.

For the necessitous cases, either opportunities should be offered in the out-patient department of all hospitals for this special class of cases, or dispensaries provided, where under trained medical men treatment can be given all who require it, at the cost of the municipality.

With the general introduction of these simple provisions, there will follow a marked decrease in a few years in the number of cases, many in the early stages will be restored to health and the public will be gradually educated to the need of Municipal Sanatoria, and the private institutions started for gain or by charitable organizations, will be benefitted.

To wait as we have been doing for the public to be educated to the necessity for Municipal Sanatoria is wrong and calls for severe censure, because it is not in accord with the principles of preventive medicine.

Is it not true we have been striving for an ideal, and failing in the meantime to institute something feasible, practical and beneficial.

To organize the Home Treatment of Tuberculosis is the need of the hour, and calls, in my opinion, for the immediate action of provincial and local authorities.

No effort has been made in this short paper to detail a plan of action; the object being to arouse interest in this important and hitherto neglected phase of the question.

From what I saw at the Phipps Institute recently in Philadelphia, I am fully convinced there is work that can be carried on in our cities and towns, carried on too at the minimum cost, and result in a vast amount of good.

In the institute just referred to, situated in the densest portion of the city, under sanitary conditions far from the best, hundreds of consumptives are treated, and what is of perhaps far more reaching benefit, educated how to live so that those nearest and dearest to them may not be exposed to the deadly infection of consumption. I do not intend to refer to the excellent work which through the benefactor the institute is enabled to render to the sufferers by means of suitable food in the daily supply of eggs and milk, nor yet to the benefits arising to the medical profession through the pathological branch—these do not concern the points which this short paper is intended to emphasize.

That work in this direction is practicable I am convinced,—that it is necessary, must be apparent to all; that it will result in immeasurable good to all, is a fact; that it can be economically carried out has been demonstrated and that it is our duty to fill in the gap that must necessarily intervene between this and the providing of Muncipal Sanatoria or hospitals for all cases cannot be gain said.

Spinal Deformity.

DR. E. OLIVER, M.H.O., Sarnia.

Numerous are the influences to which the human race is exposed, the two great extremes—good and evil—are undoubtedly the principal from whence arises man's greatest happiness and his utmost misery.

What thinking mind, what scientific medical practitioner, has failed to take a retrospect of the age of babarism and ignorance; and, contrasting them with more modern times, must have been struck with the long catalogue of diseases, of human sufferings and human anxieties. The dark and unintellectual Past bears no proportion to the boasted high state of civilization and refinement of the Present. Nor does this effect of civilization apply solely to the human species; for it is a fact that, so soon as the brute creation is subjected to our domestic habits, by diet, breeding and training, than they, too, lose their native character and are liable to all the ills of artificial life, so that we see plainly, and it causes a feeling of pain, that the progress of knowledge and refinements of life tends to bitterness and evil. Yet, after all, we must confess that education is the "bright morning of life, for years of misspent time"—the greatest blessing that man enjoys. But the mind of man, unfortunately, as well as his physical frame, have not been, as a rule, moulded and trained as they should have been, owing to oversight or wilful neglect. It would have been well for mankind had the analogy between the vegetable and animal kingdom always been kept in view and fairly pursued, so beautifully described by the author of "The Seasons," in the trite and well-known lines in praise of instruction.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought, and teach the young idea how to shoot." But it is with regard to man's physical education, as respects his bodily frame and development of form that I propose to treat, and my intention is to confine my remarks to that very serious and frequent disease "Deformity of the Spine." The affection we are about to describe is by no means one of the present day; for we remember reading, not long ago, that towards the 16th Century, a celebrated doctor, Pinaus, who flourished at that time, asserts that of "50 females of the higher or more civilized ranks of society, scarcely two could be found who had not the right shoulder higher and more projecting than the left," the first characteristic of spinal deformity. There are few mothers who are not familiar with this characteristic, in common parlance said to be "growing out." Now, if we proceed with an examination we shall find that the central grove of the back deviates from a straight line, that there is a greater distance between a given point of the original perpendicular spinal line and the top of the elevated shoulder bone, than between the same point and the corresponding top of the other side. As the affection progresses, the gait and carriage of the sufferer becomes awkward and shuffling—the clothes cannot be made to fit well upon her, if a girl—they appear to be drawn to one side, generally the right, while the right breast is enlarged and the corresponding collar bone displays a proportionate elevation—in shore the child is deformed—her backbone is distorted and in a multitude of instances, were even thus early, absolute and permanent distortion can be prevented only by care and attention of no ordinary kind should the infirmity advance still further, perfect distortion of the spinal column will result from the action of the muscles of the lower part of the back on the opposite side, producing a double curvature. Nor does the mischief end here; the ribs, too, in consequence of the altered state of the spine, partakes in the changes going on, affecting the functions of the viscera of the thorax, producing consumption, or at least exciting this fear-

ful disease, into life and activity in those predisposed to disorder of the lungs. Finally, the pelvis, or the bones on which the spine rests, becomes involved, and the result of which in the female, is of serious import. Such distortions are by no means uncommon, and because they are common, are supposed to be incurable.

Now, what are the causes of this affection? It has been asserted, and doubtless with much truth, that physical discipline in early life, from its faulty management. But it occurs in the ranks of the humble as well as among the more wealthy and civilized portion of the community. With the former class, their daily avocations may be considered as the mechanical cause in contradistinction to the physical cause on the delicately educated female; but its *modus operandi*, with respect to the influence exerted on the constitution is about the same. Some ascribe the affection to hereditary predisposition—debility of constitution, etc.

No doubt, the latter, debility, materially facilitates the supervention, and contributes to confirm disorders of this nature, caused by the soft and yielding state of the bones in early life. And here we are reminded of another frequent cause of spinal disease in young people, and especially females —I refer to the time alloted for the acquisition of scholastic knowledge. How little do teachers imagine the effects they produce on the bodily structure of their young charge when insisting on excessive mental application in their anxiety to keep pace with the general advancement of knowledge. Few teachers have a right conception of the frame-work of bones they operate upon and many a parent has had cause to regret the unusual proficiency of his child to the detriment of health and a sound frame. But prominent among the causes of affections of the spine stands the restraints of modern female attire, preventing to a very great extent, the proper play of the muscles, which are placed by nature and arranged in pairs on either side of the spinal column, placed there to enable man to bend this long bony pillar at will, in any requisite direction, within given limits, as well as to secure its return to its normal vertical positon. And when we remember that it is necessary to the absolute integrity of the vertical state of the column, that the actions of every individual muscle should be free and unimpared, surprise is not excited in the physician's mind at the result of the prevalent, because fashionable, custom among females, of disfiguring their natural and normal bodies, by lacing themselves in corsets—furnished with any amount of steel and bones, completely violating the law of our animal economy, that "wherever the natural and healthy operations of any organ, or set of organs are either not regularly, or not sufficiently exercised, the organs whose operations are so disturbed or omitted, suffer materially in a proportionate loss of their capabilities of action." In some instances, indeed, the derangement so produced doubtless giving rise to active disease. Were it not for repose at night when all restraint is removed, the organs, so many of which are being constantly and unduly exerted, a renewal of their exhausted nervous power, and vital energy, for the performance of their wonted office, would not be obtained. We smile at the peculiar notions of the Chinese, who think a woman's foot much more beautiful when subjected to a squeezing process, to reduce its normal size, but most assuredly we are little in advance of the barbarians in this respect, for we, too, squeeze our wives and daughters, but, unfortunately, select a much more vital part of the system to operate upon, viz., the chest, in the cavity of which is contained the most essential organs of our being. The child needs no such bandaging, yet how often do we find it subjected to the process by vain and thoughtless mothers, for the purpose of moulding into shape their daughters' bodies, the fashion of the times may consider most becoming. But it has been asserted that this kind

of mechanical support as it has been termed, has a tendency to prevent as well as to remedy distortion of the spine. Now, we admit that a judicious compression to muscles much called into exercise, is very beneficial; but we object strongly to the use of stays during the development of the young girl, the perpetual restraint under which many are kept, the inordinate calls made upon her mental, as well as physical powers rob her of that exercise to which nature prompts, and fritters down, subdues or destroys her motions. Yet by exercise alone, can the voluntary muscles acquire vigor and power, or the circulation be properly balanced, and the reciprocal dependence of the various systems upon the body upon each other be maintained. It has been asserted by able writers on this subject that the lateral curvature is never found except in females, and, then, inseparably connected with constitutional disease. But facts prove, I think, this statement to be erroneous—a wrong conclusion. For artists, of both sexes, are liable to lateral curvature; clerks and other sedentary persons frequently contract the curvature. But we believe females are the principal sufferers owing, to a very great extent, to their dress, want of proper exercise and pernicious habits of school life. And, because the fair sex do suffer, so should every medical man, at all events, see to it that his influence, skill and knowledge be deviated to the channel most likely to effect a reform. The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm, equals what may be referred in the delicate girl to some tremendous excitation of the nervous system. What wonder, then, that we see so many "fashionables" with a diseased heart, a languid circulation, pale faces, cold extremities, hysteria, etc., etc., all pointlug to the feeble powers by which the blood is propelled through the system it is intended to invigorate and sustain? Under the circumstances, can we expect a proper deposition of earthy matter, on which alone the necessary consolidation of the bones depend. Where nature is willing to do her part, art is evoked to devise means to lessen the supply of this life-giving principle. No wonder the bones of the spine, in young persons subjected to treatment we have been describing never become firm, and consequently readily yield to deformity. But a still greater evil may yet exist from this affection, if we believe as many learned men do that a bent back, a wry neck, or a high shoulder may be propagated in the progeny of such a parent, though no other hereditary constitutional peculiarity or disease exists. Cuvier, the author, on the domestication of Mammiferous Animals says, "It is a fact, universally recognized, that the young of animals have a very strong resemblance to the individuals which have given them life. This fact is as obvious in the human species as in any other; nor is it less true with reference to the physical qualities than to the moral and intellectual faculties. Man thus obtains the privilege, not always the most enviable, of stamping upon his posterity as double identity; that derived from physiognomy, applied to the development of the form, as well as the features of the face; and that of constitutional peculiarity and organic debility, varied according to the character of his habits and manners, which are thus continually reflected and transmitted to posterity."

Numerous have been the contrivances adopted for the prevention of deformity, which is always easier than the cure, such as dumb bells, back boards and braces; but the recently introduced light and beautiful Callisthenic exercises and military drill, are well calculated to have a salutary action on the muscles. Free exercise in the open air, friction with the hand, electricity along the whole course of the spine, the tepid douche bath, often prove of incalculable utility in imparting a healthy and vigorous circulation to the muscles of the back, and thereby materially augments their power. Such, then, is a brief, but I trust sufficiently intelligible description of the deformity which may, and does prove detrimental and prejudical to health.

That the influence of the restraints, the fashions, and the customs pointed out in my paper is really the principal cause of the deformity we have been considering, has ceased to be a matter of doubt with those who have carefully investigated the subject. Nothing tends so much to the due performance of all the mental operations, as a sound, a vigorous and well-made frame. And I cannot help thinking, Mr. President, that the right education of women is of the utmost importance to human life. There is nothing more desirable for the common good of all the world, since as they are mothers and mistresses of families, who have the first forming both of body and mind.

The treatment of curvature of the spine necessarily depends upon the extent and degree of the deformity. The surgeon has certain measures at his command which may be grouped as follows, viz.: Forcible, Gradual, Flexible Corrections and Muscular exercises so that it may be said that in addition to such mechanical means as may be necessary to retain for a while the patient in a correct attitude, until the bones have attained a sufficient amount of growth to arrest any further increase of distortion of the individual vertebra. But all mechanical appliaances must be supplemented by very careful and thorough muscular development, which is the basis of all treatment of a permanent cure. Of late, successful attempts have been made in the correction of severe twists, by section of the ribs, followed by pressure correction. But even where operative measures are attempted, gymnastic exercises, such as the recently introduced Callisthenic exercises and military drill are necessary for a long period, but are well calculated to have a salutory action on the muscles. Free exercise in the open air, friction with the hand, electricity along the whole course of spine, the tepid douche bath, all prove of incalculable utility in imparting a healthy and vigorous circulation. These measures demand, to a great degree, an exercise on the part of the practiioner of the art of taking infinite pains.

It is lamentable that many of this sex, on whom so much depends are not only educated in pride, but in the silliest and most contemptible part of it. Those, says a writer, who allow the influence which women's graces have in contributing to polish the manners of men, would do well to reflect how great an influence female morals must also have on their conduct. Nothing delights men more than their strength of understanding, when true gentleness of manners is its associate. United, they become irresistible orators, blessed with the power of persuasion, fraught with the sweetness of instruction, making woman the highest ornament of human nature. It is not the smiles of a pretty face, the delicate tint of complexion, the enchanting glance of the eye, the beauty and symmetry of person, nor the costly dress or decorations that compose woman's loveliness. It is her pleasing deportment, her chaste conversation, the sensibility and purity of her thoughts, her affable and open disposition, her sympathy with those in adversity, her comforting and relieving the afflicted and distressed, and above all, the humbleness of her soul, that constitutes true loveliness.

What is the blooming tincture of the skin
To peace of mind, and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the fairest eye,
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can comeliness of form, or shape, or air,
With comeliness of words compare?
No, these, at first, the unwary heart may gain,
But these, these only, can the heart retain.

Is the Dust Nuisance the Chief Cause of the Spread of Commoner Contagious Diseases.

By J. J. CASSIDY, M.D., Member of The Provincial Board of Health.

It has been remarked by some one that there is no practicable preventative of dust. From the macadam roads and mud roads a quantity of dust comes, and a prolific source of it is the unpaved and unclean condition of the back lanes of towns and cities. These sources supply much of the material which is conveyed by traffic to the asphalt and stone pavements. There it is dried and pulverized into minute particles, which are wafted about freely to the annoyance of the people and the injury of goods displayed in stores.

A lot of dust is also caused in certain trades and manufactories, and also in building operations. The mineral dust, which is given off in establishments where cutlery and files are made, and in gun factories, is especially injurious. Dust of vegetable origin is given off in wood-working manufactories. The hard woods used in cabinet-making are also especially injurious. In factories where hides and feathers are used dust of animal origin is found.

The air contains an immense variety of substances in the form of dust invisible to the naked eye in the open, though capable of being seen, from a darkened room, in the moats dancing in the sunbeams. Minute particles of anything and everything that exists on the earth are liable to be mingled with the air that rests on it.

In 1878-9, Fodor found in air collected at Buda Pesth:—(*a*) bacteria, (*b*) spores of fungi, (*c*) pollen, (*d*) animals or portions, such as legs of spiders and wings of insects, (*e*) mineral substances, fine particles of sand, clay and chalk when the ground was dry; rain appeared not only to prevent these from being lifted, but also to precipitate those in the air.

In towns with macadamized roads, dust and remains of horse droppings, finely powdered by traffic, pass into the air.

In 1861 an investigation was undertaken on behalf of "The Lancet" (London) on the dust of town houses in dry weather. The result of this inquiry showed, that "It consisted of pulverized horse dung and the grindings of shoe leather and starch corpuscles."

In 1876 the dust of New York City was examined by the New York Officers of Health by exposing glass plates to the air. The same substances were present in all of the specimens; street dust, particles of sand and carbon, fibres of cotton, fragments of vegetable tissues, granules of starch, three different kinds of pollen grains, and elements of fungi. As such substances are present in the air we breath and are churned about in our lungs, a bacterium a virus, a *materies morbi*, or whatever the efficient cause of a contagious disease may be when given off from its host's excretions, may also be present in it. Occasionally an article in the lay press will go beyond the record and maintain that the commoner contagious diseases are spread through the agency of street dust. Thus in an article entitled "The Dust Nuisance and Public Health," Winnipeg Free Press, June 1st., 1904, the following statement appears, "An eminent authority says Diseases that may be and without doubt are spread through the agency of street dust include consumption and other forms of contagious tuberculosis, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and influenza."

Without stopping, therefore, to consider the harm inflicted by mineral particles diffused through the air in mines or factories, to the influence of which many working people are exposed, or the injuries caused by wood dust, elevator dust or the dust which arises from hides or animal remains, I

shall in this paper confine myself to a consideration of the opinions expressed by medical authorities as to the means through which the diseases referred to by the writer of the article quoted are really spread.

In reference to tuberculosis, French in his "Practice of Medicine," publishedin 1903, writes: "Inhalation of dust, to the particles of which bacilli have become adherent, is probably the most prolific source of infection. The dust becomes contaminated for the most part through the expectorations of consumptive persons; but the sputum itself, after drying and becoming pulverized, may be carried by currents of air. The extent to which infection is possible through the medium of the sputum becomes apparent, when we reflect upon the enormous prevalence of the disease and the incomprehensible number of bacilli which each tuberculous person is capable of producing. As estimated by Vaughan, one person in every 60, or 1,050,000 of the entire population of the United States is tuberculous, and Nuttall estimates that each tuberculous individual produces from one and a half to more than four billions of bacilli in 24 hours. Examination of the dust from the walls, floors, and furniture of apartments occupied by consumptives almost invariably reveals the presence of large numbers of virulent bacilli. The air of such apartments, especially after sweeping and dusting contains them. Guerard reports the occurrence of 541 cases in 248 dwellings in a single ward of the tenement district of New York City in which there was a total of 663 dwellings.

"The universal dissemination of this disease through the contamination of the air is largely attributable to carelessness. The danger of infection could be greatly diminished through proper disposal of the sputum. It appears in fact that the disease has become slightly less prevalent as a result of the more general dissemination of knowledge that a tuberculous person is a source of danger to those who come into contact with him. The breath of the consumptive is not in itself infectious, but in coughing and sneezing, even in talking, (Flügge) these persons throw off fine particles of sputum so minute that they float in the air. The inspiration of these particles is a possible source of infection to another person. Flügge, indeed, regards this as a more positive means of transmitting the disease than the inhalation of dry dust.

What are the circumstances which favor the vitality of the bacillus tuberculosis? "It is a parasite and grows best within the animal body, thriving in it, even in the presence of staphylococci, and streptococci and other organisms." What are the conditions which are hostile to its life and growth? "Cold has no effect upon it. Exposure in water to a temperature of 140°F. destroys it in fifteen minutes, although it is capable of resisting ordinary dessication for months. The rays of the sun are fatal to it within from fifteen minutes to several hours according to the season and the character of the sputum or other substance in which it is embedded. Diffused daylight near a window is said to destroy its vitality within a week." (King's Practice of Medicine.)

From these data it appears, that the dust of a room, which has been or is occupied by an expectorating consumptive is decidedly virulent and may prove infective to healthy persons!

When this dust is exposed to sunlight, it rapidly loses its virulence and ceases to be infective. There is no good reason to think, therefore, that tuberculosis or consumption is generally spread by dust which is exposed to sunlight and which may be blown about the streets by the wind. At least we are quite safe in saying, that the virulence of the bacilli tuberculosis in street dust is inferior to that present in dust taken from a sun-less room which

has been occupied by a consumptive. It is equally fair to conclude, that a by-law providing for the disinfection of the latter is of far greater sanitary importance than a by-law, restricting the expectoration of consumptives on the highways.

The virus of smallpox is contained in the mouth and throat secretions of the patient and in the skin eruptions and may be conveyed for considerable distances through the air in the dried epithelial scales and pus cells from the crusted pocks.

On the subject of the aerial conveyance of smallpox the author of Parke's Practical Hygiene, published in 1902, writes: "The exceptional incidence of smallpox in the immediate neighborhood of some of the London Smallpox Hospitals, in which were formerly treated, during epidemic periods, large numbers of cases, can admit of but one explanation, viz., that when a sufficient number of cases in the acute stages are collected together in one building on a small area of ground, the hospital becomes a centre of infection to the surrounding neighborhood."

The evidence for and against this opinion is then given by this author, the most convincing argument being the following: —

"The most recent instance of apparent aerial infection is that reported by Dr. Thresh, from Purfleet, Essex. This village is on the Essex shore of the Thames, almost opposite the Metropolitan Smallpox Hospital ships, which are moored near the Kent shore, and included within a radius of three-quarters of a mile from the ships. Since the commencement of the London outbreak in August, 1901, Purfleet has been very exceptionally invaded by smallpox, and it is difficult to account for these exceptional invasions, except on the hypothesis of aerial transference of infection, as there is little or no communication between the ships and the Essex shore."

An English Local Government Board circular on "The Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation by Local Authorities," has, with a view to lessening the risks of infection from smallpox hospitals, laid down the rule that a local authority should not contemplate the erection of a smallpox hospital—first, on any site where it would have within a quarter of a mile of it as a centre, either a hospital, whether for infectious diseases or not, or a work house, or any similar establishment, or a population of 150 to 200 persons; and, secondly, on any site where it would have, within half-a-mile of it, as a centre, a population of 500 to 600 persons, whether in one or more institutions or in dwelling houses. Cases in which there is any considerable collection of inhabitants just beyond the half-mile zone should, says the circular, "always call for especial consideration."

Judged therefore from the standpoint of English hygienic opinion and practice, the statement that the infection of smallpox may be conveyed through the air from a smallpox hospital for half, or three-quarters of a mile, may be regarded as very probable. Dust blown by the wind from a Smallpox hospital, probably contains the infection of smallpox in a virulent form.

In measles the contagion is given off from the secretions of the nose, throat and lungs and from the skin of the patient during the whole period of illness, and the catarrhal stage preceding eruption is especially infectious. It is for this reason, that epidemics of measles are so difficult to control. The infection is not widely diffusible in the air, but clings to clothes and garments. (Parke's Practical Hygiene.)

The opinion that the nasal mucus, saliva and tears of a measles patient, which certainly contain the contagion of measles, may after they have mingled with the dust, be carried about as dust and communicate this disease to healthy persons cannot be regarded as correct. "Measles is generally com-

municated directly by the patient. It may be carried by a third person, by fomites, or by the air. The infection of measles is not virulent or retentive of life like the virus of scarlet fever." (King's Practice of Medicine.) King's remark that measles may be communicated by the air means that it may be communicated by an infected atmosphere. Thus Flint writes in Practice of Medicine, 1884; "The communicability of measles not alone by inoculation, but by means of an infected atmosphere, or by fomites, belongs to the stage of invasion, as well as to the eruptive and desquamation stages."

Of Scarlet Fever, Parke writes: "Infection is given off in the throat secretions and from the skin of the patient during the whole period of illness, but the acute stage of the fever, when the sore throat and rash are most highly developed, is doubtless the most infectious and not the desquamative stage as was once generally supposed. The contagion clings with great pertinacity to the clothes, bedding, and furniture of the sick room, but is not capable of diffusion and dissemination through the air, without loss of virulence, like the smallpox contagion appears to be."

Fordheimer, whose opinion is cited in French's Practice of Medicine, shows that scarlet fever is probably not capable of transmission to any great distance through the atmosphere.

This evidence then is opposed to the aerial conveyance of scarlet fever in dust to a distance.

Of Whooping Cough, Parke writes: "The infection is given off from the secretion of the lungs. It is probably not carried far in the air, but clings pertinanciously to articles of clothing."

The evidence here is also opposed to the aerial conveyance of whooping cough in dust to a distance.

Stevens writes of the etiology of diphtheria in "(A manual of the Practice of Medicine, 1898)" Childhood (between three and six), defective drainage and catarrhal conditions of the throat are predisposing factors. The poison is contained in the secretions of the throat, and may be transmitted through the atmosphere as fomites."

How, it may be asked, is diphtheria transmitted through the atmosphere? In the act of coughing, sneezing or crying the secretions of a diphtheritic throat are thrown into the air, and, if inhaled by persons in the same room may prove infective to them.

Of Diphtheria, Parke writes: "The diphtheritic contagion is given off from the body, mouth, nose and throat and although probably not far diffusible in the air, clings with great pertinacity to infected articles of clothing and bedding."

A point of great importance in estimating the liability of the diphtheria virus is that the action of light and air and alternating moisture and dryness destroy the diphtheria virus with considerable rapidity. The bacilli of diphtheria exposed on a public street would be liable to perish, whereas, if protected from light and deprived of air in a room or in the drawer of a piece of furniture, they would retain their active properties for many months. The evidence is therefore opposed to the view that the infection of diphtheria is transmitted to a distance by the wind.

It was at first supposed, that influenza was spread by an air-borne miasm, and not by personal infection or fomites, in the ordinary ways. The facts relied upon were: the rapidity of spread of the epidemic and the supposed simultaneousness of outbreak upon large numbers of people. But it is now recognized that the rapidity of spread is not greater than human intercourse with modern facilities of travel and that scattered cases usually precede the general onset of the epidemic upon a community. The epidemic, moreover,

has often been observed to travel in directions opposed to the prevailing winds and be independent of any particular kind of weather. The chief arguments in favor of personal communicability are (as given by Parke):

1. "The very frequent occurrence of multiple cases in succession in the same household.

2. "In many instances the first case in the household or neighborhood can be traced to exposure to infection from a previous case or to a visit to an infected locality.

3. The special incidence of the disease upon persons liable to come in contact with the infection, *e.g.*, medical men and nurses.

4. Persons living under circumstances in which the possibility of infection can be excluded (prisoners in gaols, sailors at sea, light-house keepers) have escaped influenza altogether.

5. That as a general rule in each country it has appeared first in the capital of ports of entry, and the towns have been infected earlier than country places.

6. That neighboring communities have in certain instances been affected at considerably different dates."

To summarize then: The contention that tuberculosis is spread through the inhalation of bacilli-laden dust is true. It would not, however, be a safe conclusion, that the street dust, wafted about in the open, contains the bacilli tuberculosis in a virulent condition. The evidence points rather the other way, viz., that the dust of a room where a consumptive resides, or has resided, is virulent, but that this same dust parts with its virulence, in proportion to its free exposure to air and sunlight.

Smallpox is conveyed from the sick to the healthy or from one person to another by: (*a*) Inoculation with either the blood or the contents of the eruption or the dissolved dry scabs; (*b*) contact with a proximity to a patient suffering from smallpox; (*c*) formites, the poison adhering to clothes, body-linen, bed linen, furniture, etc. The distance to which the contagion of smallpox can be conveyed through the air is probably considerable, being, according to the English data, from a half to three-quarters of a mile.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Influenza are communicated from the sick to the healthy or from one person to another directly by the patient, (through contact or sputum) thrown into the air, or indirectly by bed-linen, body-linen, furniture, toys etc., which have been used by the patient; but these diseases are not communicated to persons at a considerable distance, by being wafted through the air as dust.

Why, it may be asked, does the infection of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or diphtheria cling pertinaceously to be infected clothes, bedding and furniture of the sick room. Because these articles have not been thoroughly washed, disinfected, aired and exposed to sunlight. It goes without saying, that, if the infective sputa of scarlet fever are allowed to be smeared on the clothing and to dry on it, and if this clothing is preserved in stillness and darkness, the conditions for keeping the infection of scarlet fever alive are of the very best.

To judge from the article on the Dust Nuisance in the Free Press, a notion prevails in the popular mind, that, because street dust contains a large percentage of stable manure, it is, therefore, a vehicle of the commoner contagious diseases. No better proof of the erroneous nature of this notion can be given than the following extract from a report published in The Chemical News, October, 1870, which is quoted in Parke's Hygiene:

"Mr. Tichborne published some analyses of the street dust of Dublin; it contained from 29.7 per cent. of organic matter (at the top of a pillar, 134 feet high), to 45.2 per cent. (in the air of a street); it acted as a ferment and

reduced nitrate of potassium into nitrite; it had therefore a strong deoxidizing power.

The inference is quite obvious:—Street dust, which acts as a ferment and has a strong deoxidizing power on the sputa of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough or influenza, is capable of destroying instead of enhancing the virulence of these sputa.

The worst thing that can be done with infectious sputa is to preserve them, pieces of cloth of little value should be used to receive them and they should afterwards be burned. Soiled underclothing, bed-linen, etc., should be steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate, of the strength of 1 to 1,000 for twenty-four hours. These articles should then be boiled or exposed to superheated steam for one hour. Mattresses and blankets, soiled by such sputa may be burned, or they may be steeped in the mercuric chloride solution, 1 per 1,000, and afterwards immersed in boiling water for one hour (mattresses to have the covers removed after moistening).

If, however, the infective sputa of communicable diseases should mingle with street dust, sooner or later, they will be deoxidized and deprived of their infective power through the operation of fresh air and sunlight, together with, as Tichborne says, "the deoxidizing power" of the very dust with which they are mingled.

Diphtheria and Its Treatment.

DR. W. LOGIE, Sarnia.

Diphtheria is the taking into the system of a germ known as Klebs Loffler bacillus, either through the air we breathe or in water or liquids drank that are contaminated with the said bacillus. The effect of said bacillus is to produce systemic poisoning, in the same manner as other toxins are taken into the sytsem, such as typhoid bacilli, tubucle bacilli and etc. Each bacilli has a favorite location or feedng ground, and in the case of Diphtheria the nidus of this germ grows and develops upon the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory passages which produces an inflammation of the mucous membrane, with or without Pseudo Membrane: so that we can define diphtheria as an acute infectious and contagious disease with or without pseudo membrane, produced by the presence and development of Klebs Loffter bacillus. The classification of the acute inflammation affecting the nose, throat, etc., has not reached a satisfactory stage as we cannot depend on the existence of a pseudo membrane, as diphtheria, whilst the great majority of pseudo membraneous inflammations of these parts are due to the action of the diphtheria bacillus. A considerable number are produced by other bacteria, such as the streptococci and staphylococci, so that it is impossible to make a positive diagnosis without the aid of the microscope.

We, therefore, have to classify these pseudo membranes into two classes: (1) true diphtheria, (2) pseudo diphtheria. *True diphtheria* are those in which we include all cases of acute inflammations with the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. No matter whether this be pseudo membrane or not, nor whether there be other bacteria present in same culture. It must be observed, however, that the presence of Diphtheritic Bacillus without other clinical symptoms, does not constitute diphtheria, any more than the presence of pneumonococci in the mouths of healthy persons constitutes pneumonia.

Pseudo Diphtheria include those cases resembling diphtheria but not showing the presence of Diphtheritic Bacillus in cultures from the affected parts, and such cases are commonly seen in conjunction with scarlet fever and measles with the presence of Streptococci and Staphylococci and Pneumonococci.

It is necessary to classify these Pseudo Membranes according to their location, viz: Nasal, Pharyngeal or Tonsillar and Laryngeal, as the location materially affects the symptoms and course of the disease.

Symptoms: Taking the symptoms according to their location of the diphtheria, we will take first Nasal Diphtheria, which is characterized by more or less obstruction of the nares, with a thin muco-purulent discharge and with excoriation of the anterior nares. In some cases Pseudo Membrane may be seen in anterior nares or descending to pharynx from the posterior nares. The degree of toxaemia varies, and prostration is not marked except in very young children. Temperature ranges from 100° to 101°, and the chief danger is in the extension to pharynx or larynx by continuity of tissue. The affection is often protracted despite careful treatment.

In Pharyngeal or Tonsillar Diphtheria we will first take those cases in which there is no membrane, and they are more likely to be recognized in institutions or families where there is an epidemic of diphtheria as follows: child complains of sore throat, the mucous membrane or pharynx and tonsills are reddened and swollen and has slight rise of temperature, and when cultures are made from swabs taken from these throats, Klebs Loffler bacillus are often found. The mildness of these cases depend on the virulence of the bacilli or the small number of bacilli or to the resistance of the individual. But the bacilli derived from culture from such cases may prove to be very virulent, and may readily be the means of communicating a severe and virulent type to others. In cases of Membrane, they are characterized in mild cases by the presence of more or less pseudo membrane upon the tonsils, fauces or pharynx, with a moderate amount of toxaemia. The patient complains of sore throat and has a temperature of 100° to 102°. On examination of the throat, we usually find one or both tonsils or pharynx reddened, swollen and presenting on their surfaces one or more patches of pseudo membrane. These patches may be difficult to distinguish from the yellow plugs seen in Follicular Tonsillitus. The membrane is usually adherent to the under-lying tissues, and when removed, will leave a bleeding surface. The membrane is usually white-gray or grayish green in color, and patches are of irregular form, and usually exists a distinct swelling of glands in the neck, but nothing short of a bacteriological examination will enable us to a diagnosis with certainty. We must be ready at any time to see an apparently mild case develop into a severe type. In severe cases the symptoms are more pronounced. They are usually characterized by sudden onset with chills, vomiting, high fever, and severe sore throat, prostration very marked: or it may in some cases start very mild and gradually develop the severer symptoms. The range of temperature is no criterion, as we may have very moderate temperature and yet the condition may be very grave. The submaxillary and cervical glands are swollen and very tender. The Pseudo Membrane gradually extends to tonsils, fauces and pharynx, and is of a thick gray green or even black in color, and if removed from the underlying tissues, leaves a bleeding surface. The membrane may extend to the nares and larynx, and may also invade the mouth and lips, eustachian tube and up through the drainage canal to the conjunctiva. The constitutional depression becomes more marked: the pulse becomes more rapid and feeble and strength fails steadily. The increased swelling of parts renders swallowing impossible and respiration seriously interfered with, and when at-

tempts of swallowing are made we find the liquids regurgitate through the nose, due to obstruction or early paralysis. As the diphtheria advances, we find the urine scanty and high colored and contains albumin in some quantity. The mind may remain clear, but in some cases, as the toxaemia increases they become dull and stupid, and delerium develops. Convulsions may occur either early or late in the disease, from the toxaemia or from uraemia. Death from toxaemia alone may result, but it is generally due to one of the various complications and most important of these, is pneumonia, which may follow either Nasal, Pharyngeal or Laryngeal Diphtheria. It is said that this complication is dependent upon the other bacteria and not upon that of the diphtheria bacillus, and if we further desire to reduce the mortality table, an effort to prevent this complication and greater tact in the method of its treatment will have to be adopted.

Before leaving this type of cases, I wish to refer to a variety known as mixed cases of infection, which include all those cases where we find along with the diphtheria bacilli, other bacteria, such as the streptococci and etc., which exert a special influence upon the cause of the disease which is very severe from the first, and are not specially distinguishable from ordinary true diphtheria, unless by the aid of the microscope.

In the class of cases known as Laryngeal Diphtheria, they are characterized by quite a different set of symptoms, and the clinical picture does not present such a variety as seen in the throat of Nasal passages. The anatomical form and structure of the larynx are quite different to the other regions. In describing Laryngeal Diphtheria I include all those cases that formerly were called membranous croup, for they are considered the same disease, from the fact that the microscope shows in membranous croup the presence of Klebs Loffler bacillus, and also from the fact that membranous Croup is proceeded by disease of the throat where patches have been recognized and in many cases, no doubt escaped detection; and the clinical course of both diseases are the same. The reason why we have no great enlargment of the glands of the neck is so called membranous croup is that the absorption of the membrane of the larynx is slow, because the lymphatic distribution of the upper part of the larynx is not very abundant. Laryngeal Diphtheria begins gradually with a croupy cough and voice and slight stridor with inspiration, temperature about 99° to 101° whilst in Acute Laryngitis, the temperature usually is abrupt and rises about 103. As the disease progresses, we have hoarse cough, croupy inspiration, gradual loss of voice: suprasternal and infrasternal recessions: restlessness and evidence of poor circulation, and with the laryngoscope, membrane may be seen in the larynx. As the agony increases, the finger tips get blue: the lips livid: face pale; and forehead and body are bathed in perspiration, as the child struggles to overcome the increased obstruction to the breathing. It tosses itself from side to side and sits up and supports itself in order to give free play to all the accessory muscles of respiration, in a vain effort to shake off the tightening grip upon the larynx. It is now assumed that this grip in the larynx is due to muscular spasms rather than due to the deposits of membrane in the larynx, with its accompanying swelling of parts, because how often do we notice as the child wakens from a sleep or in a state of excitement, its breathing is very much intensified. Unless relief comes soon by appropriate treatment, the patient will die from suffocation. Such an outcome is most common in infants who succumb in 24 to 48 hours from the onset. Broncho pneumonia is a common complication of laryngeal diphtheria. It may develop as a result of direct extension of the membrane from the larynx to trachea and bronchi, or it may result from the inspiration of the inflammation exudate containing pathogenic

bacteria. Its presence is indicated by a sudden rise of temperature, more rapid respiration, greater cyanosis usually numerous coarse or subcrepitant rales over both lungs.

Treatment.

If we as physicians are called to see a patient with a suspicious membrane in the upper respiratory passages, either in the nasal passages, pharynx, tonsils or larynx, and having carefully noticed the clinical symptoms and surrounding circumstances and history, and there is a probable doubt in our mind of its being diphtheria, we should not wait for the diagnosis to be confirmed by a microscopist: for to the majority of practising physicians, a microscopial examination will be impossible, and even if competent to make it himself, it requires time to make a culture and have the same examined. Therefore, I maintain, that the physician's first duty is to give his patient the benefit of a doubt and proceed at once to give that treatment which will begin to counteract the progress of the disease in his patient's system. The prima facia remedy is *Anti-toxin* which has been in universal use for the past eight to ten years, and is now looked upon and regarded as a specific. There are several reliable preparations and a marked improvement in its quality: that is, they have made the anti-toxin more concentrated, and the same effects may be obtained with much less bulk than formerly.

It is not definitely known how it acts in the system. One theory is, that its action is purely chemical, neutralizing the diphtheria toxins present in the blood, and another theory is that it increases the resisting power of the cells of the body to the diphtheria toxins. Whichever theory is correct we do not care much, but this fact we do know, that it acts like magic and we see results in twelve to twenty-four hours, both locally and constitutionally. The local condition if watched, shows a cessation of formation of membrane and its retrogression. The discharges lessen and swelling diminishes, membrane begins to loosen and fall off, and breathing from the stenosis is relieved. The constitutional effect is as marked as the local improvement. Usually the temperature falls: the pulse improves, and circulation is better, the mind is clearer and the patient is better in every way.

The injections of anti-toxin may be made upon any part of the body since the concentrated serum has been adopted. The abdomen, thighs or back may be preferred, and the parts subsequently prepared by thorough cleasing with soap and water, and the operator having cleaned his hands with soap and water, one of the bottles or tubes containing the anti-toxin is prepared. It was customary to use a large hypodermic syringe, but now the manufacturers send the anti-toxin with special attachments, which when put together, give the physicians a very aseptic method of using the serum.

After all the preparations are ready, the portion of the skin over the part selected for injection is picked up, and with the other hand, the needle is inserted underneath the skin, and the contents are forced out of the container into the tissues, and the needle withdrawn, and the puncture sealed and some sterilized material and collodian. Some slight pain, redness and oedema may be seen at the site of the injection, and a general eruption develops (in some cases) over the skin about the tenth day after the injection and may resemble an urticaria, but is only transient and gives no trouble, passing away in a few days. It has been said that temporary albumineria and swelling of the joints have been noticed after immunizing doses of anti-toxin, but I have not noticed these symptoms in my practise.

Now in regard to the dose of anti-toxin in diphtheria, I am of the opinion, and have come to the conclusion that large doses are harmless, and should be administered as soon as the earliest opportunity presents itself. Even in children of tender years, and mild cases, should receive 2,000 units, which should be repeated in twelve to twenty-four hours if there are no signs of improvement. If very large doses are given early, it is seldom necessary to repeat. In severe cases of either pharangeal or laryngeal diphtheria 3,000 to 4,000 units should be administered at the first visit; and this is especially so in the laryngeal type, which is very apt to produce death in a few hours, if assistance is delayed. The mortality rate of this type was formerly 90 to 95 per cent., but with the aid of intubation and tracheotomy it was reduced to 72 to 76 per cent., but since the use of the immediate injection of anti-toxin, it has fallen to 25 per cent., and if we leave out those deaths that occur inside of twenty-four hours, to about 10 per cent., anti-toxin should always be administered as early as possible and more especially in laryngeal cases, without waiting for a bacterological examination. Coupling the danger of delay with the harmless nature of the anti-toxin, it is quite plain that anti-toxin should be given in every case where the diagnosis of diphtheria is probable, for of all the reported cases of sudden death and aggrevation of cardiac and renal disease or other unfavorable influences were accepted as proved, they could not for a moment be weighed against the accummulating evidence of the curvative effect of anti-toxin in diphtheria.

In regard to general measures, the patient should be placed in a room well lighted and ventilated, and at a moderate temperature, and all furniture removed from the room, and placed in bed and made as comfortable as possible, and whatever handling or interference is required, should be so arranged as to tax the patient as little as possible, especially in cardiac complications and all treatment that tends to excite the child or cause it to struggle, avoided. Attention to feeding the patient is important to enable them to bear the attack of the disease upon the vital powers. Milk, beef juice, beef tea, or thin gruels should be given at regular intervals. Nursing children should be fed with milk drawn by the breast pump, and saved the exertion by sucking, and so protect the mother from the danger of infection. In septic cases where food is refused or cannot be retained on stomach they may be fed by the stomach pump, rectal feeding in grown-up children and adults with peptonized milk might be used. Steam medicated inhalations have long been adopted to increase the secretions and soften the diphtheritic deposits and hasten their separation, but so far as having any influence over the disease, it is doubtful. In many cases it may be necessary to resort to some local treatment, and the object sought in such treatment has changed in recent years. Experience has shown that we cannot by this means get rid of the membrane and destroy the bacteria, but we endeavor simply to keep the nose, mouth and throat clear of secretions which may either obstruct them, or by decomposition and absorption increase the toxaemia. To assist their removal, normal salt solution or saturated boric bacteria have disappeared from the throat. A well-trained nurse should be syringe with a suitable end piece. The luke-warm solution is allowed to enter one nares and pass out the other and through the mouth, and by so doing, the loose secretions and mucous and bits of membrane are washed away, and this is kept up at regular intervals according to the case until all bacteria have diappeared from the throat. A well-trained nurse should be able to carry out this treatment and with very little tax upon the strength of the patient. In general treatment with the advent of anti-toxin, most of the remedies for diphtheria have passed from use. The tinct, ferri. chlor.

diluted with water and glycerine is still used by some for pharyngeal and tonsillar cases. In laryngeal cases, the best results previous to the use of anti-toxin was obtained from mercurial preparations in the form of bi-chlorid and calomel with calomel fumigations. The bi-chlorid was given in often repeated doses, and the fumigations were given by placing calomel under a tent or canopy and volatilized every two hours for two or three days, then less often.

Stimulants are without doubt a most useful requisite to anti-toxin, viz.: alcohol and strychnine. In all severe cases where there is much depression from the toxaemia or general weakness of its system fro mheart failure, alcohol and strychnine. In all severe cases where there is much depression alcohol and strychnine should be resorted to tide the patient over the general depression if possible. Any complication arising should be treated and when extreme cases of laryngeal stenosis either from extension of disease from pharynx or so-called membranous croup, which is now looked upon as one, and the same thing, and the patient's life is in jeopardy as shown by the patient's breathing, circulation and restlessness, it becomes necessary if friends give their consent to perform intubation or thracheotomy. The former operation is almost out of the question as few if any physicians have the necessary intubation set, and if it becomes necessary to have to send for a set or an operator to introduce the intubation tube, valuable time has been lost and patient may have succumbed before that aid has arrived. On the other hand we also have a difficult problem before us, and that is as a last resource, viz.: thracheotomy. The mortality is so great that few physicians would risk their skill in performing an operation which affords so little hope as that of opening the windpipe. No remedy has done so much for the human race as that of anti-diphtheria serum, excepting perhaps vaccine, which has brought so much happiness and lessened the risks that patients have submitted to by either intubation or thracheotomy.

Our duty as physicians is not completed by attention to those with diphtheria alone, for we find that it is our duty to advise and take preventative measures for the safety of the others in the home. After placing the affected person or persons in isolation, and attention to the rooms or apartments where they are placed, it is necessary to see that the rest of the household are forbidden to enter those apartments so isolated, and that an attendant or nurse who is placed in charge of the patients, is not allowed to mingle with the rest of the family. The nurse should especially avoid contracting the disease by exposing herself to the discharges from the nose or throat of the patient, and should see that all discharges are collected in cloths for the purpose and then burned, and all expectorations in cups and etc. should be disinfected in carbolic or bi-chloride solutions. All eating utensils should be sterilized, and nothing in fact should be taken from the room unless put through a process of disinfection. The nurse and all those who have associated with the patient should be given an immunizing dose of anti-toxin which will protect them from contracting the disease for a period of three to four weeks, said dose to consist of about 1,000 units. The house itself should be put under strict quarantine, and no member of same allowed to leave it for the alloted time of quarantine.

A Study of Mechanical Filtration of Water.

DR. W. T. CONNELL, Kingston.

In the fall of 1902 and during the winter of 1902-3 a small number (8) of cases of Typhoid Fever, occurred among the cadets of the Royal Military College. The cases in the fall occurred at a time when practically no cases were present in the city itself, while in the winter there was a considerable epidemic in the city and it is altogether probable that those cadets who were attacked then, were infected from the city water supply. The College is situated on Point Frederick on the east side of the harbor and opposite to the city proper and has a separate water supply which is pumped from Navy Bay. The drains from the College grounds and buildings lead to the harbor side of the Point. The water pipe extends out into Navy Bay some 150 feet from shore and runs somewhat up stream. The situation can readily be seen in the accompanying map. This water pipe was examined and it was found that there was a break in it some 20 or 30 feet off shore, in fact just off end of the pump house dock. During the summer of 1902 and in fact late into the autumn workmen were engaged in building a gymnasium, etc., along the shores of the bay and close to the Pump House. Their closets were situated on shore itself so that we have here a possible mode of specific pollution of water as some one of the workmen may have been harboring typhoid bacilli.

When the first cases were detected at the College a strict examination was at once instituted to learn the source of infection. Bacteriological analyses of water supplies were made which showed the water to be contaminated with sewage matter. The details of the analysis will be found in Table 1. Examination of the water pipe as I have before remarked showed too a distinct break a few feet off shore.

After the analyses were made all water used at College was boiled and as this is a military institution there is no doubt that this boiling was thoroughly carried out. For this reason I think we can ascribe the few cases later in the winter to probable infection from city water supplies which were afterwards shown to be grossly polluted.

The precaution of boiling the water has been taken till very recently, in fact till after repeated tests of the water furnished by the newly installed

TABLE I.

Bacteriological Analysis—Water from Royal Military College.

Date.	Source of Sample.	Number of Bacteria per 1 cc.	B. Coli.	Stepto-cocci.	Staphyl-ococci.	Remarks.
1902						
Nov. 17.....	Pump House.	500		—	—	
Nov. 20.....	Surface lake at Intake pipe	110		—	—	
Nov. 25....	Water taken at intake mouth	48		—	—	Taken by diver.
Nov. 27.....	Water taken at point of break near shore	2.165			Also Proteus.	Taken by diver.

mechanical filters showed that these filters were working efficiently in purifying the water and could be said to furnish water reasonably safe from danger of carrying waterborne infections.

After the installation of the filters at the College tests were made to test their efficiency. The water to be filtered continued to be pumped from the broken pipe. As can be seen from Table 2 the filters acted at first very erratically and not at all successfully. Under the direction of Capt. Cochrane (Prof. of Chemistry) varying amounts of alum were added to the water. After repeated trials and much discouragement it was found that an addition of an average of 2 to 2½ grains per gallon was about the proper working quantity with the water to be filtered. Tests made after this amount was being used have shown very good results indeed as can be seen from an examination of Table 3.

The difference made in the physical characters of the water have been very marked from the first even when the filters were not bacteriologically efficient. The unfiltered water (coming as much of it did through a break in pipe on mud bottom) contained considerable sediment consisting of sand grains, diatoms and various minute animal forms. The filtered water is

TABLE II.

Royal Military College.

Bacteriological Analyses—Filtered and Unfiltered Water (Test Period).

Date.	Source.	Number Bacteria per 1 cc.	B. Coli.	Stepto-ococci.	Staphyl-cocci.	Remarks.
1903						
Oct. 12.....	Filtered	125	+	—	—	Water clear sparkling, free from sediment.
Oct. 12.....	Unfiltered ..	82	+	—	—	Water contains many diatonis, etc.
Oct. 23.....	Filtered	216	+	+	—	Filters washed 2 days previous.
Oct. 23.....	Unfiltered ...	450	+	—	—	
Oct. 24.....	Filtered	190	+		—	Filters washed 3 hours previous.
Oct. 24.....	Unfiltered ...	250		—	—	
Oct. 31.....	Filtered	100	—	—	—	Filters washed 3 hours previous.
Oct. 31.....	Unfiltered ...	210		—	—	
Nov. 7.....	Filtered	42	—	—	—	Filters washed 2 days previous.
Nov. 7.....	do.	170		—	—	Taken just after filters washed.
Nov. 7.....	do.	214	—	—	—	Taken 3 hours after filters washed.
Nov. 7.....	Unfiltered ...	278		—	—	
Nov. 8.....	Filtered	300	+	—	—	Filters washed 1 day before.
Nov. 9.....	do.	300	+	—	—	Filters washed 2 days before.
Nov. 9.....	Unfiltered ...	406		—	—	
Nov. 17.....	Filtered	60	—	—	—	
Nov. 18.....	do.	160	+	—	—	
Nov. 19.....	do.	186	+	—	—	
Nov. 20.....	do.	48	—	—	—	
Nov. 21.....	do.	80	+	—	—	
Nov. 21.....	Unfiltered ...	130		—	—	
Nov. 27.....	Filtered	84		+	—	
Dec. 2.....	do.	51		—	—	
Dec. 4.....	do.	65		—	—	
Dec. 4.....	Unfiltered ...	114		—	—	
Dec. 5.....	Filtered	67		—	—	
Dec. 5.....	Unfiltered ...	240		—	—	
Dec. 12.....	Filtered	34	—	—	—	2½ grs. alum per gal.
Dec. 14.....	do.	48	—	—	—	2½ grs. alum per gal.
Dec. 14.....	Unfiltered ...	120		—	—	
Dec. 16.....	Filtered	30	—	—	—	2½ grs. alum per gal.
Dec. 16.....	do.	60	+	—	—	1½ grs. alum per gal,
Dec. 16.....	Unfiltered ...	156		—	—	
Dec. 18.....	Filtered	30	—	—	—	2½ grs. alum per gal.

N.B.—While filtered water in this series of tests is practically invariably better than unfiltered, yet B. Coli types persist in passing through filters. In later tests of this series the conclusion was arrived at that 2 to 2½ grs. of alum per gal. was proper amount to be used to secure even results. This amount was employed in series of Table III.

TABLE III.

Bacteriological analyses water, Royal Military College (January to June, 1904).

Date.	Source.	Number Bacteria per 1 cc.	B. Coli.	Strepto-cocci.	Remarks. N.B.—2 to 2½ grs. alum per gal. used in filtration.
1904					
Jan. 30	Filtered	24	—	—	Filter washed in morning.
Jan. 30	Unfiltered	86		—	
Feb. 13	Filtered	22	—	—	" " "
Feb. 13	Unfiltered	160		—	
Feb. 27	Filtered	44	—	—	" " "
Mar. 12	do.	108	—	—	" " "
Mar. 26	do.	44	—	—	" " "
Mar. 26	Unfiltered	686			Ice softening and breaking up.
April 11	Filtered	96	—	—	Filters washed 2 days previous.
April 11	Unfiltered	814		—	
April 23	Filtered	108	—	—	Filters washed in morning.
May 7	do.	42	—	—	1 B. coli found in 5 cc. water.
May 7	Unfiltered	280		—	
May 21	Filtered	36	—	—	Filter washed in morning.
June 6	do.	36	—	—	Filter washed 2 days before.
June 6	Unfiltered	120		—	
June 26	Filtered	32	—	—	Filter washed 3 days before.
June 26	Unfiltered	180		—	

clear, sparkling, throws down no sediment and only occasionally can any minute animal forms be found in it.

These mechanical filters were installed in the latter part of the summer of 1903 and are the Jewell pattern. Two filtered cylinders were put in use. As I believe that mechanical filters are not extensively known to us in Ontario I may be pardoned for giving a short description of them and their method of action. I am led to do this as no detailed reference to them will be found even in most recent books on Sanitary Science. No doubt those acquainted with Municipal Engineering work will know all about them.

The filters installed consist of iron cylinders about 6 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. These are filled about 2-3 full of moderately coarse sand. To the water to be filtered is added by an automatic feeding arrangement a certain amount of alum per gallon. The water is filtered through under pressure so that it moves from 50 to 100 times faster than in an ordinary open sand bed filter.

These mechanical filters, apart from rate of filtration, differ from the ordinary sand filters in the following particulars:—

1st. In ordinary sand bed filtration, the filtering layer is formed by the bacterial layer or vital layer which forms in the upper layers of sand; in the mechanical filter the filtering layer is formed by the formation of a film on the sand surface through the action of the alum on the dissolved calcic carbonate in the water throwing down aluminum hydroxide, calcic sulphate, etc. To this is soon added of course more or fewer bacteria.

2nd. The mechanical filter soon gets clogged by the film and all the sand in cylinder must be washed as well as film removed, while in the sand bed raking of the surface only need be done and that at intervals of two or three weeks.

As to comparative efficiency of the two I am not able to judge except from acquaintance with literature of the subject. From this I would say that when both are properly worked they are perhaps equally efficient. The mechanical filters are no doubt the most expensive to work but in our winter climate I believe the sand bed filters are not workable.

Any filtering plant will require careful supervision and should be tested at frequent intervals. Plants for supply of a large city should be tested

daily, while for smaller places at least once a week is none too often. The College plant was tested only every fortnight but as it was under the supervision of Capt. Cochrane, Prof. of Chemistry at the Military College, any defects would have been at once recognized. I may say that the College has been exceptionally free from Enteric disorders this winter but as water has been boiled till last two months the plant cannot yet be considered as having finally proved itself in this respect. (I may add that a new intake pipe is now in position and will no doubt soon be connected so that a purer water supply for filtration will in future be available.)

The Public Health Aspects of European Immigration to Canada.

P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D., Medical Inspector Department of Interior, Ottawa.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Association:

If I were not speaking in the presence of many old and tried friends I would hesitate to attempt to deal with a subject, conclusions concerning which can only be confirmed by time and the outcome of the various influences which can effectively operate only through time. Nevertheless as we learn mainly from experience and as history is comprehended not only by the ascertaining of facts, but yet more by the influences, religious, social, physical and political underlying the facts, it appears to me that we have in the settlement of Canada during the past hundred and odd years and in that of the United States a large accumulation of facts from which we may fairly draw some conclusions regarding the effects which the present rapid ingress of very many thousands of immigrants is producing, and if it continues will produce upon the public health of the people of Canada. I may first very properly set forth, as we find them in the Reports of the Department of the Interior, the statistical facts regarding the extent, character and distribution of this immigration at the present time:—

Table showing Immigration to Canada by years and Nationalities:—

English and Welsh	9,393	9,475	8,576	8,184	35,639	9,401	13,095	32,510	36,694
Scotch	1,239	1,400	1,337	1,411	5,387	1,476	2,853	7,046	10,552
Irish	751	733	747	765	2,948	933	1,311	2,236	3,128
Galicians	3,917	4,010	6,700	6,593	21,326	4,702	6,550	10,141	7,729
Germans	636	563	780	705	2,691	984	1,048	1,887	2,985
Hungarians	540	740	276	530	806	546	1,048	2,156	1,207
Austrians			131	248	1,389	228	320	798	2,201
Scandinavians	718	724	1,526	2,380	5,638	1,750	2,451	5,448	4,203
Doukhobors	.....	.....	7,350	.....	7,350	.....	.....	.....	4
French and Belgians	740	545	413	483	2,181	492	654	1,240	2,392
Russians and Finlanders	.....	.....	735	2,067	3,603	1,726	3,759	7,217	2,806
United States	712	9,119	11,945	15,500	37,276	17,987	26,388	49,473	45,170
Miscellaneous	1,370	3,703	4,027	5,831	15,027	8,924	7,902	8,152	11,258
Total	20,016	30,742	44,543	44,697	141,261	49,149	67,379	128,364	130,429

The distribution and occupation of these 130,000 who arrived in Canada in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, may be judged from that of 1902-3 during which 31,383 entries of free grant lands were made, which at the ordinary 160 acres per grant, means that 3,326,598 acres were occupied. But in addition to this number lands were sold in Manitoba and the North West Territories amounting in all to 9,387,561 acres, or a half more than were occupied in old Ontario in 1861, when the population was nearly 1,500,000.

Of the homestead entries 11,841 were grants to immigrants from the United States.

While I have not been able to obtain any exact figures with regard to the occupation of these immigrants, yet the facts given show that they are principally agriculturists, though there is necessarily always a good number of day laborers, without any special knowledge of agriculture, but who in the west must in large numbers go to the farming districts. Except the artizan class, which are mostly English and Jewish, from English and continental towns, it may be said that almost all of this immigration is essentially agricultural in its tendency and that only such of these will be attracted to the towns and cities as may be required in the several growing industries. Referring to internal movements of population in Canada, I find that at the Winnipeg Immigration Agency there are returns of some 11,591 persons, hailing from Ontario, and that in 1900 there were 1,819 homestead entries to such persons in a total of 7,850 entries. This number since 1900 has certainly not grown less, and if we add to this the large number who have entered the west and have not travelled at immigrants rates, it is apparent that a very notable admixture of old Canadians with the new elements of the west is constantly going on.

From these statistics it is apparent that action and reaction of the native and foreign elements of this new population on each other must be rapid and continuous and such further becomes of extreme interest in estimating its outcome upon the public health of present and future settlements in the west and north of Canada.

In order, however, in any degree, to estimate these influences we must enter more into their details. It must be apparent to all that when a British community in any part of the world takes up the problem of filling its unoccupied lands with settlers it most naturally looks to older Britain for its supply in preference to any foreign country. Such a colony is assured of receiving a people possessed of the same ideals, religious, social and political; and we of Canada are hence constantly endeavouring to cultivate such an immigration. To what extent England has been a colonizer during the past century may be estimated from the following figures:

Population of Ontario by Census Periods.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1840	427,441	1871	1,620,851
1848	723,322	1881	1,923,228
1851	952,004	1891	2,114,321
1861	1,396,091	1901	2,184,144

The following table gives the population in the United States and increase in each census period of the nineteenth century.

Year.	Population.	Increase since previous census.	
		Amount.	Per cent.
	Millions.	Millions.	
1800	5.3	....	..
1810	7.2	1.9	36
1820	9.6	2.4	33
1830	12.9	3.3	34
1840	17.1	4.2	33
1850	23.2	6.1	36
1860	31.4	8.2	36
1870	38.5	7.1	23
1880	50.1	11.6	30
1890	62.6	12.5	25
1900	*75.7	13.1	21

The percentage rate of increase of the immigration in each period is of great interest and is of further interest, when set alongside the percentage increase of Great Britain and the loss of emigrants to the United States.

Population of England by Census Periods, Showing Rate of Increase.

Year.	Population in millions.	Increase per cent.	Year.	Population in millions.	Increase per cent.
1800	8.9	....	1860	20.1	11.9
1810	10.2	14.0	1870	22.7	13.2
1820	12.0	18.0	1880	26.0	14.4
1830	13.9	15.8	1890	29.0	11.6
1840	15.9	14.5	1900	32.9	12.2
1850	17.9	12.9			

By an examination of these two tables it is made plain that while up to 1820 the increase in the United States had not been remarkable, yet the decade ending in 1830 showed a notable increase, which reached a climax in 1860. Similarly a comparison in the British rate of population increase for the decades 1840-50 and 1850-60 shows a decline of 3 per cent. in the natural increase, or a loss due to immigration to the United States, Canada and Australia in excess of previous decades of over 1,000,000.

To what extent England has been a colonizer may be estimated from the fact that though there has been a very large immigration to England from the continent in recent decades, and while her town population has risen relatively to that in rural districts to 77 per cent. of the total, yet she actually would have had, could she have retained her natural increase at home a population of nearly 40,000,000.

This table may very properly be supplemented by another table showing the actual emigration from the United Kingdom during a series of years.

Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland 1815-1900.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	Per annum.
1815-1834	110,000	30,000	420,000	560,000	28,000
1835-1850	320,000	80,000	1,420,000	1,809,000	113,000
1851-1860	640,000	183,000	1,231,000	2,054,000	205,000
1861-1870	650,000	148,000	818,000	1,578,000	157,000
1871-1880	970,000	166,000	542,000	1,678,000	168,500
1881-1890	1,588,009	274,000	677,000	2,556,000	255,000
1891-1900	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	174,000
1901	111,585	20,920	39,210		171,715
1902	137,121	26,785	42,256		205,664
1903	177,581	36,801	45,568		259,950

Grand total, 1853-1903 (inclusive)	5,101,295 980,346 3,420,442	
1853-1903		9,502,083
1815 to 1852		2,142,000
		11,644,083

Owing mostly to the emigration between 1840-60 from Great Britain it is interesting to note that the Province of Upper Canada (Ontario) increased from 450,000 to nearly 1,400,000, though the natural increase was not probably more than 30 per cent. or 135,000. The decrease during the successive decades of this marvellous immigration is quite as notable. The fact seems

to be that by 1860 the available arable lands of Canada as it then existed had become practically all occupied; there was nothing remaining except the rocky lands of the Laurentide area of Northern Canada, and these had no railroads into them, while Manitoba and the Territories had not yet been acquired. In the meantime the railroad of Ontario had reached and passed the American border, and the young men of Ontario in a population increasing some 20,000 per year, required only to board the train, and, arriving in some western State, take up their free grant or railway land, and soon sending word of his success home have his friends follow. This process was inevitable, since the urban population of Ontario in 1861 was but 17 per cent. of the total and but few manufactures had then been established. The development of such, indeed was limited until an increase in our rural population took place. It is apparent that the enormous influx of population into the United States and Canada and its distribution became possible only with the railroads, whose construction dates from 1850 and which made the transportation of the products of the field to the sea-board possible. How rapid such development became may be judged from the fact that, while in 1840 with a population of 450,000 Lord Durham reports Upper Canada as having but £60,000 of a revenue, the census of 1861 gives her a revenue of over £10,000,000. In Canada, to some extent, but in the United States to an enormous extent, followed the opportunity and, indeed, the necessity for supplying these millions of agriculturists with manufactured products. Through the triumphs of science, in engineering, chemistry, mining, and the inventions for increasing the output of their products, which had made England for 50 years the world's producer, her children on the western continent began to imitate her in establishing manufacturing industries. However in manufacturing States the urban rate of increase has been almost as great as in England, the urban population being in Ontario 48 per cent. and in States like Massachusetts and New Jersey as high as 80 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively of the total. Thus we witness in the mother country and in her two great American colonies, the evolution of ever increasing populations, and can in some degree estimate the results of certain definite conditions.

At the outset we must guard against the too general and broad generalization that in urban populations there necessarily must follow in a public health sense a degeneration both physical and moral of the citizens.

The history of England from 1800 to the period of the great social reforms, 1840-60, is enough to prove that a country, with a relatively small urban population yet without sanitary regulations, laws against child labor, factory laws as regards certain trades, etc., may have a mortality much greater than the same country governed under laws the outcome of modern science and humanitarianism.

But while this is true there does, nevertheless, remain, as shown by both inference and actual statistics, very notable differences between children brought up in rural districts and the airing outdoor pursuits and those from factory towns and indoor occupations. Apropos of the great increase of urban population an Imperial Army officer, writing regarding the inferior physique of the people, says:—"If the standard of examining recruits for the army were adopted, which existed in the eighties, 70 per cent would be rejected. Since April, 1899, the unfit rejected was 113,000 out of 365,000, while in addition 10,000 recruits were invalided within two years of enlistment.

There is, however, in addition to the fact that the urban population of Great Britain has enormously increased within fifty years, as on the continent and in the United States, the further fact that the very large influx of for-

eigners from the continent of Europe into England has located almost wholly in the cities. This may be gathered from the following table:

Table showing aliens landing in part of the United Kingdom in the years 1894-1903.

Year.	Aliens en route to other countries.	Aliens not described as en route to other countries,	Year,	Aliens en route to other countries.	Aliens not described as en route to other countries.
1894.....	37,678	36,337	1899.....	52,836	61,357
1895.....	46,711	38,348	1900.....	75,654	73,483
1896.....	42,997	43,948	1901.....	83,019	66,731
1897.....	34,897	46,937	1902.....	89,516	73,550
1898.....	34,513	50,748	1903.....	134,330	72,861

This latter finds its complement in the succeeding one which gives the nationalities of those aliens arriving from the continent during the same years:

Table giving Aliens settling in Great Britain by Nationalities.

Year.	1890.	1891.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Russians and Poles	7,482	10,204	12,773	14,775	15,248	20,266	25,633	29,914	28,511	30,046
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes	4,174	3,700	4,437	4,617	4,775	5,695	5,796	4,725	5,028	4,702
Germans	6,229	5,665	5,557	5,496	5,886	5,926	5,799	6,730	6,965	7,502
Dutch	1,138	1,281	1,517	1,468	1,820	2,105	2,171	2,199	2,456	3,761
French	4,077	3,849	3,948	4,477	4,367	4,861	4,821	5,816	6,637	6,495
Austrians and Hungarians	911	865	1,246	1,306	1,941	2,548	3,074	2,342	3,144	4,005
Italians	2,452	2,738	3,448	4,061	4,224	5,553	7,707	7,185	7,734	7,045
Roumanians	2,219	2,226	2,522	2,651	2,524	3,930	3,216	1,162	1,282	565
Other Nationalities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,288	4,351	4,714	5,047
Total	28,862	30,528	35,448	38,851	40,785	50,884	62,505	55,464	66,471	69,168

Not more remarkable is this enormous immigration of peoples from continental Europe, increasing in both groups from 74,000 in 1894 to 207,000 in 1903, than is the country of the emigrant. While the increase was 2.7 in the 10 years, the Russians and Poles, in large measure Hebrews, remaining in England increased over four times, while the total Hebrews who landed in New York in 1903, were 76,623, being a notable proportion of the 134,330, sailing from British ports in the same year—Canada received 3,727 of the same class during the last year. This class of immigrants whether to England or America, as remarked by United States officers, "ranks below all other immigrants and few seem capable of hard physical labour. They cling tenaciously to life in the slums and their sweat-shop conditions.

We thus are brought face to face with the fact that the British immigrants we are so assidiously cultivating must in large measure be urban in its character, and always contain a certain number of the poorer classes from continental cities. Hence the occupation of the British immigrant and the district of Canada to which he goes must become of much importance in estimating the effects of any such large emigrations on the population of Canada. It is of interest to note that in actual results the class which enters year by year and even month by month and ship by ship, varies greatly in character as illustrated by the table showing the increase in British immigrants. This naturally follows as the result of the many and varied influences operating on the people over the wide areas of Britain and the Continent; and to one who standing at a gateway of Canada, as Quebec or

Halifax, watches the thousands almost daily flowing through from these many converging streams, the problem we are discussing becomes surrounded with an intense interest, since its solution, must in its very nature be most difficult though no less pressing and necessary. It hardly need be said that all the official agencies of Canada in operation in Britain or elsewhere are to the end of encouraging only such immigrants as are likely to become producers of raw materials, in other words farmers and farm laborers. As regards British immigration it is apparent that with less than 25 per cent. of the population rural, it is not reasonable to suppose that he demands of he great areas of Canada, demanding development, can be satisfied by the agriculturists of Britain. There is, however, another fact intimately associated with this, viz., that, especially in periods of industrial depression, many persons trained in trades or in factories will seek work in Canada or elsewhere, primarily at their previous occupations, but if no opening in such be found, then perforce as agricultural laborers or farmers. Taking the present year, as an average one, with no marked industrial depression in Britain what do we find? I have had the opportunity during the past months of personally inspecting and making inquiries of many thousands at the ports; and have heard from their lips, and have obtained from the actual manifests of working agents, the statements showing that the great bulk of the present immigration is toward our agricultural lands, especially in the North-West.

Occupations of Immigrants destined for Canada, arriving at Canadian Seaports (Fiscal Year) 1902—1903.

Part of July.	Agriculturists.	General Laborers.	Mechanics	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not Classified.	Total.
Quebec	4,846	11,574	4,177	1 281	517	1,199	14,474	38,068
Halifax	348	[illegible]	145	81	17	427	1,498	5,573
St. John	1,978	2,227	1,450	417	103	47	4,509	10,731
	1,234	921	59	42	134	479	1,472	4,341
Montreal ...	39	637	32	12	61	14	1,344	2,139
Total	8,245	18,416	5,863	1,833	929	2.166	33.297	60.852
" 1903-4 .	30,278	19,354	[illegible]	3,530	3,493	3,504	10,285	85,159
Winnipeg	51,736	8,122	3,974	2,662	970	[illegible]	42,380	110,530

This table includes the returns made by the commissioner at Winnipeg, which, in addition to those going west and who have entered Canada by the ocean ports, includes those who have entered via border ports into Manitoba and the North-West. It becomes at once apparent that the occupation given by the great bulk of those at ocean ports, is that of "general laborers" and others, including many females, unclassified. Clearly there must be added to the agriculturists from the United States, who entered via Winnipeg and other ports many others, who reaching there as laborers, go on farms and are registered as agiculturists. Quite a large number, more of this same class who enter Ontario go to the farms where they properly may be classed as agriculturists.

It may be stated that the immigration of 1904 has been distinctly more agricultural than of any previous recent year.

From personal observation, and even more from those of the agent of the Port of Quebec, who has held the position some 35 years, I would conclude that the character of the present British immigration is superior to what it has been for many years. The reasons therefor are two-fold: First, because all the advertising efforts of the Department of the Interior have

been devoted to encouraging agriculturists; and, second, because the measures of inspection at British ports by Board of Trade officers and those of the shipping companies, and still more those instituted at Canadian ports, are such as to discourage the entrance of unfit persons, whether due to physical, mental or moral causes.

Thus the total immigrants arriving at Quebec in May and June of the present year were 27,400, and of these there were detained for treatment or deportation 325. In nearly every instance these detentions have been of persons from the continent suffering from ophthalmia, either chronic or acute; but here and there defections of various degrees and due to various causes, are detained. Of course it is not to be expected that all who have been admitted to Canada will be found free from disease, that there will not be some who are too old to undertake the task successfully of establishing a home in a new country or that no epileptics, consumptives or low degenerate will find an entrance, to be discovered later on; but it is fair to say that excepting the occasional young man, well-dressed, and often well-educated, who in the routine inspection is not likely to be detected and yet proves subsequently to be a physical and moral degenerate, few indeed will be found undesirable who have found admission.

The pampered young man who has never learned what honest endeavor means, the misfits due to some idiosyncrasy, there always will be—and in what country, even a young country, do such not exist; but when we find, from all causes, that of the 128,364 entering Canada June 1902-1903, there were but 267 deported and that most of these were foreigners suffering from trachoma, or others who had subsequently suffered from acute disease, and who had not been able to make a living, it must be apparent that the immigrants who have been coming into Canada are remarkably free from those qualities which mark the degenerate.

And now what must be said regarding the type of immigrants coming to Canada from Continental Europe.

In the year ending June 30, 1904, there were of the Sclavic races 8,936 Galicians and Hungarians and 2,806 Russians, Poles and Finlanders; of the Teutonic races, 2,985 Germans, 4,203 Scandinavians and 2,201 Austrians; French and Belgians, 2,392; with 11,258 including such as Italians, Syrians, Greeks, or 34,781 in all.

It must not be overlooked that of those set down as Russians and Poles, 2,393 were Hebrews from those countries, or that there were 602 Austrian and 52 German Hebrews.

These figures when analyzed become of special interest, since they introduce a phase of the immigration problem of the greatest possible political, social, moral and economic importance.

It will be noticed that the greater number of these foreigners is Sclavic in origin, under the heading Galacians, Russians, Buckooinians, Poles, and Roumanians, with a very considerable number of Teutonic, largely Scandinavian, and some French, the Miscellaneous, including Italians, Syrians, Greeks. Such with the peoples of our own Provinces and the neighboring States, are they who going into the new lands, notably of our North-West, must under the absorptive and assimilative powers of our language, government and social customs be transmuted into citizens of Canada.

This somewhat long list will be a surprise to most of us, whose homes have always been in Ontario, and who, therefore naturally have not in any practical way had to consider the matter; but when it is stated that in Winnipeg there are citizens speaking some one of 40 tongues as their native

language, it is evident that the problem as already posited is no ordinary one.

I shall refer briefly to its several factors. Speaking generally, we may say that, given an agricultural people we expect to find a people of good physique. This to a remarkable extent is a fact as regards these Sclavic peoples (now Jews) and the Scandinavians, who as noted in the figures, form the larger half of the present Continental immigration.

Speaking from personal observation of those brought last year and this by the several steamship lines, I am not wrong in saying that of a similar number from no other country have I found more, or perhaps as many persons, whether men, women or children, of relatively perfect physique as among the Galacians and Buckooingians. Let me indicate who they are. During the centuries, long gone by of the Sclavine movement, the mountanous regions of Eastern Austria and South-Western Russia and the adjoining territories were overrun by these peoples, who settled there permanently and developed a feudal society as elsewhere in Europe with essentially its two classes, over-lords and their retainers, each with a few acres as an allotment, for which he paid a rental. Such continued into the present century, the serf becoming relatively a free man but subject as elsewhere to the over-lord, yet free to receive a fair education and become a citizen of the state, subject to compulsory military service. Probably in no great degree were such peasantry, in any way inferior to that of England up to the last 50 years. They lived in their village communities, going out to their small farms often remaining there during the week, the men asssisted by the women and children. Many doubtless were mere laborers, but in the main those coming to Canada have been small proprietors, or at any rate tenants. It is evident that with their small holdings. and hilly country, the women and children would have to work alongside the men, to make the necessary, even though small, income. They spin their own flax and dress often in sheep-skins prepared with their own hands. Arriving in Canada they present to the casual observer a grotesque, and to some even repulsive, appearance; but this is essentially but skin deep. Watch them with their respectful military carriage, approach the medical inspector and stand at attention! Serious, solemn but not sullen they calmly await their fate. But, excepting the occasional case of ophthalmia, partly induced by overcrowding on train and ship-board during a voyage of at times four weeks, and the old man and wife of a large family, who have sold their all and have emigrated *en masse* to this western Land of Promise, the men, women and children are usually superb specimens, physically considered. The men are stocky, 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and have a remarkable chest development, due perhaps to their life in a hilly country and in part to their military service. The women, like the early British colonists of Ontario, with their bands of sturdy children, are women in the highest physical sense. With faces marked with a patient endurance, at times truly pathetic, yet often lighted up with a smile of maternal pride and hope, they present hundreds of instances where the artist might well select not alone a *mater dolorosa* but a *mater sanctissima*.

Now we ask what will be the future of such in Canada? The ten years, since the first band arrived uncouth, uncared for, frowned upon and neglected, have told the story of their sturdy endurance, their patient industry, and their general probity. To-day they are being cultivated by the trader, the politician reckons upon them as a future political factor and even the church thinks it possible that they have souls worth looking after. It is true they were poor in ready cash: but when it is remembered that it takes from $500 to $1,000 to transport single large families from their Austrian

homes to the North-West, it will appear a matter of no little importance as indicating their thrift that a peasant of any country could find that amount of money, necessary to transport him 8,000 miles to a new home. From all directions comes their story! They verily sank out of sight into the soil of the western prairie and with *resurgam*! on their lips have reappeared in ten years with fields of grain and flocks and herds, while speaking the tongue, adopting the manners and obeying the laws of their adopted country. Already some 100,000 have found homes in the great North-West and we may feel assured that should others of their race come to the country they will similarly prove themselves worthy of their opportunities.

To these British and Continental immigrants we must add probably another 100,000 of repatriated Canadian-Americans, others of foreign extraction who in the United States have learned to respect Anglo-Saxon institutions and something of the ideals of that race whose history is the conquest of new lands and the establishment of representative governments. As regards the influence of such upon the public health of our country, can there be any doubt? If there were any reasonable fears under the conditions peculiar to isolated communities we may be sure that, with the continually increasing number of British people and emigrants from old Canada settling amongst or near them, any such untoward results can not occur.

There is, however, a class referred to as miscellaneous, which were it large in numbers might and should give us cause for serious thought. Such includes persons from the cities, not alone of Southern Europe, but the great centres of population in the cities of the north. Every ship brings some whose destination is our several large cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. They are small traders and workmen in the various clothing trades. Some perhaps are needed; but as they tend to form colonies in the older parts of these cities and live frequently under crowded and unsanitary conditions, they create conditions which cannot be considered as desirable. They are not encouraged and indeed strict inspection is constantly exercised to exclude the undesirable. As yet they have been relatively few in number; but should they increase it becomes incumbent upon our Boards of Health, whose representatives we are, to so restrict their tendencies to congregate in crowded quarters by by-law to at any rate lessen the evils they tend to create. The proposed Bill before the Imperial House of Commons provides that the Local Government Board may, whenever it is convinced of such overcrowding require municipal by-laws to be enacted, limiting the number of any class or nationality within any given area of a city or town.

How rapidly such evil conditions are developed may be illustrated by the history of a dozen United States cities. Warned by these examples we may well take such early steps, as will prevent their repetition in Canada. The greed of landlords may readily be controlled; while compulsory education may be expected to assimilate their children to the general population.

Fortunately for Canada, she has had time in every Province to provide for such changes in our population as the future is bound to create as it has in the country to the south of us. The hour of Canada's development has come. Her boundless resources will be developed rapidly and surely. Vested interests and great aggregations of capitals will be and are being rapidly created. Citizenship has other duties than mere personal ones; we are but individual tissue cells in the complex organism of the body politic. To no other association do these problems come with the same directness as to the members of this, the working medical officers of Ontario. Our cities are growing more rapidly than any others; we are becoming the Massachusetts of Canada, the great centre of her manufacturing industries. Separated

from my old friends in the particular duties of municipal sanitation I remain still but one of you in my relations to our common duty, that of building up the defences of the public health of the people of Canada. A sentinel on the gates of the country, I hope to still be of some assistance to you; and to you must I ever look to arm the town-guard, sound the call to arms, and rally the citizens to the defence of our homes, our streets, and our common patrimony!

Patent Medicines and Drug Foods.

Geo. G. Nasmith, M.A., Ph.D., Chemist to Provincial Board of Health.

A human being appears to differ from the lower animals among other things in being an experimenter, and from babyhood on through life his greatest lessons are the sad lessons of experiment and thus of experience. Nowhere perhaps is this tendency so well exhibited as in the attempts of people to experiment upon themselves with drugs. There seem to be several perceptible reasons for the wide spread use of proprietary medicines.

In the first place many people from carelessness in diet, overwork, or worry allow themselves to run down, and, while not quite sick enough to consult a physician are attracted by the specious advertisement of some popular cure-all. The symptoms detailed appear wonderfully like those of the interested reader and he forthwith resolves to try a bottle or two; it might fix him up, he argues, but if not no harm would result. If he is a persevering subject he sticks to it and in the words of the advertisement gives it a "good fair trial" until either disgusted or cured. If his perseverance is rewarded, and he luckily strikes something which he thinks has cured him, or as is more likely, he has become better in spite of it, then he considers himself a clever fellow, and in his delight publishes his cure far and wide. Thus we hear of the successes only; the failures are buried in obscurity.

Then there is a large number of people who are fond of drugging themselves as a sort of amusement, cranks on the latest patent medicine. These people always have something new wrong with them, and not only do they take the nostrums themselves but are extremely fond of recommending them to others.

There is a third class which takes these medicines because they like them, for their stimulating, sedative or other effects. Thus in temperance states, in the northwest, and among Indians certain remedies are quite popular. For instance, Peruna is said to be a popular society beverage. Many of the bitters, tonics, malt extracts and peptone preparations are taken for their alcohol content. I have been informed that old people who take Paine's Celery Compound do not seem to be able to stop using it. At New Liskeard in Northern Ontario, one individual takes several dozen Radway's Pain Killer every month. At Niagara Falls the negro population use a great deal of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure for the effect of the cocaine present. Some of the peptone preparations tested in our laboratories were pronounced by experts almost as good as sherry.

It is a well-known fact that if a statement be repeated often enough one eventually almost believes it against his better judgement. Of this psychological fact the patent medicine vendor takes advantage; he advertises, and the most systematically and most widely advertised remedy is the best seller, —if it is not too hard to take. I am quite convinced that if a colored and flavored water were put on the market and advertised it would sell, and testimonials by the thousand would be obtained. Doubtless some of the

testimonials are from genuine cures, many are bought and many are sent in by people who have worked the faith cure on themselves.

The claims of some of the proprietary medicines on the market to-day are preposterous; some are little short of criminal in the assertions they make. And yet people in other respects normal will swallow both the advertisement and the medicine. Thus one widely known preparation, namely Powley's Liquozone or liquefied ozone, claims to be "simply liquid oxygen,—no drugs, no alcohol in it." Powley's liquid ozone depends for its properties of a germicidal nature on sulphurous acid; it is composed of about 1.75 per cent. acid, of which about half is sulphuric acid. There is no oxygen present. Free ozone, which is a gas and liquefies at 184° C., or under 150 atmospheres pressure at a very low temperature, cannot exist in presence of sulphurous acid; the latter would be rapidly converted into sulphuric acid by it. In sea air there is one part ozone in 750,000, so that if Liquozone were liquid ozone a few bottle would contain as much ozone as there is over the Pacific ocean.

Tonics and bitters are perhaps the most popular of the liquid preparations, and usually contain large quantities of alcohol, to which a good deal of their popularity is undoubtedly due. The analysis of these compounds is attended with considerable difficulty and consumption of time. The analyses are not claimed to be complete but these constituents have been identified in the following preparations.

	Alcohol by volume.	Approximate constituents.
Peruna	24.90	Vegetable extractives.
Ontario chemists' tonic bitters	15.58	Vegetable bitters.
Stringer's nervine	7.95	Sarsparilla, oil of wintergreen, sulphates.
Dr. Shoop's restorative	10. 2	Bitters, sugar, strychnine, (3-100 grains to dose).
Castoria	3. 5	
Ayer's sarsparilla	23.30	Sarsparilla, polass iodide.
Burdoek blood bitters	16.00	Bitter, sugar, lime, phosphates.
Warner's safe cure	11.40	Potassium nitrate, herbs.
Hood's sarsparilla	.....	Sarsparilla, potass, iodide.
Lydia Pinkham's vegetable compound	21.00	Sugar, bitter herbs.
Paine's celery compound	19.00	Bitter herbs, sugar, potash salts, phosphates (small quantity).
Pierce's golden medical discovery	.....	Wild cherry extract, iron and phosphates, arsenic.
Powley's liquozone	.....	Sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, iron .08% phosphoric acid.
Chase's catarrh cure	.....	Starch, menthol, carbonates, borates.
Agnew's catarrh cure (formula on bottle confirmed)	.....	Cocaine hydrochloride, benzoates, sod bicarb, boric acid, menthol.
Beecham's pills*	.....	Aloes, ginger, soap.
Carter's little liver pills*	.....	Podophyllin, (¼ gr.) aloes.
Holloway's pills*	.....	Aloes, rhubarb, saffron, Glauber's salts, pepper.
Abbey's salts*	.....	Tartaric acid, sod. bicarb. mag. sulph. and sugar.
Eno's fruit salts*	.....	Sod. bicarb., tartaric acid and citric acid.
Siegel's syrup*	.....	Aloes, capsicum, licoriee, sugar.
Drink cures { Mrs. Terry's drink cure*	.....	Sugar 98%, salts 2%.
Drink cures { Antidipso	.....	Potass.-chlorate, sugar.

* From a paper by Dr. Robt. Hutchison, London Lancet, Nov. 28, 1903.

Extracts of beef, etc:—

A large number of these preparations come under the head of proprietary medicines, since they are used to a large extent by the sick, and curative powers as well as enormous food values are claimed for them by the makers. As foods they are practically worthless; even when, as in some, meat fibre or albumose has been added their nutritive value is slight. As stimulants and restoratives, however, the meat bases, extractives and salts have undoubtedly a high value in stimulating the flow of gastric juice in cases of feeble digestion and in convalescence. Very high and worthless food values have been placed on these preparations, while as a matter of fact it can be conclusively shown that a preparation containing only 10 per cent. of solids

contains less nitrogenized organic matter than is present in ordinary beer.*

By drying four pounds of beef there will be obtained one pound of dried substance, of which 80 per cent. is nutritive proteid matter, the remainder being fat, meat bases, salts, etc. In no possible way can further concentration of the nutritive matter be brought about. If the pound be dissolved in three pounds of water you would get a fluid of the value of your original beef.

Bovril is stated to contain the entire nourishment of prime ox-beef. Analysis* shows it to contain water 29.0 per cent., total nitrogen 8.25 per cent. (including meat bases), meat fibre .73 per cent., gelatin .09 per cent.

One peptone preparation examined by me gave only the faintest reaction for proteoses and peptones. Bovinine made by a cold process contains a good deal of coagulable proteid; it gave 22.435 per cent. of solids. Most of the other peptone preparations yielded about 20 per cent. solids. In its conversion into peptone proteid becomes slightly heavier so that supposing you have 1-5 of your $1.00 bottle or about 3 1-5 oz. of peptone present, you have merely the equivalent of about 3 1-5 oz. of the dried lean of beef and worth not a bit more as nutriment.

Wampole's Grano Pepton is stated to contain in each fluid ounce approximately the digestive equivalents of

1 oz. lean beef,
2 oz. whole wheat grain,
½ oz. egg white,
½ fluid oz. milk together with

pepsin and diastase. Now there are approximately in the

1 oz. beef, .313 oz. digestible nutrients.
2 oz. Graham flour (whole wheat), 1.738 oz. digestible nutrients.
½ oz. milk, .065 oz. digestible nutrients.
½ oz. egg white, .131 oz. digestible nutrients.

A total of 2.247 ounces of the products of digestion. The label represents that in each fluid ounce there are 2.247 oz. digestible nutrients present; but in each fluid ounce I find only about 1-4 oz. solids, which is just about 1-10 of that claimed, and this is by no means all nutriment. This is one of the preparations often prescribed as a food. You see how far it falls short of being a food and it merely typefies the class of meat extracts. Meat extracts, as stated before, are valuable as tonics, not as foods.

As temperance drinks they are quite popular, being pleasant to the taste. Of the five preparations of this nature examined alcohol was present in all and their popularity is doubtless largely due to that constituent. One brand only, Armour's, of Chicago, had "alcoholic" stamped in red across the label.

Beef extract preparations:—

Liquid peptonoids: "Beef, milk and gluten perfectly digested; a pleasant and convenient nutrient."—Arlington Chemical Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
Alcohol by vol. 20.3 per cent.

Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone: "A liquid food presenting the entire substance of fresh, raw, lean beef."—Armour & Co., Chicago.
Alcohol by vol. 20.0 per cent.

Bovinine: "The vital principles of beef."—Is a genuine, coagulable beef juice. Contains alcohol.

Mulford's pre-digested beef: "The most valuable concentrated, immediately assimilable food known." Alcohol by vol. 16.70 per cent.

Wampole's Grano pepton: "Representing the final products of the digestion of beef, eggs, and the whole wheat grain."
Alcohol by vol. 17.50 per cent.

* Allen, Commercial Organic Analysis.

As alcoholic drinks these are very expensive compared for instance with whiskey. A quart bottle of Seagram's Canadian whiskey contains 45 per cent. alcohol (by vol.) and cost 90c. A pint bottle (16 oz.) of liquid peptonoids containing 20 per cent. alcohol costs $1.00. To get the alcoholic equivalent of the quart of whiskey from liquid peptonoids one would have to pay just $4.50 or exactly five times as much.

The annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health recently issued contains all the work done by the board on proprietary preparations to date, many of the analyses being made prior to 1897.

Twelve hair restorer compounds contained lead to the extent of .3 per cent. to 2.32 per cent. Nine preparations for the face contained corrosive sublimate—or other poisonous salt of mercury in the proportion of one to 15 grains per ounce.

Of 61 tonics and bitters analyzed seven contained between 6 and 10 per cent. of alcohol, the others all containing over 11 per cent. For instance:

	Per cent. Alcohol by Vol.
Boker's stomach bitters	42.6 p. c.
Hostetter's stomach bitters	44.3 p. c.
Richardson's Conc. sherry wine bitters	47.5 p. c.
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant, whiskey without its sting"	28.2 p. c.
Colden's liquid beef tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit"	26.5 p. c.
Hoofland's German bitters, "entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulant"	25.6 p. c.
Parker's tonic, "purely vegetable, recommended for inebriates"	41.6 p. c.

On glancing over these figures and then over the report of the inland revenue department of Ottawa, one is at once struck with the close resemblance to the whiskeys which contain from 25-45 per cent. of alcohol. The majority of the tonics seem to run about twenty per cent., just like a whiskey diluted with an equal volume of water. In fact one cannot help wondering whether the manufacturers do not take whiskey, add the bitters and other constituents, and after diluting the same, bottle in approximately pint bottles selling for $1.00 each. A 22 per cent. alcohol tonic at $1.00 a bottle would cost the vendor from 15 to 18c. retail for the alcohol present.

In the interests of the public health of this province, and with the hope of shedding further light on the composition of these unknown preparations, in order that physicians may intelligently approve or condemn, this investigation has been inaugurated. From time to time we expect to publish further analyses.

Of late years opinion has been steadily gaining ground that the manufacture and sale of proprietary preparations should be restricted. If the public must take them it seems only reasonable that it should know what it is taking. No man wants his wife or a member of his family to become an alcoholic or a cocaine or morphine fiend by contracting the appetite from a proprietary medicine. Neither does it seem just that anyone should unwittingly be allowed to take preparations containing strychnine or arsenic which are cumulative poisons. Iodides or potassium nitrate cannot be called harmless. Digitalis, opium, cocaine and other alkaloids should be taken on advice of medical men only. Preparations containing poisons should so be plainly designated. If the compound depends for its virtues on constituents other than alcohol and the latter is essential as a preservative then the mini-

mum quantity should be used and the other constituents should be so concentrated that on dilution the alcoholic effect is nil.

In Germany all formulae are submitted to the government for approval; if they are considered to have value for the diseases specified the formula is registered and permission granted to manufacture. In England* it is laid down in the law of the subject that first it must be a genuine, original invention, and secondly that a complete description of it must be filed at the patent office so as to be easily available by the public. Neither of these requirements, however, seem to be observed. A good deal has ben said in

*London Lancet, Nov. 28, 1903.

the press recently upholding the rights of proprietary medicine manufacturers. But the public have rights in the matter also, and when preparations of large claims and little value, and when "fake" medicines are foisted on the public by money-making concerns then it is high time that some action should be taken to restrict the sale of the dishonest ones; only the latter need fear exposure. The press claims that if the formulae are published that the same may be copied, that the maker no longer has protection. If, however, the formulae were registered with the government and anyone copying the same applied for permission to manufacture the analysis would be made, and if it were found to be an infringement on other patents the necessary permission would be withheld. As it is, a large number of firms do publish their formulae both in circulars and on the bottles.

Suggestions on Sanitary Conditions in Factories and Work-shops, and how improved by Co-operation of Local Health Officers.

THOS. KEILTY, Provincial Factory Inspector.

In submitting this brief article on sanitary conditions of factories and workshops, and its relation to your Association, I desire to briefly refer to such things as are most prominent. As general conditions, first, I will deal with the growth of factories, many of which were started years ago on a small and unpretentious scale having a yearly growth until to-day we find them mammoth institutions bringing in their raw material in car-loads and turning out the finished product in the same manner. With those institutions it would be a difficult task to bring them up to the standard of a modern factory as to light, ventilation and many other conditions. Then, we have other conditions provided by the law of nature, such as, where factories are operated by water power, we frequently find them low down on the bank of a river or stream where ventilation can only be procured by artificial means and many other conditions that cannot readily be overcome with justice to the man who has perhaps the earnings of a life-time invested in such enterprises. It is, therefore, for those whose duty it is to enforce the laws of this province to meet those conditions in a spirit of fairness to all concerned. In doing this we can only hope for the best results in modern workshops that have been built of recent years.

Light. Good eyesight is a blessing that we all appreciate and if one has to work at a close or trying occupation for the eyes, good light should be provided in the work-room. Many arguments have been advanced in favor of ribbed or corrugated glass as a means of lighting workrooms, and just as many have been advanced against these as being injurious to the eyesight. Light distributed by ribbed glass is a refractory light, not a true light on account of the corrugated surface the light is distributed from many different

points, rays crossing one another at different angles produce too many focal points, which dazzle and injure the eye. This was clearly demonstrated in a factory in the State of Connecticut where a number of men were engaged making fine tools, and in a room lighted with corrugated glass windows, of the sixteen who were engaged it was found that fourteen of these were suffering from the effects of improper lighting by ribbed glass. This was decided by an expert oculist and proved by removing the glass after which there was no further trouble.

Cement floors may be classed as another condition that has been proved injurious to the workman. Being devoid of any elasticity a foundering or rheumatic ailment is developed which in time becomes chronic and invariably leaves a foundation for a permanent ailment. This has also been proven where even in modern work-shops good results were looked for by the introduction of cement floors but were afterwards supplemented by laying slat floors on top of the cement in order to provide the elasticity so essential to the workman.

Drainage is another important sanitary regulation and like the modern work-shop we find little difficulty in having these requirements observed in cities and towns that are equipped with a modern system of sewerage and water-works, but the reverse is generally the case where no provisions of this kind have been made, and in my opinion a town or city cannot have a more valuable asset than a good system of sewerage and water-works, and I would even go so far as to say that no improvised means can form an adequate protection for a city, town or village other than a good system of sewerage combined with a wholesome supply of water.

At the last session of the Legislature amendments to the Factories Act were passed providing for the more sanitary conditions in supplying drinking water, the heating of workshops, providing closet seats for a given number of employees, the standard being at least one seat for each twenty-five employees, and providing for spittoons on the recommendation of the Factories Inspectors. The latter is most important, not only from a point of cleanliness but to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, and as a further safeguard in that direction I am of the opinion that such spittoons should be provided with an antiseptic solution or disinfectant that would prevent the spread of disease in such cases. As it is difficult for Inspectors to detect the victims of such diseases in their primary stages, it is necessary to have the fullest co-operation of Medical Health Officers in dealing with such cases, and while on this subject I desire to draw the attention of your Association to another evil, by no means new, that is the proper sanitation of barber shops. Much has been written and said on this subject but up to the present nothing of a definite nature has been done, and such conditions, as exist in many places, are to say the least very unsanitary, for instance, even in some shops which are considered among the best, hot towels are used continually for a whole day with one disinfecting in the morning by means of a bath of hot water. Brushes, razors, combs, cups and soap are used without consideration. While I do not believe that a law could be framed that would meet all the requirements, or yet suit every person interested, yet, it seems to me high time that a start was made in that direction, and like other laws they could be amended, from time to time, to meet the requirements. The following conditions have been adopted by an enterprising barber in the town of Woodstock, which he describes as follows:—

1. All towels before being used are laundried.
2. All tools used have been disinfected by Formaldehyde gas.
3. All razors immediately after being strapped are dipped into a solution of Bichloride of Mercury.

4. All toilet used contains a high percentage of peroxide of hydrogen, purely antiseptic.

5. Each customer is supplied with a brush thoroughly cleansed in a solution of Bichloride of Mercury.

6. No shaving cups are used, the cream is made from shaving soap, which is used from a tube, and the same soap is used for one application only.

The foregoing are but some of the many ways by which sanitary conditions might be improved, as I have in mind the necessity of keeping within a reasonable limit that would be available to the general trade, and thereby prevent monopoly. There are many other conditions in factory life that could be discussed with advantage, such as heat, ventilation, gases, vapors, floor vibration, etc., but I will content myself for the present by briefly referring to the relations existing between the Local Medical Health Officers and the Factories Inspectors. I do so with all due respect and credit to your Association having in mind the great progress made by the profession during the past quarter of a century, and for which this Province is deeply indebted to your Association for providing ways and means to combat the various forms of disease and epidemic that may arise through want of proper sanitation, overcrowding and other conditions. In carrying out the conditions set forth in your deliberations it occurs to me that you meet a most difficult problem under present arrangements. First, I desire to commend most heartily some of the Medical Health Officers of this Province, who, regardless of any pecuniary loss or the loss of personal friends, have insisted on the conditions of the Provincial Board of Health, and subordinate Boards, being fully complied with. In other cases I have found Health Officers who because of pecuniary interests involved, have frankly laid bare the conditions that prompt an indifference in enforcing the Laws. In one case that I have in mind the Medical Health Officer told me that he was appointed without solicitation on his part and that to carry out the conditions required by the Health Act, or the Factories Act, would not be to his best interests, as such regulations enforced would insure a loss of friends and therefore a pecuniary loss, as he said, in my case there is no salary, and speaking frankly I do not purpose making enemies in my business, in fact would rather decline such honors by resigning. I advised him that the latter would be the proper course to pursue in his case, as the laws were prepared with great care and deliberation and in nearly every case are the results of practical experiment, and neglect to enforce or comply with the laws would render much valuable time and labor useless. The question arises, what is the remedy? It would be presuming on my part to prescribe a remedy but suffice to say that in my experience going through the Province as Inspector of Factories, I believe that both an evil and injustice exist. An evil where the law is not complied with, and an injustice to the Medical Health Officer who does not receive a sufficient remuneration to protect him at least against pecuniary losses. I might suggest that if a territary composed of grouped counties or municipalities were consigned to a Health Officer paying him an independent salary for his services, in that way his time could be fully occupied with greater advantage to the entire province as well as the territory under his immediate jurisdiction, such might be one way to overcome the difficulty, however, connecting the duties of the Factory Inspector with that of the Medical Health Officer, there is so much identical labor that it is most important to the Factories Inspectors to at all times have the fullest independent support and co-operation of that department, and such is my only excuse for referring to the above in this article.

Before closing I desire to refer to another regulation which the Factories Inspectors find in some places very poorly observed, I have reference to the registration of births, for instance, in a certain town that I have in mind, out of a possible forty-four births certificates authorized by the parents, we were only able to trace one in the Registrar-General's department, and the same applied to the Division Registrar, where those children were said to have been born. This in itself shows a gross indifference on the part of some person whose duty it should be to have these births recorded and deprive these children of a birth record, the value of which cannot be estimated.

A Perfect Sewerage System for Rural Homes, Schools and Factories.

M. J. Quinn, Provincial Mechanical Superintendent.

It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that, having regard to the frequency with which it comes up for consideration, and many other circumstances, the question of properly disposing of sewage is one of the most important matters with which the health authorities throughout the country have to deal, and yet it is a remarkable fact that in these days of popular education, when the people enjoy the benefit of free literature and lectures on fruit growing, dairying, domestic science, etc., that a knowledge of so important a subject, and one so closely allied to their physical and moral welfare is confined to a limited number.

True a vast amount of experimenting has been done during recent years, and the matter has received a great deal of attention from scientific men, the results of whose labors have been freely discussed at medical conventions and reported in Medical Journals, but the valuable information so obtained has not reached the great mass of the people at all.

In the matter of public sanitation, the question of disposing of sewage in small towns and villages as well as in less populated districts, where by reason of its great cost a general system of sewerage is impossible, is daily becoming of greater importance, and as the title of my paper would indicate, that is the phase of the question with which I propose to deal. The system to which I intend to refer is known as the septic tank system, and I believe that nearly all who have studied it are agreed that it is at once the most natural, most scientific, simple and economical system in use to-day, and speaking from a personal knowledge of scores of the systems, I am in a position to say that it is worthy of all the good things that are said of it.

I realize, that, apart from a description from a mechanical standpoint, anything I might say to medical men regarding the system would be superfluous, but for the benefit of the laymen who may be in need of information on the subject, and in order to emphasize the necesity of carrying out every detail, in constructing a system as hereafter described, I deem it wise to briefly refer to the fundamental principals which govern it.

It is a matter of common knowledge that living earth—or top soil,—is a powerful purifying agent, but comparatively few are aware that the presence in it of countless numbers of bacteria, or microbes, is alone responsible for the chemical changes brought about in waste matter placed beneath its surface, and that these bacteria, not only through their action remove and destroy the dangerous properties of such waste matter but actually convert them into plant food, which being taken up by the vegetation is again consumed for the sustenance of life. Pasteur divided these microbes into two classes, viz:—anerobes, or those which lived apart from air, or derived their oxygen from decaying compounds, and aerobes, or those which require plenty of

fresh air for their development, and as both classes are considered necessary for the complete reduction of waste matter, it will be seen that if sewage is placed too deep in the earth, as for instance in a cesspool, where, owing to the absence of air, the necessary aerobic bacteria cannot exist; it may pass down deeper in a putrid state, and, finding its way in the water supply, not unfrequently results in an outbreak of typhoid fever or some intestinal disease.

The two classes of microbes referred to, have properties somewhat differing from each other, but the net result of their work under proper conditions is the beaking down of the solid matter in the sewage, the disintegrating of its constituents and the conversion of the whole into liquids and gases, in which form it leaves the septic tank, the former to be distributed under the surface of the earth, where, by reason of its contact with free oxygen, bacterial life is most active, there to be still further reduced and finally converted into nitrates, which are readily taken up by the vegetation on the surface, and the latter passing up high into the air, as hereafter described.

With this brief reference then, to the principles which underlie what is conceded to be a most efficient system for the disposal of sewage, I propose to indicate how it should be constructed; and in order that I may the more readily make myself plain, I have drawn for your inspection a number of diagrams which I trust will accomplish the desired result.

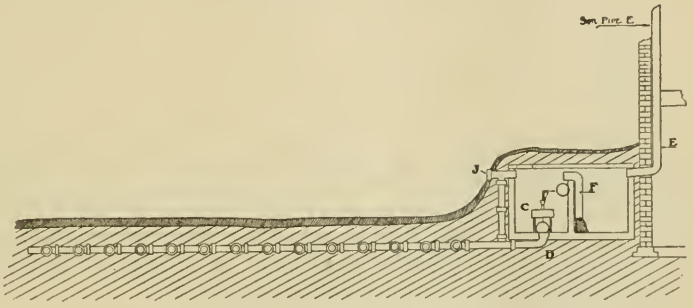

Fig. 1.

In fig. 1 is shown an elevation of a complete system built on level ground, with the tank placed close to the wall of the building,—where in fact the large mapority of those now in use are located.

The tank should be built of brick or stone, laid in and lined with cement, or of solid concrete, the main object being to have it impervious to moisture.

It will be noticed that the tank is divided into two compartments, an over-flow pipe "F" being built into the dividing wall, the mouth of the said overflow being within seven or eight inches of the bottom of the tank, and being covered with a wire screen about the size of an ordinary pail, the mesh of said screen not exceeding three-quarters of an inch.

The main soil pipe is represented by "E" and should be directly connected with the closet, bath sink, etc. It extends from the same compartment in which the overflow is placed to a point two or three feet above the roof, said pipe acting not only as a conductor of sewage to the tank, but also as a channel by which any gases in excess of those in solution, may pass out to the atmosphere at a height which renders it impossible for them to inconvenience the occupants of the building.

"J" in the second compartment admits fresh air, which passes freely over the centre partition,—spaces being left in the top of the latter for the purpose,—and up through the soil pipe to the roof.

In the centre of the second compartment is placed an automatic valve "C," the said valve is caulked into a four-inch cast iron bend, as ordinarily used by plumbers, and which is securely built into the bottom of the tank during its construction. The top of the hub of the bend is usually left slightly lower than the level of the floor of the tank.

From the said iron bend is run a line of glazed tile pipe, four inches in diameter, having a connection with the fresh air pipe, for the purpose of ventilation, and a number of openings placed at intervals of two feet or more from which are run branches of four-inch field tile with loosely butted joints.

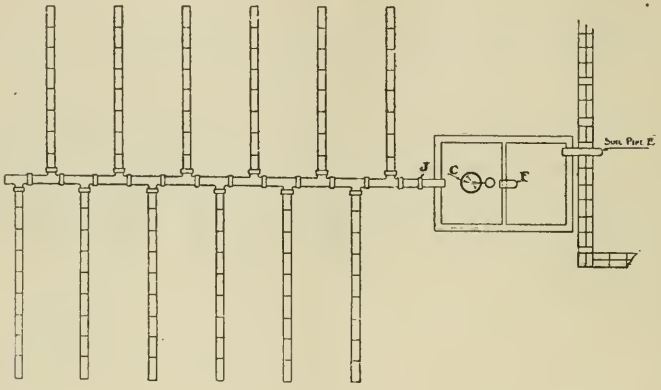

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shews a plan of the whole system and illustrates one way in which the tile may be laid, though, as will be manifest, they would do equally well if all laid in one side of the main carrier in any number of branches, of any length, providing a sufficient number in the aggregate are laid, and the rows are not placed closer together than two feet in light soil, and a somewhat greater distance in heavy soil.

The field tile should not be placed more than one foot below the surface, and must be perfectly level, for the reason that if given a fall the earth surrounding the low ends of the system would receive more than its share of liquid sewage, and might in time become fouled. While if level, the earth surrounding every tile has an equal amount of work to do, and will produce most satisfactory results.

Briefly then, the operation of the system is as follows:—

The sewage from the building enters through soil pipe "E", filling the first compartment in which all solid matter is retained until it is reduced by the contained bacteria which multiply and develop very rapidly. In a liquid form it is allowed to enter the second compartment through overflow "F" which is turned down because of the presence of the bulk of the organic matter in suspension on or near the surface.

When the liquid has risen in the second compartment to the height at which the unlocking float on the valve has been set, the valve automatically opens, and discharges the contents of that compartment, be it fifty or a thousand gallons, into the system of field tiles, through which it percolates into the surrounding earth, to be taken care of by nature as as already described.

As the tank takes from twelve to twenty-four hours to fill, it will be obvious that there will be abundance of time in which the water in the tiles may soak away before it again discharges.

To prevent the gases of decomposition escaping through other than the proper channel the tank must be covered first with rough plank, and then with five or six inches of earth, which in turn, if desired, may be sodded over.

In figuring out the size of tank necessary, the following may be taken as a safe rule, viz.:—for every occupant of a private house or hotel, allow three cubic feet of space in each compartment, while for a school or factory, where, as in the case of a house, nothing but domestic sewage is to be treated, one-third less space will be sufficient, and for every cubic foot in one compartment (or one-half the tank lay) thirteen feet of four-inch field tile.

It will be obvious that, as in the case of ordinary stable manure,; human excreta, if deposited in its solid state just below the surface of the earth, would entirely disappear in a very short time, and the system just described is merely a most convenient and sanitary way of automatically accomplishing that very desirable result, with the accompanying advantage of not only depositing it in the earth partially treated, but in a much more favorable condition to receive final treatment than could possibly obtain if the former method were adopted.

Anticipating the difficulty which will be encountered where there is a considerable fall in the ground surrounding the building to be drained, I would refer you to fig. 3 which shews a number of terraces each receiving a portion of the effluent from the tank.

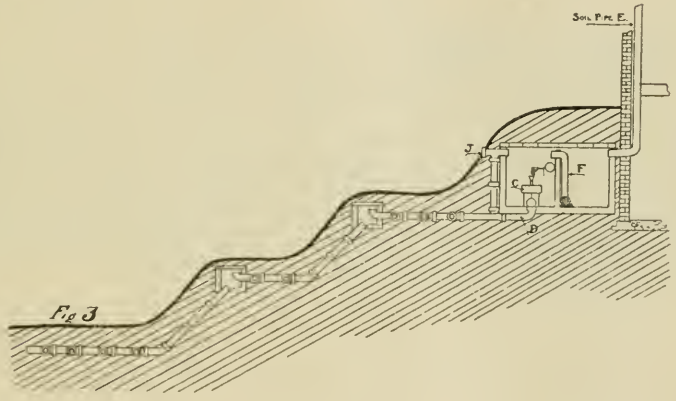

Fig. 3.

It will be noticed that the end of the glazed tile is turned up a few inches on the brow of each terrace, the obvious result of which is that all the field tiles at that level must fill before the sewage can rise and overflow to the tiles on the next lower level, where the same operation takes place, and so on for any number of terraces, and as will be apparent, the sewage passing into the tiles on a high level cannot possibly escape to those lower down, so that the earth surrounding every tile, will have its full complement of work to perform.

Fig. 4, the horizontal scale of which is somewhat exaggerated, shews the proper relative position of the tank to the house where the field tiles have to be placed on a level considerably below that on which the building stands. In such a case it will be evident that were the tank placed on the high level, the discharge would come down with sufficient velocity to wash out both earth and tiles, while the discharge from the house to the tank as shown will not have any injurious effect on the latter.

In answer to a question which arises in the minds of most people who have given consideration to the system, I may say that it will not freeze

in winter, even when the frost penetrates the ground for several feet everywhere except where the tiles are laid, and, as may be expected, splendid results may be obtained in vegetables or flowers if the tiles are laid under a garden.

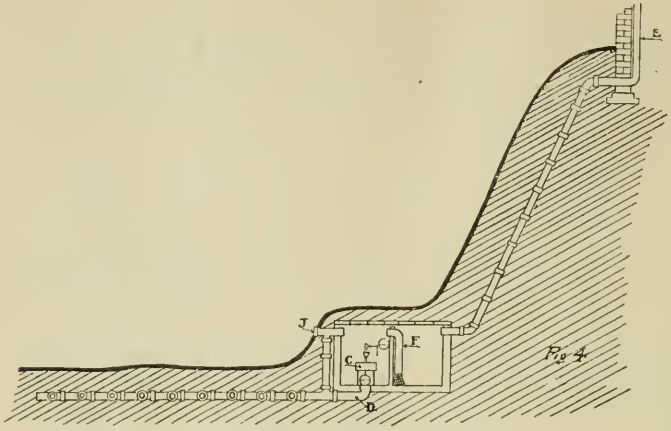

Fig. 4.

In conclusion I would simply refer to a few of the principal points which should be kept in mind in constructing such a system, viz. : —

Have the tank covered with a few inches of earth, to prevent the escape of gases, except through the soil pipe stack. See that the valve discharges at least once before the tank is covered in. See that no trap is placed on the main soil pipe to prevent the free passage of air across the tank and up to the roof, and that the necessary space for the air is left in the top of the centre partition, and, finally, take care that no disinfectants or chemicals of any kind are allowed to enter the tank, if the life of the bacteria, upon which the system depends for its success, is to be preserved.

Fourth Quarterly Report of Secretary 1904.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Secretary.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:—

GENTLEMEN,—The returns for contagious diseases for the quarter ending September 30th last, are, I am pleased to report, on the whole most satisfactory, whether considered from their case incident or virulence, as determined by the mortality rate.

The appended report by the chief clerk gives the returns for the quarter ending September 30th. (See report immediately following this.)

The marked increase in Typhoid Fever is the most prominent item to refer to—not so much for its wide-spread almost endemic character, but by reason of the fact that epidemics have been reported from widely separated places. No less than 148 cases alone being reported from the City of London, from North Bay 48, and 20 from Fort William, and Port Arthur 36 cases. As separate reports will be made on the outbreaks at London and North Bay, together with Dr. Amyot's report on the bacteriological examination of samples of water examined, reference will not be made to them here. It is, however, quite evident from the information to hand, that water pollution is the cause in every instance of the outbreak—which emphasizes the fact that the utmost care must be taken by health authorities to preserve their water supplies from contamination, whether the source be wells, lake or stream. Too often the relative positions of the well or the intake pipe and the barn, stable or cesspool, are not carefully considered, and a long continued rainstorm results in water contamination by reason of the large amount of surface washings carried directly into the source of supply, with the inevitable result of an outbreak either of enteric fever or some intestinal trouble according to the specific character of the bacterial infection. To prevent this pollution, it should be the duty of each Local Board of Health to employ an intelligent officer to examine periodically into the conditions surrounding the water supply of each inhabitant, and if necessary take samples for laboratory examination—further, if pollution is found to exist, either the source of the same should be removed or condemned, and the supply from that particular source being unfit for domestic use, forthwith stopped.

Further, Municipal authorities must be alert to the fact that what has once been a source of good water supply, often becomes, by reason of the rapid growth of the place, a polluted well, stream or lake, presenting a condition, which at the time of the inception of the system was never thought of. In the case of a town the sewage emptied into a body of water from which the water supply is taken, has increased to such an extent that admixture takes place through the very increase in volume. In the smaller towns and villages without public systems, the pollution of wells and springs is an ever increasing difficulty—and it behooves the individual householder and local authorities to bear this in mind and see to it, that either of these sources are not contaminated by the placing of the cesspools or stables in too close proximity to either. With the rapid growth of towns whereby fields become imity to either. With the rapid growth of towns whereby fields become it cannot be expected that what in a primitive state is pure, will remain so.

The question here arises, what is the best course to pursue in regard to both public and private supplies.

In view of the fact that it is almost impossible to be your brother's keeper and have a control over how and where he shall dispose of his wash water, sewage and excreta—and also that water is often polluted at a considerable distance from the point where it is taken for consumption. The one answer is to filter before use, for with the proper kind of filter in use, we have assuredly the best guarantee of always securing a drinking water which is likely to be at all times free from contamination. Though to maintain this standard, in the case of corporations, requires the local authorities to place the system in charge of a competent official—and this Board should not only require an annual report from the local authorities, but should for the interests of the general public, institute a periodic inspection of both water and sewage systems.

I would particularly point out the danger of the pollution of milk supplies by reason of the use of the contaminated well water of the farm yard, which water is used to wash out the milk cans—too often I fear is the infection spread from this source, for the cool crystaline spring water of the farm yard is not always free from contamination, and therein often lurks the germ of typhoid.

Smallpox. The returns received for the quarter indicate that only 19 cases were reported from the organized municipalities to September 30th last. This gratifying condition of affairs promises very hopefully, that during the coming winter but little will be heard of this disease, and as only one new case was reported during October, and that came from Michigan, it may be considered that the province is practically once more free from the disease—but this fact should not prevent local authorities insisting on the vaccination of all infants as provided for by the Act.

The total amount of expenses incurred for the suppression of the outbreak of Smallpox in the Temiskaming District, was $1,611.77—the work lasted in all for a period of twelve weeks.

In addition to these amounts $327.80 has been paid on account of the same disease at Wahnapitae, and $165.00 in Chisholm Township, both in the unorganized portions of the province.

The reports of the medical men sent into the Temiskaming District are herewith submitted. The work has been well, and considering the difficulties met with, rapidly done, and no further cases have been reported. It is an instance of what can be accomplished in the sparsely settled districts, by a house to house inspection, and compulsory vaccination.

Scarlet Fever. Although in the first month of the quarter only half the number of cases were reported, yet the increase during August and September, has been proportionately greater than in the corresponding months of 1903—chiefly due to the fact that in some of the rural municipalities many mild cases were unattended by a physician, and no precautions were taken in regard to isolation—the mildness being partially indicated by the low mortality. In every instance where active measures have been taken, the results have been all that could be desired.

Diphtheria still continues to maintain the lead both for case incident and mortality—and it cannot but be felt that medical men too often forget to avail themselves of the opportunity to forward swabs to the laboratory for examination, frequently deferring this very correct method, until it is too late to prevent the infection of either a whole household, or a schoolroom. A physician should never be satisfied with passing by a "suspicious sore throat," as though it were a case lightly to be dealt with, but strive at accuracy in diagnosis, by transmitting a carefully taken swab to the laboratory at the earliest moment; and in the meantime adopting precautionary measures to prevent others becoming infected.

The decrease in case mortality is most gratifying, as compared with the same quarter of 1903, it being 15.76 per cent. in the latter year to 11.95 per cent. in this. As the returns do not permit of a comparison between the cases treated with and without anti-toxin, it amounts only to conjecture to attribute this favorable decrease to the more intelligent and general use of the serum, but from information gleaned during my miles of travel, I am of the opinion, such is the case.

The following table prepared by Dr. E. W. Goodall, Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton, London, of cases treated in the hospitals of the London Board, is most interesting in this connection, as showing the relationship between serum treatment and mortality, the latter decreasing as the former became more general.

TABLE I.

Year.	Case mortality.	Percentage treated with antitoxin.	Year.	Case mortality.	Percentage treated with antitoxine.
1888	59.3	....	1896	21.2	66.2
1889	40.7	....	1897	17.6	80.2
1890	35.5	....	1898	15.3	81.4
1891	30.6	....	1899	13.9	87.8
1892	29.5	....	1900	12.2	88.3
1893	30.4	....	1901	11.1	86.5
1894	29.2	....	1902	11.0	87.9
1895	22.8	61.8	1903	9.6	89.2

Very few cases of Diphtheria were treated in the Board's Hospitals in 1888 and 1889.

From this it is quite evident that even with all the advantages of hospital and serum, patients die in London, although the individual experience of some medical men in this province have led them to believe that antitoxin is a specific that can be relied on in every case, and they fail to see why others are not so successful. These creatures of fortune forget in a consideration of this important question, a conclusion can only be arrived at after a careful study of a large number of consecutive cases, embracing types, ages, days of the disease upon which serum was used, quantity of first injection, and period of time elapsing between subsequent doses being administered etc. Certainly the facts presented in the table referred to, are being confirmed in this province as far as statistics can show.

Tuberculosis. It is not only lamentable, but it is criminal, that death's harvest should be so materially increased month by month and quarter by quarter, as appears from the returns, without any effort being made by municipal authorities in the way of providing for the treatment of persons suffering from this dread disease, in Municipally-owned Sanatoria. Four hundred and twelve of Canada's sons and daughters were its victims during the quarter—an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1903. If such were my report regarding scarlet fever or diphtheria, in any one section of the province, there would be such a stir made by the public, that active steps would be taken by the municipalities and the province, to check them at once—these diseases affect the infants and children of our population, yet here is one slowly but surely spreading sickness and death among the wage-earning portion of the community, and we are doing virtually nothing.

The ravages of fire or flood—or an epidemic of typhoid fever, are followed by the speedy adoption of preventive measures—which often entail the expenditure annually of large sums of money. But we present in this Twentieth Century a remarkable spectacle of public inertia as regards any

legislative enactment by which this Board can deal with the question; and we find that our efforts to secure notification of the disease, are but indifferently received. We know the right but we cannot follow our dictates.

Again on the other hand corporations will not face the question which stares them in the face—they are scared into action by the ravages of scarlet fever and diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox, but the bacillus of tuberculosis, has, up to the present, not created any terror in their souls, and they are lulled into the belief that a small contribution to a charitable association is sufficient to placate this insatiable Moloch. They offer at the public cost, hospital accommodation for a selected few, and shut their ears to the cry of the large remainder. Surely such a deplorable condition of affairs finds its only simile in the history of factory life in England during the early part of the last century; and as surely as that social evil called for drastic measures, so does this evil of tuberculosis call for prompt and efficient action. As the state or municipality provides for the treatment of the mentally diseased at the cost of the public, so must it be with the tuberculous—but the prospects in the latter case are more hopeful and brighter—insanity will increase, but tuberculosis will decrease, and the annual expenditure will lessen.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. Private enterprise in so-called charity has its useful sphere in providing accommodation for those who are able to pay for their treatment, but the bulk of cases are unable to, and for such the state or municipality must provide; and that provision should be under the direct control of the ratepayers, in a similar manner to other contagious diseases.

Miscellaneous. During the quarter considerable time has been taken up in the examination into proposed water and sewerage systems, among which were the water systems of Thamesville, North Bay, Creemore, Stratford, Simcoe, and East Toronto, and the Sewerage System of North Bay, Palmerston and Stratford. Separate reports upon which will be considered, either by the Board or the respective committees.

I have also to report regarding the outbreak of typhoid fever at North Bay and London.

The joint report of Dr. Amyot and myself, on the sanitary condition of the Muskoka and Kawartha Lake Districts, which we inspected together after the close of the summer season, will also be placed before you for consideration.

The circular ordered to be issued by the Board to physicians, regarding the non-notification of enteric fever, has been distributed, and already the good results are noticeable, particularly in the fact that the medical superintendents of the hospitals, have in many instances expressed their willingness to comply with the same. The failure to secure returns regarding this disease is largely to be attributed to the fact that physicians generally were ignorant of the requirement of the law in this particular respect, but when their attention has been drawn to it, I am assured from many quarters of a ready compliance.

As we are at present without the services of a Medical Inspector, I have sent out a letter to the various companies doing business in the unorganized districts, directing their attention to the requirements of the Act and Regulations re camps in their districts, and if the duties of the office will permit, I propose making a short tour of these districts before the end of the year.

The Report for 1903, has, I am pleased to state, at last been published and distributed. In style, it is behind that of previous years, owing to the fact that the printers were given authority by the Government to use a different form, owing to the destruction by the recent fire of most of the type in the city, which the contract calls for.

You will, however, be pleased to learn that Parts 1 and 2 of the Report for 1904, is now in print, and will shortly be issued.

The Executive of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, recently met in Ottawa to consider the Report of the Special Committee appointed to report on the securing of Dominion and Provincial Government assistance for the erection and maintenance in each province, of a Model Sanatorium for the treatment of this disease—when climatic and other conditions as effecting the disease could be studied, and which institution would be an object lesson to municipalities, as the best method and system to be adopted for the more general treatment of the consumptive.

The report, copies of which will be published, was adopted, and in accordance with the recommendations, petitions will be distributed to wardens of counties and heads of municipalities throughout the Dominion for signature, and upon their return, the same will be presented to the Dominion and other Governments—fortunately in this province the Act of 1900 paves the way for the establishment of such an institution in this province, whereby the treatment of this communicable disease can be removed from the realm of private charity, to that of a public necessity.

From an informal conference with the Chairman and Secretary of the Manitoba Board of Health, I am assured that the Board of that province is in hearty accord with the proposal, and will assist in every way possible the suggestion of the Association. Already a local organization has been incorporated in that province, and a sum of money collected towards a Provincial Sanatorium, and the only thing required is, some such action to stir up the public to a sense of its responsibilities and duties. It might be well for the Board to consider how far united action on the part of the several Provincial Boards is desirable, to properly represent to and urge upon the Dominion Government some such course.

An important step in the arousing of public interest in this connection, was made at the St. Louis Congress last month, which is described as follows:—

"To-day has been the greatest day in medical lore in the history of the world," enthusiastically declared Clark Bell, the retiring chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Congress of Tuberculosis, at the closing session of that organization yesterday afternoon. "It has enlisted the services and the co-operation of the International Engineering Congress, comprising the greatest authorities on sanitation of both continents, and of the National Fraternal Congress, numbering five and one-half millions of people.

"These forces are allied against the germ of consumption. They will begin actively to interest the legislatures of the various States and foreign Governments in the enaction of laws designed to prevent the spread of the disease which to-day is killing one-seventh of the world's population.

"The medical fraternity the world wide will receive the news of this alliance with satisfaction. No such organization to combat the spread of the disease from which there are 1,200,000 persons suffering in the United States, ever has been completed before, and it is the only successful way to meet the deadly foe.

"Hereafter these two great organizations will send their delegates to the National Congress on Tuberculosis and take part in its deliberations. With the wealth, influence and intelligence of this great triumvirate, the death rate in this country, which is indeed terrifying, should be lessened, beginning with this year."

(*Obituary.*) Since the last quarterly meeting of the Board, a former member, one who on acocunt of failing health was compelled to seek a more

congenial clime, has been removed by death, Dr. McCullough having died in the month of July while living in the North-West Territories. To his widow and family our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement are due.

The cause of Public Health, certainly in the English-speaking world, has to note with regret the loss of Sir J. Simon.

Although some 30 years have elapsed since Sir John Simon ended his official career, yet the foundation which he laid during the years of his administrative work, is the basis upon which others have built.

In the year 1848 he was elected M. O. H. of the City of London, and in 1855, after consideration he accepted the position as medical officer to the Privy Council, and the many valuable reports made by him, cover a wide area and of high importance. Just one will be referred to, viz.:—that written for Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine", where in "he clearly laid down the theory that contagious emanations proceeding from the sick must consist of definite particles, since they obeyed the laws of definite particles and no others: and that these particles must differ among themselves, being in every case peculiar to the disease which alone produced them, and which alone they could reproduce"—a theory which has since received its proof. Resigning the duties of office in 1876, he was succeeded by Dr. Laton, being made a C.B. he was subsequently made K.C.B. at the Queen's Jubilee in 1887. He died at his home in Kensington Square on July 23rd last, in his 88th year.

During the quarter, the demands from municipalities for a visit of an officer of this Board has been many, and from the character of the requests it is quite evident that Local Boards of Health are either unwilling, or are often unable to grapple with a sanitary condition of a trivial nature—the only remedy to this must be the adoption of the county or district Health Board, with its M. H. O., for certainly in this large Province, it cannot be expected, nor indeed is it desirable, nor intended by the Public Health Act, that this Board should interfere.

From the number of requests from physicians for blank forms for notification of contagious diseases, it is certain that one reason for the imperfect nature of the monthly returns, is the failure on the part of Local Municipalities to comply with Section 89 of the Act, and I propose to issue a circular at an early date in the matter.

My atention has been drawn by the Medical Health Officers of one of our cities. to the injustice of an Act on the Statute books regarding the licensing of dairies by Township Board of Health, whereby city and town authorities are compelled to accept such certificates and permit the sale of milk for such dairies, without having any control over the same. The bearing of this Act is such as to preclude the authorities of the urban district, exercising any sanitary supervision when the dairy is outside the municipality, and should, in my opinion, receive the attention of this Board, especially as the spreading of enteric fever by means of milk, is one of vital importance to all urban municipalities, and it is well known that to leave such matters to rural Boards of Health or Medical Health Officers, is neither prudent nor wise. To the former should be given the power to inspect the premises, examining carefully into the quantity and quality of the water supply of the dairy, the sanitary condition of the barn and yards; also as to the freedom of the cattle from disease, and upon the report of the urban officer, should the application for license be considered.

The Laboratory. This branch of the Board's work under the supervision of Dr. Amyot, is rapidly growing, from the fact that physicians and Boards of Health are availing themselves more and more of the advantages which it affords. With an experimental sewage plant, the possibilities of its greater usefulness to the public generally, would be much enhanced.

Two other matters of public interest to which I would refer, relates to railroad travel.

I would suggest the advisability of this Board taking some action looking to the regular and systematic disinfection of all passenger cars in use in this province—particular attention being given the disinfection of all Pullman cars and contents, at the termination of each journey, whether it be daily or not so frequent. It has been my experience within the last few months to travel in a Pullman, when one of the passengers freely expectorated after attacks of coughing during the night, into his berth—and from the sounds I judged it was neither into a cloth or other receptacle—and the other instance was, a child suffering from whooping cough, which was wafted nearly across the continent—all the way in a crowded Pullman. From information gleaned from railroad officials, I am of the opinion nothing is done to disinfect either mattresses, blankets, pillows, or hangings, much less the seats and car itself—they appear to be run for years without any precautions being taken.

The other question is also related to railroad travel, viz.:—the sourse of the water supplied for drinking purposes—where is it obtained? And another matter which to the railway employees is of great moment, is the source of the water which feeds the engines, and which water is likely to be drunk by the train hands—and those living or working at the points where water tanks are placed. I have seen along the line of one of our systems where water is no doubt contained by reason of the closet being placed in such a position that every rain storm would carry impurities into the creek or well; or the failure to provide such accommodation, offers greater facilities for contamination, especially when working gangs are around. The argument that the water is for engines only, does not protect nor prevent the employees quenching their thirst—indeed, often a tap is to be found which offers the very opportunity for doing so.

Perhaps while the Railroad Commission is directing its attention to the equalization of rates and adjustment of differences as between municipalities and companies, that the consideration of the minor matter of the prevention of disease and death to many good and useful Canadians, may be worthy of consideration—and even when considered from the standpoint of economics, prompt them to action. It certainly should, but I fear we will be told it is a Provincial affair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Statistical Report of Contagious Diseases.

G. B. LINDSAY, Chief Clerk.

The number of cases and deaths of contagious diseases for the third quarter of this year except typhoid compares very favorably with those of last year. The total cases exclusive of typhoid are 1,472 and deaths 636, while for the same period in 1903 we have 1,606 and 621 deaths reported.

Smallpox. The returns of this disease gave nineteen cases with two deaths as against fifty-four cases with the same number of deaths a year ago or a case decrease of 64.8 per cent.

Scarlet Fever. While the reduced case incident is not so marked as that of Smallpox yet we have a case reduction of 16.6 per cent. and in deaths 45.6 per cent.

Diphtheria. The reports of this disease show a decided improvement has taken place, there being a case decrease of 15.2 per cent. and in deaths 35.5 per cent.

Measles and Whooping Cough. As the return for this are so very incomplete any comparison would be misleading.

Typhoid Fever. This disease as reported shows a marked upward tendency over the same period of last year, there being an apparent case increase of over 200 per cent. but here also comparisons may be somewhat erroneous for in the past, returns were far from being complete, although the more recent ones show some improvement in this respect, yet the fact remains that we have 37 per cent. more cases with 39 more deaths or a mortality increase of 44.8 per cent clearly indicates this disease has a much greater prevalence throughout the Province than for the same months in 1903 and in some localities has become epidemic.

Tuberculosis. The increase here is due no doubt to Local Board making better returns and regarding it as a contagious rather than an hereditary disease.

The total deaths from all causes for the respective quarters are 5,872 and 5,893 or a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

Third Quarter for 1904.

Months.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid.		Consumption.		From all causes.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
July.....	13	1	91	9	149	13	15	4	25	8	65	10	185	179	1,861
August.....	8	.....	132	9	172	25	3	1	19	15	293	50	196	188	2,024
September...	8	1	102	7	164	20	12	3	31	7	182	66	156	145	1,987
Totals.....	29	2	325	25	485	58	30	8	75	30	540	126	537	572	5,872

Third Quarter for 1903.

July.....	29	1	187	26	209	36	44	5	25	11	47	18	139	139	1,873
August.....	15	1	103	14	122	24	31	5	44	16	115	32	147	147	1,992
September...	110	.....	100	6	240	30	1	.....	11	11	111	37	149	149	2,028
Totals.....	54	2	390	46	571	90	76	10	80	38	173	87	435	435	5,893

Laboratory Report for the Quarter Ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

JOHN AMYOT, M.B.

Summary of the work done during the quarter is as follows:—

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs. Release. +	Release. −	Diagnosis. −	Diagnosis. −	Tuberculous Sputa. +	Tuberculous Sputa. −	Typhoid Bloods. +	Typhoid Bloods. −	Miscell'neous Specimens.	Waters. Chemical.	Waters. Bacterial.	Total Number for Month.
July. 130.....	15	42	26	45	57	96	25	37	6	4	48	401
August. 128.....	8	8	30	24	52	86	48	59	18	12	113	459
Sept. 112.....	12	24	17	23	40	54	31	86	20	7	68	381
	35	74	73	93	149	236	104	182	44	23	229	1,241
	275				385		286		44	252		1,241

Of the 275 diphtheritic swabs, 109 were for purposes of Release and the remainder 166 for Diagnosis, of which number 73 were confirmatory of the diagnosis. Amongst the miscellaneous specimens, Malaria was found twice, Favus twice, Linea twice, Tape-worms twice and once a specimen thought to be an intestinal parasite proved to be the seeds of berries (eggs) and the worm the spikes of the seeds.

The examination of the Toronto city water has been continued since March 25, 1904. One hundred and fifty samples on as many days have been examined. Twenty-five of these have shown pathogenic or suspiciously pathogenic bacteria on the days indicated in the following table. (The *colonoid* bacteria here indicated are such as by their close resemblance in the various data obtained in the process of their identification place them in close relationship to the colon bacillus and from our experience with these organisms should be regarded as suspicious of pathogenicity or at least of sewage pollution.):—

1904. Month.	Day of month.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Strepto-cocci.	1904. Month.	Day of month.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilla.	Strepto-cocci.
March	25	none ...	none ...	present..	May	29	none ...	present..	none ...
"	26	present..	" ...	none ...	"	30	" ..	none ...	present..
April	1	present..	" ...	" ..	"	31	present..	" ..	none ...
"	2	none ...	present..	present..	June.....	13	none ...	present..	present..
"	4	present..	none ...	none ...	"	14	present..	none ...	none ...
"	5	none ...	present..	" ..	July	18	" ..	" ..	present..
"	7	none ...	" ..	" ..	"	27	none ...	present..	none ...
"	10	present..	none ...	" ..	"	28	" ..	" ..	" ..
"	14	none ...	" ..	present..	September....	9	" ..	" ..	" ..
"	15	none ...	present..	none ...	"	29	" ..	" ..	" ..
"	17	present..	none ...	" ..	October	1	" ..	" ..	" ..
"	20	none ...	present..	" ..	"	14	"	" ..	" ..
"	29	none ...	" ..	" ..	Total	.....	8	14	6

It will be seen by the above that colon bacilli were found 8 times, colonoid 14 times and streptococci 6 times in the period. Sometimes two forms on the same day.

It will also be seen that the infections of the water falls in day groups (May 29, 30, 31, June 13, 14, July 27, 28) and this is what experience in other such water supplies shows. One hundred and twenty-five times out of one hundred and fifty the water was found uninfected. This shows the value of a continued examination always in judging of the possible infections of a water supply. Infection was not found during one whole month. It will be interesting when the end of the year comes and the daily reportings of Typhoid Fever are given out to see whether these periods of infection have any connection with these reportings.

Through the kindness of Mr. Stupart of the Meteorological Service we were furnished with the following record of the velocities and directions of the winds over the period of the examinations:

Direction and Velocity of Wind, 1904.

Month. 1904.	Day.	Direction from.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Month. 1904.	Day.	Direction from.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Month, 1904.	Day.	Direction from.	velocity in miles per hour.
March ..	20	W	14.1	June....	3	E	3.0	August..	18	NW	10.4
" ..	21	E	19.7	" ..	4	E	6.6	" ..	19	NE	8.8
" ..	22	E	8.4	" ..	5	S	7.0	" ..	20	W	11.0
" ..	23	W	7.8	" ..	6	SW	7.9	" ..	21	SW	7.2
" ..	24	E	16.0	" ..	7	SW	4.2	" ..	22	W	10.0
" ..	25	E & S	5.3	" ..	8	NE	4.3	" ..	23	SE	6.9
" ..	26	W	15.0	" ..	9	E	10.8	" ..	24	S	9.2
" ..	27	W	11.0	" ..	10	NE	11.4	" ..	25	SW	14.6
" ..	28	SW	7.0	" ..	11	NW	5.7	" ..	26	W	9.9
" ..	29	SW & SE	6.4	" ..	12	E	4.7	" ..	27	SW	7.2
" ..	30	E	7.6	" ..	13	E	6.9	" ..	28	SW	7.9
" ..	31	E	21.0	" ..	14	NE	4.3	" ..	29	N	10.8
April	1	NE to W	14.2	" ..	15	W	8.3	" ..	30	N to E	7.2
" ..	2	W	21.5	" ..	16	S	6.2	" ..	31	NE	8.8
" ..	3	W	16.7	" ..	17	S	4.5	Sept	1	NE	4.6
" ..	4	W	12.2	" ..	18	SE	2.5	" ..	2	NE	7.3
" ..	5	SW	7.3	" ..	19	E	9.0	" ..	3	SW	7.6
" ..	6	E	5.8	" ..	20	SE	5.8	" ..	4	SW to S	7.6
" ..	7	W	5.0	" ..	21	SW	5.0	" ..	5	NW	11.2
" ..	8	E	24.4	" ..	22	NW	13.3	" ..	6	NE	7.3
" ..	9	E	8.9	" ..	23	SE	6.1	" ..	7	NE & E	4.9
" ..	10	W	16.9	" ..	24	S	7.0	" ..	8	NE	8.7
" ..	11	SW	10.7	" ..	25	S	11.1	" ..	9	NE	6.3
" ..	12	W	12.5	" ..	25	W	13.6	" ..	10	SE	4.4
" ..	13	W	9.1	" ..	27	NW to S	10.0	" ..	11	S	10.0
" ..	14	W	10.3	" ..	28	NE	8.3	" ..	12	NW	11.0
" ..	15	E	12.3	" ..	29	E	6.1	" ..	18	NE	13.2
" ..	16	W	14.5	" ..	30	S	7.6	" ..	14	E to SW	8.7
" ..	17	SW	14.3	July	1	W	8.8	" ..	15	W	11.0
" ..	18	S	9.2	" ..	2	NW	12.5	" ..	16	SW	12.2
" ..	19	NW	23.5	" ..	3	S	7.8	" ..	17	NW to SE	5.7
" ..	20	NW	27.8	" ..	4	S	11.8	" ..	18	SW	6.7
" ..	21	NW	14.2	" ..	5	SW	5.0	" ..	19	NE	9.5
" ..	22	E	10.5	" ..	6	N to S	3.0	" ..	20	SW	8.9
" ..	23	E	7.1	" ..	7	NE	7.8	" ..	21	NW	9.7
" ..	24	E	6.7	" ..	8	NE	11.0	" ..	22	SW	7.7
" ..	25	NW	13.5	" ..	9	N	4.9	" ..	23	SE	9.7
" ..	26	NE.	11.9	" ..	10	SW	5.3	" ..	24	S	11.7
" ..	27	NE	17.1	" ..	11	SW	4.7	" ..	25	NW	6.8
" ..	28	NE	10.7	" ..	12	W	9.1	" ..	26	N & NW	4.7
" ..	29	NE	6.3	" ..	13	SW	8.2	" ..	27	NE	6.7
" ..	30	NE to S	3.5	" ..	14	SW	7.4	" ..	28	NE	7.8
May	1	SE	4.4	" ..	15	SW	11.3	" ..	29	SW	10.0
" ..	2	E	10.0	" ..	16	NW	9.1	" ..	30	NW	24.4
" ..	3	E	5.5	" ..	17	N & E	3.2	Oetober.	1	W	16.2
" ..	4	S	5.1	" ..	18	W	7.8	" ..	2	W	13.3
" ..	5	SW	6.2	" ..	19	W	9.9	" ..	3	NW	7.7
" ..	6	E	8.4	" ..	20	NW	9.3	" ..	4	NW to SE	4.4
" ..	7	E	5.1	" ..	21	W	7.4	" ..	5	W	10.1
" ..	8	SE	6.4	" ..	22	NE	8.0	" ..	6	NW	10.1
" ..	9	SE to SW	11.6	" ..	23	N	10.0	" ..	7	NE	8.5
" ..	10	W—E	8.6	" ..	24	N	5.5	" ..	8	NE	2.5
" ..	11	W	9.3	" ..	25	SW	5.1	" ..	9	NE	10.0
" ..	12	E	5.8	" ..	26	SW	4.8	" ..	10	NE & S	10.9
" ..	13	E	6.1	" ..	27	S & SW	6.1	" ..	11	NE	8.8
" ..	14	W	5.0	" ..	28	N	3.8	" ..	12	NE	9.2
" ..	15	variable / NSW	4.4	" ..	29	W	7.3	" ..	13	N	7.2
				" ..	30	SW	5.4	" ..	14	W	7.2
" ..	16	SW	6.9	" ..	31	SW	8.7	" ..	15	N to S	5.4
" ..	17	NW to E	4.1	August..	1	SW	6.7	" ..	16	NE	6.0
" ..	18	E	14.1	" ..	2	NW	7.4	" ..	17	NE to S	4.7
" ..	19	S	10.9	" ..	3	S	7.1	" ..	18	W	7.5
" ..	20	NW	8.5	" ..	4	NE	6.5	" ..	19	N	6.1
" ..	21	S	7.3	" ..	5	SW	7.6	" ..	20	SE	7.8
" ..	22	S	7.0	" ..	6	SW	12.7	" ..	21	SW	11.7
" ..	23	S	20.2	" ..	7	W	8.0	" ..	22	SW	16.3
" ..	24	S	2.8	" ..	8	NW	8.3	" ..	23	NW	9.0
" ..	25	N to E	5.8	" ..	9	NE	8.6	" ..	24	SE	10.1
" ..	26	S	12.5	" ..	10	NE to SW	6.0	" ..	25	SW	12.3
" ..	27	W	16.6	" ..	11	NW	9.5	" ..	26	W	11.7
" ..	28	NW to S	8.3	" ..	12	S	5.7	" ..	27	NW	8.7
" ..	29	S	2.8	" ..	13	S	6.1	" ..	28	S	8.0
" ..	30	NW	8.5	" ..	14	W	9.5	" ..	29	W	10.9
" ..	31	E	18.2	" ..	15	SW to NE	4.9	" ..	30	NE	7.0
June.....	1	NE	7.3	" ..	16	NE	4.8	" ..	31	S	7.3
" ..	2	NE	4.5	" ..	17	W	9.3				

It is especially interesting and perhaps suggestive to find by the record that nearly always on the one or two days preceding the infections the wind was either blowing from the north-west, north-east or directly from the east. The intake of the Toronto water system is situated out from the south-western extremity of Toronto Island. The sewers of Toronto empty without treatment their contents either into Toronto Bay or into the lake, where the city has extended beyond the limits of the north shore of this bay.

The bay has two outlets into the lake, one the Eastern Gap at the extreme south-east corner, the other the Western Gap at the extreme north-west corner of the same.

The winds control the currents that are found in this bay to a very large extent. For instance, according to Capt. Hall, of the Harbor Service, with a change of direction in the wind the water level at one end or the other of the bay may in extreme cases vary as much as one foot from the noraml of that day. A difference of three or four inches is quite a daily occurrence. The importance of this can be easily appreciated on a little reflection in its effect on what will pass out of either of the Gaps according to the direction of the wind. It is a matter of common observation that when the current is inward by the Western Gap it is outward by the Eastern Gap or vice versa; and this current is of no inconsiderable importance when it is appreciated that it is frequently at the rate of 2 or 3 miles velocity per hour.

During an investigation of some years ago Prof. Mackenzie informs me that on one accasion he found by tracing a current from the Eastern Gap directly south out into the lake by bacterial counts and chemical analyses he found sewage to pass almost unchanged to a distance of nearly one and a half miles south of the southern most shore of Toronto Island.

On one occasion during the last summer during the continuance of a wind from the north-west a direct grossly observable stream of sewage from the Garrison Creek sewer was observed to flow over the position of the mouth of the Toronto intake. These streams of sewage have been observed in other places than Toronto, especially in Chicago. There the sewers at one time emptied into Lake Michigan one section after the other on the shore running more or less north and south. It was often observed that when the wind had been blowing from the east for sometime and dammed the sewage back into the sewers that when it ceased a stream from each sewer mouth could be traced as much as five miles out into the lake, the characteristic color of the sewage indicating the location of the streams.

It is a matter of common observation on the south shore of Toronto Island that the currents vary from east to west affected by the winds. There are deep and surface currents of course also, and often these are in opposite directions. In explanation of this variation in current account of the winds is taken into consideration. It has been found that when the wind has been blowing for some time from an easterly direction and presumably crowds the water up into the western end of the lake that when the wind ceases the water comes back showing as a current in an easterly direction, and vice versa.

The intake pipe's mouth is said to be at a depth of 50 feet below the surface, but this is not a guarantee against surface pollution for it has been found in Lake Ontario that water as far down at 80 feet where the temperature is usually about 35° or 36° F is at times as warm as 60° F. Surface warmed water only could have given rise to this phenomenon.

Again the average chlorine in Toronto water is 7 per 1,000,000. At Mimico it is 5.5. At Scarboro Heights it is 4.5. This extra chlorine is most likely of sewage origin.

When the situation of the sewers, the position of the Eastern and West-

en Gaps and the variations of the currents in the bay and lake as affected by the winds are taken into consideration it seems at least justifiable to suspect that the infection of Toronto water is at the intake, especially when we consider that it is periodic. It perhaps speaks well for the new steel conduit's tightness.

Typhoid Fever Outbreak in Hamilton.

Toronto, Nov. 9, 1904.

In June and July of this year an outbreak of Typhoid Fever took place in Hamilton that was rather interesting. In all there were thirty cases. All but four of these cases were inmates of the General Hospital, the Hospital for Infectious Disease and the House of Refuge. The four exceptions were in one locality of the city. There was no Typhoid Fever at this time in any other part of the city. All of these cases were supplied with milk from the same dairy.

It could hardly be due to the city water for there was no other typhoid in the city.

The vegetables used in these institutions could hardly have been the cause for these are bought at the open city market and from whoever can supply them and not in large quantities, and still the general public did not suffer. The milk supply seems to be the only thing that could account for the wide distribution. The milk is supplied by the one man. Those outside of the hospitals and Home of Refuge attacked were those only who had used this one milk. A policeman whose beat was in the neighborhoor of the House of Refuge used to go in a couple of times a day for a drink of milk. The engineer though eating at home got milk from the Home to drink during the day. He had typhoid fever. The milk cans are brought to the hospitals and poured out of doors into the hospital cans. It could not be discovered that any cans had even been taken into the hospital and left there. Then again there were three distinct outbreaks during the general outbreak. On consulting the Meteorological records for Hamilton it was found that there were very heavy rain storms of some duration on June 1st and 2nd again on June 21st and 24th, and as far as could be gathered from the people about somewhere around the 13th of July another heavy storm took place.

Record of Rain During May and June.

May 1st and 2nd—Light rain.
May 9th—Heavy rain.
May 10th and 11th—Light rain.
May 14th—Light rain.
May 15th—Heavy rain, with thunder storm and hail.
May 16th—Light rain.
May 19th—Heavy rain, almost unprecedented fall 2½ inches.
May 23rd—Average rain.
May 26th—Light rain.
May 27th—Heavy rain.
May 30th—Heavy rain.
May 31st—Exceedingly heavy rain, 1 inch.
June 1st—Very heavy rain.
June 2nd—Very heavy rain.
June 8th—Average rain.
June 9th—Heavy rain.
June 20th—Light rain.

June 21st—Heavy rain.
June 24th—Heavy rain.
June 28th—Showery.
June 29th—Showery.
July 1st—Average rain.
July 4th—Average rain.
Records cease at this date owing to illness of Mr. Bland.

Each one of these heavy rains is from 14 to 18 days before each of the 3 outbreak periods of the fever.

On analysis all the waters used in the washing of the cans by this milkman were found to show some chemical pollution and infection with colon bacilli. His wells were so situated that in a heavy rain they could hardly fail to be polluted from the surrounding cattle-trodden lanes, stables and even privies. One of the sources of water was from a big bubbling spring out of the lime-stone, another was from an artesian well drilled 50 feet down into the rock. Ordinarily these waters are clear but after a heavy rain they become quite turbid. On the occasion of my visit to this place a heavy rain had taken place continuously for some ten hours before. The dairyman said the water had been turbid for three hours before. It usually took about seven hours to become so. The turbidity was still present on the following afternoon. One year ago the Public Works Department tried to get water on the plateau on which this farm is for the Hamilton Asylum. The water showed curious pollutions and when the several wells were coupled up and pumped out wells 1½ miles away were dried up.

There was no typhoid on the farm nor had there been any in the neighborhood for three years. Dr. Langrill wrote letters to all the physicians in the district and they informed him so. Our only failure in this investigation was to get the original case.

The disease of the outbreak seemed to be undoubted typhoid fever. There were no deaths though there were several of the cases severe. There were no hemorrhages and yet they had diarrhoea. Many of the cases were only sick 10-15 days. Though several again were sick the full typhoid periods and had relapses even. The Widal reaction test was done in four of the cases. They all were positive. The diazo reaction in the urine was typically present in 13 of the cases. All the other general symptoms of typhoid were present. But we have not found the original cases, perhaps some convalescent.

The evidence was so strong nevertheless against the milk supply that Doctor Langrill, the M. H. O., recalled the license.

Report on the examination of waters gathered on July 29th in company with Dr. Langrill from the springs and wells on the suspected farm south of the City of Hamilton in connection with outbreak of typhoid fever:

Laboratory Numbers.	Where from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine parts per million.	Remarks.
2261	Spring pool from quiet water at west end of it	none.....	none	present...	.....	10	
2262	Bubbling spring.....	none	none	present...	.....	11	
2264	Spring in field, south of house	none	none	present...	.....	8	
2265	Well in field, south of house accross road	none	none	present...	.....	21	
2266	Well in cow stable	none	none	present...	.....	11	

All of these waters show bacterial infection with an intestinal bacterium the Colon bacillus. All except the spring in the field south of the house show an increase in the normal chlorine content for the district, and this in all probability means pollution from animal sources. All of these waters would be unsafe to wash out milk cans with in the condition in which I found them, and also from the data obtained in these examinations.

Report of Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter Ending Septemebr 30th, 1904.

County.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters.		Total number for quarter
	Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Algoma				1						1	1	3
Brant									1			3
Bruce				1							3	6
Carleton				1	1							4
Dufferin								2			18	4
Elgin				4								12
Essex			1	1			1	4				20
Frontenac	14	7	11	9	4	11	28	13	11	5	4	115
Grey	10	1	2	1	2				2		1	17
Haldimand	6			1	1				3			11
Halton												
Hastings	15								4	1	4	12
Huron				1					3		1	14
Kent	10					10	1	1			6	18
Lambton	15		1	4	2			4	1		1	12
Lanark			2	3	2	4	5					16
Leeds and Grenville	12					4	7	4	3	1	2	21
Lennox and Addington				2	2			1	5			25
Lincoln									4	1	9	19
Muskoka	12		2	3	3	1	9		1			12
Middlesex									1		12	13
Nipissing							1		2		12	15
Norfolk						2	8	1	1		1	13
Northumberland and Durham	16	1	1	3				2	4		6	29
Ontario	20				2		12				8	34
Oxford	12					4		6	1	1	11	35
Parry Sound				1	4		4	1				14
Peel					1		1		3			
Perth												
Peterboro		3	4		9	3	13	1				41
Prescott and Russell												
Prince Edward					1				1			
Rainy River					1							1
Renfrew	10	5	3	2	5	10	11	2	1			39
Simcoe	23		1	2	4	5	12	3	3		3	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5			1	1		5					
Thunder Bay											4	
Victoria	5	2	23	3	3				2		6	46
Waterloo	12	1		2	1	3	8		4	6		24
Welland					1	1		3	1	2		10
Wellington	25	1	2	1	3	16	8	4	4	3		47
Wentworth			1			5	4	7	3	4	6	30
York	26	14	16	1 3	25	12	27	45	85	32	1 88	3 63
Totals		35	75	7 1	95	149	235	98	179	45	23 218	1.125

Report on Patent Medicines and Malt Extracts.

By GEO. G. NASMITH, M.A., Ph.D.

The following miscellaneous specimens have been examined for alcohol. Of these, Vin Mariani and Vino don Lorenzo, very largely used as tonic wines, are evidently of high quality. Florida Water, whose use as an alcoholic stimulant is by no means rare, is a dangerous one. A case has been recently reported of the death of six Indians from the effects of a drunken debauch, in which Florida Water was the only stimulant used.

	Alcohol by Volume		Alcohol by Volume
Vin Mariani	17.16	Bay rum	8.70
Vino don Lorenzo	16.67	Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart	16.10
Kola Tonic wine	9.76		
Florida water	66.10		

All of the malt extracts obtainable in Toronto have been examined with a view to determining their diastatic and food values. Malt extract is obtained by the evaporation of an infusion of malt, preferably in vacuo and at a low temperature. It should be light in colour, the taste characteristic of malt, and the odour pleasant like that of new bread. The solution in nine parts by weight of water should only be slightly turbid, and should give an abundant precipitate a few minutes after being mixed with an equal quantity of a cold aqueous solution of picric acid.

The diastatic value of malt extract is very variable, depending largely on its method of preparation. Too high a temperature destroys the diastase, such specimens being of little more value than an ordinary syrup. This diastatic power is the feature of greatest importance in malt extract, and is determined by allowing a definite quantity of the malt extract to act upon a fixed quantity of starch mucilage, the end point being determined by iodine. The blue color of the starch with iodine gradually disappears, passing through purple, red, pink, brown and yellow before the end point is reached. In practise about 1.5 gram of the malt extract was allowed to act on .1 gram of starch mucilage in 100 c.c. of water. Preparations acting on this quantity of starch, and which will not cause the total disappearance of the starch in three hours are condemned as being utterly worthless, in diastatic activity at least. A good preparation will give no yellow colour after acting for half an hour. As acids destroy diastatic activity, and since the contents of the human stomach are usually acid in about half an hour, samples which will not digest a fifteenth of their weight of starch in three hours are little better than honey or other saccharine solutions.

Nine specimens of malt extract manufactured in Ontario and eight of them by brewers, were found to be absolutely without diastatic action, although, without exception, all were claimed to be active. None of them caused the disappearance of the starch after fifteen hours, proving that not even traces of diastase were present. All were dark brown in colour indicating that they had been sterilized by heat, the diastase of necessity being killed in the process. All contained alcohol, were of thin consistency, and contained only from four to sixteen per cent. of solids.

Name of brand.	Alcohol by volume of per cent.	Solution in 9 parts by weight of water.	Diatase present.	Total solids per cent.	Diluted solution + picric acid.
Wyeth	3.50	Turbidity faint	none	12.88	Precipitate none
O'Keefe	7.85	" "	"	6.04	" slight
Pabst	5.50	" "	"	5.22	" none
Walker	7.05	" none	"	9.00	" none
Sleeman	4.95	" faint	"	16.92	" marked
Korman	3.75	" none	"	4.30	" none
Eaton	7.05	" faint	"	5.08	" "
Rheinhardt	6.00	" none	"	5.38	" "
Bott	5.60	" slight	"	5.72	" "

Name of brand	Solution in nine parts water	Total solids (sugar)	Diluted solution + picric acid.	Diatase.	Nitrogen present calc'lat'd as proted (Wankl'n method).
Evans & Son	Precipitate	68.60 %	Heavy precipitate	Present	.61 %
Maltine	"	58.77	" "	"	.904
Bynin	Slight opalescence	51.39	" "	"	.88

The only three of the thick malt extracts obtainable proved to be very different from those mentioned above. All were free from alcohol, were pleasant smelling, had characteristic taste and were very actively diastatic. Only one was brown, the other two being quite light colored. These three extracts were compared with Parke Davis taka-diastase.

Name of brand.	Starch digested.	Time for complete digestion.	Weight of extract used.	Comparative activity
Evans & Son	1-10 gram	34 minutes	.1267	5.26
Maltine	1-10 gram	20 "	.2453	4.62
Bynin	1-10 gram	39 "	.5824	1.
Taka-diatase powder	1-10 gram	4 "	.2088	27.70

That is, taking the diastatic activity of the weakest of those examined (Bynin) as one, then Evans and Sons preparation is 5.26 times as active as an equal weight of Bynin. Taka-diastase is approximately thirty times as active as Bynin, weight for weight.

One-fifth of a gram of Taka-diastase will digest one-tenth of a gram of starch completely in four minutes at 40° C. The actual starch reaction disappears, however, almost instantly and the erythro dextrin reaction long before the end of four minutes.

From the above results we conclude that the ordinary thin malt extracts sold in Ontario are to all intents and purposes ordinary beer. Some of them contain more actual solids than beer, but the medicinal qualities of the diastase, for which so much is claimed are entirely lacking. The light coloured thick malt extracts, on the other hand, are all that they are claimed to be, and are actively diastatic, besides containing large quantities of sugars.

Consumption Cures.

A beginning has been made at the analysis of consumption cures, so-called.

Psychine contains: Alcohol, Glycerine, Oil of Cloves, or closely allied oil and a bitter almost certainly Calumba.

Hoofland's Consumption Cure: Glucose and Tar water or oil of White Pine.

Bynohypophosphites (Allen & Hanbury): Phosphates, Hypophosphites, Malt extract, Iron, Calcuim and Potassium, Strychnine and Sinchona alkaloids—Formula on bottle correct.

Reservoir, Muskoka Hotel, built of stone and concrete.

Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Muskoka and Kawartha Lakes District.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., and JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D.

The growing importance of the lake districts, as a health resort during the summer months for the thousands of Canadian as well as American tourists, who seek these regions to regain health or repair their constitutions after a year's residence in crowded cities and towns, where incessant toil both mental and physical combined with the carking cares of life compel them in the heat of summer to seek the invigorating air and the quiet repose, which nature has provided so bountifully in the lakes of the Highlands of Ontario, calls for the most earnest consideration of the Board, for if this portion of the Province is to be preserved for the purpose for which nature intended it. The summer Health Resort of the American continent, a place "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," then rules of a preventative character must be enforced to conserve in perpetuity this inheritance which may well be the envy of others not so blessed.

The object to be obtained is the conserving of the waters of the lakes and streams, which in their natural state are potable, so that the minimum amount of pollution shall take place from the hotel, the summer home, the farm of the settler, the steamers plying the lakes and lastly and most important, the towns and villages situated on the shores of the rivers and lakes.

Topography. The districts reported on are situated to the east of the Georgian Bay and north of Lake Ontario. The Kawartha chain lying a little to the south-east of the Muskoka group both, however, being pretty nearly at the same altitude above the sea—the relative heights being as follows:—

Muskoka Group.		*Kawartha Group.*	
Lake Joseph	748	Buckhorn	805
Mukoka Lake	745	Cameron Lake	835
Rosseau Lake	748	Chemong Lake	805
		Lakefield	770
		Stoney Lake	768

Their relative altitude to three chief cities of the Province is as follows:

Toronto, City Hall	296
Hamilton, City Hall	323
Ottawa, City Hall	247

Another interesting fact should be noticed that these lakes are situated at the altitude given by Humboldt, as the average for North America, viz.,—748 feet, but over 400 feet higher than the average he gives for Canada 300 feet.

It will thus be seen that the Kawartha lakes are situated at a higher altitude than are those of the Muskoka Group which are nearer the great lakes.

The Geological Formation. The islands and shores of the Lakes of Muskoka are composed mainly of gneiss and granite scantily covered here and there with soil, the composition of which is chiefly granite sand and vegetable matter. There are, however, places along the mainland where the earth is of considerable depth and capable of cultivation, particularly is this the case on the west shore of Lake Muskoka.

Municipal Relationship. The lakes themselves lie within the boundaries of different municipalities, the Muskoka Lakes, being situated in the following townships: Humphrey, Cardwell, Medora, Watt, Wood. Monck, Muskoka, with the following towns, Gravenhurst at the southern extremity of Lake Muskoka, and Bracebridge on the Muskoka River. The

Kawartha Lakes lying in the Townships of Bexley, Somerville, Fenlon, Verulaur, Harvey, Ennismore, Smith, Burleigh, Druro, Dummer, and the following incorporated towns thereon; Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Lakefield.

The shores and islands of Stoney Lake of the Kawartha Group more nearly similate those of Muskoka than any of the others of this District, lime-stone appearing in place of the gneiss in some places. The shores of the remaining lakes are of a gravelly nature with here and there clay and lime-stone formation, while some of the rivers are marshy owing to the banks being, in many instances, drowned lands.

Character of the Waters. The waters of both these groups are potable, the Muskoka waters being darker in color and softer than those of the Kawartha Lakes.

Conditions. Owing to the work done in the Muskoka Lakes by Dr. Bryce for several years past, and the satisfactory evidences found on every hand of the good results accruing therefrom, it would seem best to describe the present condition of the hotels and private houses of the two districts under separate headings.

Summer Population. The estimated daily summer population of the hotels on the Muskoka Lakes is between 5,000 and 6,000, while that of the private residences must not be far short of that number, indeed often it must exceed it.

Pollution by Householders. We found that many of the summer residents drew their water from the same bay or locality into which the closets drained, and the kitchen slops ultimately found their way, and we are of opinion that as most of these residences make no provision either for the treatment of the sewage or are supplied with dry earth closets, that the greatest source of danger at present existing in this district is from the residences themselves and it behoves the owners to initiate some system to prevent the pollution which is of so wide-spread a character.

Hotels. The majority of the hotels on the other hand, have instituted, in many instances have for some years, disposal of their sewage, by means of a septic tank and sub-surface tiles, and certainly from the provision already made by the hotel proprietors a great danger which hitherto existed has been materially diminished although much work remains yet to be done. We would particularly note that for some years the septic tank has been in use at the Monteith House, Rosseau, and Prescott House, Port Sandfield. Photograph of the latter being appended. In both cases the proprietors report with most satisfactory results.

Through the kindness of Mr. Cockburn of the Muskoka Navigation Company, we were enabled to inspect the septic tanks, which have been in use for two seasons on the S. S. Medora and Nipissing made on the recommendation of Dr. Bryce. We are pleased to state that both Mr. Cockburn and the Captain stated that this year there has not been a complaint regarding their working, but on the contrary they have given every satisfaction. The tanks are only in use on two of the seven vessels of the fleet, the smaller ones five in number not having any such provision and no precautions are taken in the emptying of closets and urinals, or of the kitchen waste.

The following is a summary of the present condition of the Muskoka Summer Hotels, as far as inspected some thirty-two in all.

Septic Tank and Tiles		11
Septic Tank and Filter		1
Cesspool		2
Closets (outside) or earth closets		18
Water Supply. (a) From Lake		29
	From Well	1
	From Springs	2

The hotels having the septic tank installed were distributed as follows:—

Lake Rosseau	6
Lake Joseph	2
Indian River	2
Lake Muskoka	1

and one each on Rosseau and Indian River, had cesspool only. While the hotel with supposed filter system is situated on Lake Joseph.

Of these hotels having the septic tank installed, we found that in one case the proprietor had blocked up the automatic flush valve, so that the sewage passed directly through the tank into the tiles, which as a consequence had become blocked up, and that which otherwise should have "blossomed like a rose" had become a nuisance. A good instance of how want of intelligence in the proper supervision of the system results in the condemnation of what, under other management, is a success.

The instance where the effluent was being discharged on to filter beds was not showing as good results as could be desired, indeed the odor was quite noticeable and disagreeable. At one hotel where the proprietor stated he had put in a septic tank on recommendation of Dr. Bryce, but found it did not work he had somewhat inadvisably piped the sewer to a considerable distance back of the hotel to a low piece of ground, and here we found the sewage simply flowing over the land, with cattle pasturing in the same field. In this case we consider the disposal should be by sub-surface tiles, and the earth closets in the rear of the hotel should be done away with.

The changes are much needed here owing to the fact that upon the same island, there is a large population in some 25 cottages upon which large sums of money have been spent. The sanitary arrangement of these will be referred to later.

In case of two of the cesspools, steps should be taken to require the use of underground tiles, for under the present system there is no way of determining what ultimately becomes of the effluent and it was just possible it found its way into the lake not far from the intake pipe supplying the hotel with water.

As to the cesspools and earth closets, we found that the condition of the former, was far from satisfactory, and to mention them, is but to condemn their use. Many of the earth closets were, however, kept in a good sanitary condition, while some were found to be lacking in careful and periodic removal of the excreta, and were so placed that every rain storm washed a portion of their contents into the waters of the lakes.

Water Supplies. From the above summary it will be seen that 29 of the hotels derive their water supply from the lakes. In most instances both hot air engines and wind mills are used to pump the water into tanks placed at a convenient distance from the buildings, and at such a height as to supply each flat in the hotel. The former method of pumping the water is a very simple and convenient one, easily operated and doubtless it is destined to come more into general use, and for hotel purposes will probably supplant the wind mill.

As to the source of the supply of waters, we found generally speaking the intake is placed at a point where the water is least likely to become contaminated with sewage. In one instance, however, such was not the case, and the offender being the largest hotel in the district, we deem it of sufficient importance to refer to it.

The large laundries and other outbuildings are situated to the rear of the hotel, and the drain apparently carries the slops, etc., into the bay at the foot of the rock upon which these buildings are erected; and further, the intake pipe is situated in the same bay. Again a wooden, septic tank is situated close by, which we are of the opinion is not working

Septic Tank covered with sod, showing garden in rear irrigated by effluent.

satisfactorily, and the sewage from which may possibly find its way into the same bay, should anything unfortunately go wrong with the system—a contingency which must be provided for, disastrous results might follow in an outbreak of enteric fever or diarrhoea amongst the guests—and we would recommend that changes be made to remedy the same.

The procuring of water from wells in this district, does not appear to us desirable, as the source of the water is uncertain, and the possibility of contamination great. We would recommend the repeated examination of all well waters that the authorities may be assured of their purity.

The great care which an hotel proprietor will take to protect his water supply from contamination was noticed at Rosseau, where the Monteith House is supplied with spring water, some twelve acres of land having been purchased by the proprietor, with a view of preventing contamination anywhere in the gathering ground.

In comparison to this we found the other hotel which derives its supply of water from a creek, had upon its own premises closets and a barn, both above the point in the creek from which the water is taken.

Regarding the sanitary conveniences provided in the hotels, we are pleased to state that in many instances the lavatory accommodation was of the best —no money being spared in the securing of the latest and best style of closets, urinals and wash basins. While in some instances the bathroom conveniences equalled those of many private houses—and what is of still greater importance, the plumbing work was good.

Private Residences. Time did not permit the examination of each residence, for upon the chain of lakes there are more than three hundred, but from personal examination and enquiry, we found that fifteen of the summer residences have installed as a system of drainage, the septic tank and sub-surface tiles, three we know definitely have house plumbing with cesspool, and two plumbing only,—the untreated sewage being run directly into the lake, and a complaint was lodged with us regarding one of these.

We examined the premises of twelve residences close to Beaumaris, and found that the owner of one of these had, at apparently considerable expense, installed what is known as the "Waring System", this had been in use some two years. The distribution of the tank effluent is by means of iron pipes and laterals placed here and there, from which the liquid flows over the rocks and surrounding soil, where it is either absorbed or evaporated—in any case there is a possibility of a nuisance being created at points where the sewage accumulates and septic action takes place—and again the distributing pipes being of iron, will not last as long as tiles, and the sub-surface distribution is in our opinion, preferable. Some nine others have built apparently cesspools but have not provided in a satisfactory manner for the disposal of the effluent, which it is possible to do at additional small expense, as the soil is suitable for the use of tiles. We would, however, commend the good work done by the residents at Beaumaris in the disposal of their sewage, and wish we could speak as favorably of those residing in the other sections of the district.

The general principles followed in the disposal of human excreta, where no such system as referred to above has been adopted, are either the pit, or dry earth—and the care taken to dispose of the contents of the pit or box, varies with the attention given to it by the householder—some are careful, many are indifferent, but we find evidence of some attention being given to sanitation.

Private Water Supplies. The chief source of supply are the waters of the lakes, and instances were noticed where the closets drained into the same bay from which the water supply was taken.

Permanent Residents. We found that this class of residents has done little or nothing to prevent contamination of the waters of the lakes—this applies to the isolated farm house as well as to the hamlet, village and town. As a rule the farmer's barn yard drains towards the lake—his closets which are used all the year around are similarly situated—and it is the same with such hamlets and towns as Bala, Rosseau, Windemere, Port Carling and Gravenhurst. (Bracebridge was not visited.)

Hamlets and Towns. Regarding the latter place Gravenhurst which is the port of entry for most of the tourists, the town presents anything but a pleasing picture as regards sewage disposal and water supply. One of the principal hotels derives its water supply from a well situated in the centre of the yard at the back, and around it are grouped barns, driving sheds, closets (the only ones on the premises), and a wooden tank into which is run the kitchen slops, etc.

Sanatorium. We were kindly shown in this institution by Dr. Elliott, the superintendent. The water supply is taken from a point several hundred feet from shore, and pumped to a tank with a capacity of 5,000 gallons. At the time of our visit some obstruction had occurred in the intake.

The sewage from the main building is run into a tank 9x9x10 feet and the overflow from this is carried to a creek at the rear of the Sanatorium, which creek runs into the lake at a point about a quarter of a mile distant.

The so-called free Sanatorium is provided with a septic tank and sub-surface tiles for the distribution of the effluent.

The Kawartha District.

In contrast with the Muskoka District it will be seen that little or nothing has been done either by hotel proprietors or summer residents looking to a more systematic disposal of excreta and house waste although the action taken by the residents at Sturgeon Point in securing incorporation and placing their property under the control of a corporation is unique and it is worthy of further consideration as to how far the plan can be introduced in similarly situated resorts.

On this chain of lakes there are more towns and villages than in Muskoka and at places large areas of land are under cultivation—and the natural conditions are somewhat different—many of the summer residences being situated on the banks of the lakes or rivers—the exception being on Stoney Lakes where the beautiful islands are freely dotted over the surface of the lake.

Of the nine hotels inspected we found as follows—four had a system of water-works and ran the sewage into a tank the overflow finding its way into either a gully or the water—the other five had no provision other than a pit or dry earth closet. The water supply in seven instances was from the lake and in the other two it was spring water.

Situated upon the lakes visited are the towns or villages of Coboconk, Fenelon Falls, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Bridgenorth—the only one of which has a system of sewerage being that of Lindsay.

The other towns and villages are entirely lacking in the matter either of public water supply or sanitation of closets, or of a system for the disposal of garbage and if it is the desire of these places to uphold the reputation of the district as a health resort it behoves them to at once get to work as municipalities, house clean and institute some system which will make them clean and attractive, a pleasure to every tourist and a delight to themselves.

In addition to towns, villages and hotels examined on the Kawartha Lakes, some 229 private houses came in under our notice, and in most of them the closets were either the ordinary pit, where depth of soil permitted

Septic Tank, Muskoka Hotel. Rear view, showing overflow pipe.

the same being dug or the dry earth system, while a few, the more careless, had the closet placed directly over the water, and in one instance a stream ran through the closet from which it issued in cool crystalline purity? to quench the thirst of the passing tourist.

At Sturgeon Point where there is situated a group of some 80 summer residences, we were informed by the caretaker that the place is incorporated and rules have been drawn up looking to the keeping of the district in a sanitary condition, the house garbage is collected regularly, the closets are all earth closets and are emptied twice a week. The water is supplied chiefly from wells situated on the lake front and sunk in the gravelly bluff on which the cottages stand.

At one point where there are an hotel and 31 houses the situation is not so satisfactory, the hotel with one cesspool allowing a portion of its contents to be absorbed by the earth, and the other to empty itself in the gravel some distance away, and the cottages each with a cesspool, all on an elevation above the springs found on the shore some feet below are a menace to the purity of the same. The sanitary conditions here are in marked contrast to those found at Sturgeon Point, which are simple and inexpensive.

Recommendations. In a report like this it is not our purpose to particularize, that is a matter which must be dealt with separately, generally speaking we would suggest as follows:

Considerable difficulty must always exist in arriving at any uniformity chiefly from the fact that so many Townships Authorities hold jurisdiction over the lakes. With some system which permitted the employment of one sanitary officer, directed by a Local Board of Health, directly interested in maintaining the lakes in the best sanitary condition, much more could be hoped for the future, and where it is at all possible we would advise the securing of incorporation on similar lines to those at Sturgeon Point.

Hotels and Boarding House Sewage. The Hotels and Boarding Houses at present without a system of sewerage consisting of septic tank and subsurface tiles should be required to instal the same.

Earth closets and cesspools should be discontinued, where at present in use in hotels and boarding houses and all closets made to connect with a sewerage and sewage disposal system.

In those cases where the drainage is into a tank without any further land treatment all sewage should be disposed of by sub-surface tiles where practicable.

Water Supply. The intake should be removed as far as possible from the site of the sewage disposal, and certainly where it is impossible to provide for treatment other than by the septic tank, care should be taken to filter the water. This could be done most efficiently and certainly economically by slow sand filters.

Private Houses. Where the conditions will permit householders are recommended to provide the septic tank system, and where a number of houses are adjacent to each other, and the formation is favorable this might be done in a joint system, as for instance at Beaumaris.

Closets overhanging the water must be discontinued at once, and in their place if the septic tank cannot be introduced, either from natural, financial or other reasons, such for instance as the want of a system of waterworks, then the dry earth closet should be substituted, care, however being taken that the same is regularly cleaned out.

Kitchen and Other Slops. These should, in the absence referred to, be run off into a tank or receptacle where septic action could take place and then distributed, preferably by tiles in the land.

Garbage Generally. The accumulation of garbage of all kinds is a matter deserving of careful attention, for nothing becomes an eyesore and a nuisance sooner than an accumulation of vegetable, animal and other waste material, and where it is not possible to arrange for the removal at least bi-weekly of the same, then the regular cremation of such material should be required at least twice a week, and lastly at the end of the season on the closing up of the house.

Public Conveniences. Owing to the large number of summer tourists conveniences for both sexes should be placed at Gravenhurst, Port Carling Port Sandfield, where the traffic is often very much congested. The hotel guests are very much inconvenienced and the proprietors put to unnecessary expense, in the condition things are at present.

Towns and Villages. As the tourist forms considerable of his opinion of a district from the condition of the towns and villages through which he passes, or in which he stops, it behoves the authorities of such municipalities to at once consider ways and means by which to tidy up their streets and lanes, to adopt rules for the collection and disposal of garbage. Where wells are in use they should be periodically cleaned out and the tops so protected as to prevent the possibility of infection from the surrounding surface—and samples should be regularly taken and forwarded to the laboratory for examination.

As barns and stables are often a source of pollution to wells and also become public nuisances—strict inspection should be maintained over them, and when at all possible a system of public water supply and sewerage should be introduced—where such is not feasible then hotels and large houses should adopt the septic tank system for the disposal of sewage. The endeavor of all should be to conserve the good gifts that nature has provided in these two beautiful health resorts, by preventing the pollution of the water and by the economic removal or destruction of all waste material which accumulates consequent on man's temporary habitation of the districts.

Report of Typhoid Fever Outbreak in North Bay.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon the receipt of the following information from the Secretary of the Local Board of Health of North Bay, "Almost an epidemic of Typhoid Fever, something like one hundred cases in the municipality," I at once visited the town with a view of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs.

The Town of North Bay is a railway centre and is situated on the north shore of LakeNipissing. For more than a year past there has been a considerable increase to the population of 3,500 by reason of the employment of large bodies of men on the construction of the T. and N. O. Railway, and cases of enteric fever have found their way into the town and some of them also into the wards of the Hospital of the Victorian Order of Nurses, some of these latter having come direct from the construction camps.

The history of the present outbreak begins with a case which happened early in the month of April and died May 27th, after an illness of 33 days. The patient was a banker and had only two or three weeks previously been removed to this office from another town. The mortuary returns for 1903

show that three persons died during that year from the disease after prolonged illness, one a locomotive engineer died in July after 12 weeks illness; a married woman in October after 16 weeks and a clerk, after three months illness, on November 11th.

An examination of the Hospital Register shows that since May 10th, 1904, forty-two cases had been treated, while on September 13th, seventeen of these were then in-patients, five of whom were from the construction camps of the T. and N. O. R. R., the other twelve being residents of the municipality. The three physicians practising in the town kindly furnished me with the names of patients they had attended or were attending. The total number exclusive of those included in the hospital list being 39, which gives a total of eighty-one cases.

At the time of my visit the majority of the cases were under treatment, and I visited twenty-two houses in which there had been forty-one cases. The following is a summary of what was found,—

The cases have occurred mainly in the east and west ends, although several patients have been residents of the central portion of the town, and the last two reported were in this quarter.

Milk Supply. As is customary in a town of this size there is no organized system of milk supply, those who keep cows supplying a few friends in the vicinity of their own homes. The only regular milk dealers that I could learn anything of resided at the Junction and Callendar, and only three cases had happened in families supplied by them. Nine of the households visited owned their own cow and the others secured their supply from eleven other persons, so, it was almost impossible to trace the outbreak to this source.

Water Supply. Turning to this question it was found that the source of supply was as follows: Town water 14, well water 7, outside source 1.

Cesspools. These, on the whole, were not kept in a very good sanitary condition, some were full and running over, in fact the conditions found indicated that the Local Health Authorities neglected to keep a rigid inspection over these household necessities.

Wells. The wells as examined were as a rule not of a great depth, the walls being chiefly of loose stone, and it seemed that most of them were kept filled from the surface and from the proximity of the cesspools it can be readily imagined that pollution could take place from them, not to speak of the great probability of pollution from the adjoining cow sheds and stables, with their accompanying manure heaps.

Town Water. This is pumped from Lake Nipissing to a standpipe back of the town, the capacity of which is 60,000 gallons. To readily understand how pollution of this water could take place one has but to walk along the streets and observe the primative manner in which both kitchen waste, slops, etc., are emptied into open ditches which run to box drains that are intended to carry all liquids, including rain water, towards the lake front where they end in some convenient gulley, and the effluent finds its way like a stream to the lake.

From time to time the local authorities have had ditches made and have constructed box drains, the primary object being to remove the surface water and into these the householders have run slops, etc., while others having installed closets and baths in their houses have, without the direct sanction of the Board of Health, connected their houses with the box drains, particularly is this the case with the proprietors of the hotels, with the result that there has been really a system of sewerage established though without sanction, and one has but to walk along the lake front to be convinced of the fact that this unsanitary condition of affairs exists. Indeed in the town upon one of

the main residential streets I found in one instance an open ditch at the junction of three box drains, acting as a septic tank and floating around in it were considerable fæcal matter, the arising odor can be readily imagined. I learned that many of the houses connected with these drains, and in some of the houses typhoid occurred, and the contents of these drains emptied into Lake Nipissing close to the pumping house of the water system with the intake some 500 feet distant.

It was rather surprising to find that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had through its engineers made such poor provision for the disposal of the effluent from the closets upon its property, which occupies the whole of the lake front, indeed the plan as carried out reflects little credit upon the officers of the company as viewed from a sanitary standpoint. The effluent supply of the town, and the company should be required to provide for the treatment of the same before they are allowed to run the effluent into the lake. I would therefore recommend that the same be an instruction from this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the International Congress on Tuberculosis

Held in St. Louis Oct. 3, 4, 5, 1904.

By E. E. KITCHEN, M.D., and R. P. BOUCHER, M.D.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—Your delegates appointed to visit the American International Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, at St. Louis, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of October beg leave to submit the following Report:

The Congress was the result of an invitation by Secretary Hay, of the U. S. Government, to the various Countries of North and South America, to discuss the important subject of Tuberculosis, more especially Legislation for the extermination of this dread disease.

Some twelve Governments responded to the call, and as a result, there was a very large and important meeting of leading Sanitarians of the Western Hemisphere. Besides the English language, a few able papers were given by persons, who only had command of the French or Spanish language. The papers and discussions were kept as near the subject under discussion as was possible.

The communicability of Tuberculosis and the Legislative means for its extermination.

After a three days' discussion the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The public health is the paramount interest of every state and nation, and upon it depends in a measure, all other interests; and,

Whereas, In American countries it is less safe-guarded than any interest, public, private, personal or property; and,

Whereas, Consumption is the greatest menace, and destructive agent to the public health, its mortality, according to the last United States Census Report, being over 400 a day; and

Whereas, The cause or causes of this disease, and its methods of dissemination are well understood by medical and sanitary scholars; and,

Whereas, It is known to be an infectious and communicable disease, the prevention of which is within the power and scope of sanitary science, and

Whereas, It requires the authority of law, to institute and inforce, the necessary and proper measures of prevention, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, now in session at St. Louis, Mo., that it is the imperative duty of all civilized Governments to take immediate action for the arrest of the spread of this scourge, and, as far as lies within the power of sanitary science and human endeavour to eradicate it; and, further, That it is the sense of this Congress that every Government should appoint a Commissioner of the Public Health, with a seat in the Cabinet, and give adequate authority and means to accomplish the desired ends in suppressing Tuberculosis; and, further, That each State and Territory of the United States where there exists a State Board of Health,—and in those States where there is no Board of Health, there should be created a Board composed of the ablest sanitarians—authority should be given to such Boards to formulate and enforce a Code of Regulations, for the prevention of the ravages of this fatal scourge.

A special Resolution was offered by the president and passed, That it is the duty of the Government authorities to promote the establishment of and maintenance of state and municipal sanatoria, in which tubercular patients may be isolated from their relatives, and the public, and where they may be placed under suitable conditions for the cure or arrest of the disease.

A Committee was appointed to study in a thorough going way, the following practical questions:

First, What are the best plans for the construction and management of Hospitals, Sanitoria buildings, cottages, tents and other structures for the accommodation of tubercular patients?

Second, What should be the diet of the tubercular patient, especially with reference to the kind and quantity of proteids, fats and carbo-hydrates?

Third, What accessory physical and hygienic measures, may be properly employed, such as sun-bathing, the electric light as a substitute for sunlight, cold-bathing, exercise, special gymnastics, etc.

Fourth, What simple rules of hygiene applicable in the home, may be commended as preventives of tuberculosis?

It was likewise Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to collect from all available sources accurate data, in relation to the several questions above named, and to digest and formulate the same, into a series of recommendations for general circulation.

It was likewise further Resolved, That it is the duty of Health Boards, Health Officers, and all sanitary authorities to report cases of this disease, at least all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, with other infectious disorders, and to observe the same care as regards disinfection of the premises occupied by persons suffering from this malady as after measles or any other contagious disease; and,

Resolved, That to facilitate the early diagnosis of this disease, it is the duty of every State and Municipality, to provide laboratory facilities, sufficient for its needs, for the microscopic and bacteriological examination of sputum, and,

Resolved, That systematic efforts should be made, for the education of the public in relation to the communicability and curability of tuberculosis, through the circulation of carefully prepared leaflets and other literature; the holding of schools of health, or health conventions; the organization of local and state societies, for the suppression of tuberculosis; special lectures before fraternal asociations, clubs, college students, chatauquas, associations of teachers, clergymen and other bodies of professional men.

Resolved, That in our Hospitals for the Insane, and other hospitals and asylums as well as prisons and almshouses, provision should be made for the isolation of tuberculosis persons.

Likewise a Committee was appointed to investigate the relation between venereal disease and general or local tuberculosis.

The closing Resolutions of the Congress were, That a National Legislative Committee should be appointed, to receive the memorials and resolutions passed by the Committee on Resolutions of this Congress, and to take such measures as to have them properly presented in the Congress of the United States, and the Governments of the Foreign Countries represented in this Congress;

That they be empowered further to confer with the legal representatives of each State, Municipality and even Local Boards of Health, to the advancement of local legislation against the spread of Tuberculosis;

That they be empowered to draft, compile or formulate a copy of a general law, and urge each state, to enact the same, under the authority of this Congress.

The suggestion is made that this Committee be composed of professional men, representing those professions whose judgment will advance the aeration, lighting and sanitation of dwellings, pathology, etc., and that an Honorary Board be formed, to act in conjunction with that from business men's associations, fraternal associations, and others who may aid in this great work.

Further that this Committee appoint in each State one person to act in the formation of like committees, within the State.

Before closing this Report, we would like to state that the International Engineers Association and the Association of the Fraternities, were holding their annual meetings at St. Louis at the same time as the Tuberculosis Congress and representatives from these bodies visited the latter. They asked to be admitted into the Congress, and were accepted, and as they have already done a considerable work in Sanitary Engineering, the providing of hospitals for their tubercular patients, etc., and they are now considering the building of a car for the special transportation of this class of cases. So it was thought that their addition would be of great assistance to the International Anti-Tuberculosis Congress.

All of which is submitted.

E. E. Kitchen,
R. P. Boucher.

Second Report (1904) of the Committee of Epidemics of the Proviucial Board of Health of Ontario.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee of Epidemics desires to report to you as to the best means of securing the restriction of venereal diseases in Ontario. This very important question was considered at the Congress of Venereal Diseases held at Frankford, Germany, during the present year. At that congress it was determined to send to every physician a leaflet or slip, in which reference is made to the precautions to be taken by venereal patients, in order to prevent the extension of these diseases to other persons.

During the present year, also, a committee of three was appointed by the President of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, "To prepare a leaflet that would be acceptable to physicians to give to their patients, setting forth the precautions to be taken by one suffering from a venereal disease, to prevent its communication to others and to make such other suggestions, as it may deem proper," etc. A leaflet and a circular dealing with the question in the way advised have been issued to the committee of the conference of State and Provincial Boards. Your Committee wish to express their obligations to the latter Committee for the valuable suggestions contained in the leaflets and circular, which they have issued. Taking advantage of their labors and supplementing them, with a few additions, your Committee has prepared a circular on the subject of venereal diseases which we think should be issued to the medical profession of this Province, together with two forms of leaflets, which are to be distributed, as occasion may require, to venereal patients by the physicians, and also a statistical form to be used by practising physicians for reporting to this Board quarterly.

The following is the circular which your Committee suggest that you should send to the medical profession of this Province:

DEAR DOCTOR:—The enclosed is an extract from a circular issued recently under the auspices of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, addressed to medical practitioners.

"The enclosed leaflet is issued in the interest of the prevention of venereal diseases. It is for you to give each patient who consults you suffering from either gonorrhea or syphilis. It has been prepared so as to be concise and in language to be understood by everyone. This, we hope, will cause it to be read by those to whom it is handed. It will introduce the subject of prevention, thus enabling you to give your patient further information of the extent of this scourge.

It is estimated that eighty per cent. of all deaths from pelvic diseases in women are due to gonorrhea. Twenty per cent. of all blindness is due to gonorrheal infection of the newborn. Fifty per cent. of all involuntary childless marriages are caused by gonorrhea of the female organs of generation, of which forty-five per cent. are due to marital infection by men. In this country it is impossible to quote statistics, as they never have been gathered. The committee of fifteen estimated that there were annually 200,000 in New York City alone. In Prussia, where they have more reliable data, it has been estimated that typhoid fever represents a yearly loss of 8,000,000 marks, while the increased expenses and decreased income caused by venereal diseases amount to 90,000,000 marks annually—an amount which exceeds that caused by tuberculosis But the financial loss is of minor imporance compared with the enormous social changes and consequent social misery.

In view of these startling facts, which indicate the increasing danger to our people will you not, my dear doctor, aid your Provincial Board of Health in gaining reliable statistics relative to these diseases, by returning to the Secretary *each year* the enclosed blank with every question answered?"

Whatever may be the view taken by practitioners generally as to some of the statistical items given above, there is no doubt that the subject is of great importance, and needs to be strenuously dealt with. With a view to attaining this object, we enclose herewith a statistical blank form, and we trust that you will be good enough to fill in the same yearly, thereby aiding in this work, by giving us the benefit of your valuable experience.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The following is a statistical form, which may be used by physicians in reporting venereal diseases to the Provincial Board of Health:

Cases of	Gonorrhea.	Venereal Sores.	Syphilis. Secondary Tertiary
Male.			
Female.			
Married.			
With children.			
Without children.			
Average duration of disease,			

The following is the circular of information for the use of patients, adopted by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, modified and issued by the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Circular of Information Adopted by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, and Issued in Modified Form by the Board of Health of the Province of Ontario.

We hand you this leaflet believing that you would not willingly communicate your disease to some innocent person.

Many fail to comprehend the exceedingly disastrous results that often follow venereal diseases. Many cases of blindness, complete disability, and not infrequently death result from them. Gonorrhea is one of the most frequent causes of diseases peculiar to women. So serious a menace have these diseases become to the public health that the medical profession and sanitarians in all countries have become alarmed, and are advocating measures for their prevention.

Syphilis (or Pox) is especially a disease from which innocent persons may suffer, as it usually produces sores in the mouth or on the lips, hence may be conveyed by kissing, drinking from the same cup, or using anything which has been put to the lips or into the mouth of one affected by the disease.

A venereal disease is often communicated when the patient thinks he has recovered. Hence a marriage contracted before the patient is cured of his disease may result in much unhappiness, and often in the death of the wife. To protect yourself and others, we earnestly advise the following:

Gonorrhea.

1. Follow strictly the advice of your doctor.
2. Wash your hands in soap and water after handling the private parts.
3. Do not have intercourse, and avoid sexual excitement until your doctor says you are cured. Do not rub your eyes with your fingers.
4. Always use a separate towel. Burn all cloths or cotton soiled by discharges.

N.B.—Chronic gonorrhea may prove infectious after many years; and the patient should remain under treatment until cured.

Syphilis.

1. Follow strictly the advice of your doctor.
2. Remember that it takes a long time to entirely recover. Secondary and tertiary syphilis injure the patient's health and may prove infectious to others long after the disappearance of primary symptoms. Treatment should be continued and precautions taken against infecting others, as long as the physician thinks necessary.

3. Wash your hands in soap and water after handling the private parts or any venereal sore or eruption on the body.

4. Do not allow any person to use any cup, glass, spoon, fork or anything you have put into your mouth, until the same have been sterilized in boiling water.

5. Do not kiss anyone, or wipe the face of a child with a handkerchief you have used.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Cassidy.
Wm. Oldright.
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Reports of the Committee on Sewage

Presented and Approved at the Special Meeting held in the Town of Collingwood, Aug. 4th, 1904, and at the Quarterly Meeting of the Board held in the City of Toronto, Nov. 10th to 12th, 1904.

Report No. XII., 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage, re the Collingwood System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs leave to report as follows:

You are aware this Board received a deputation from the Town of Collingwood, consisting of Daniel Wilson, Mayor; R. Burdett, Chairman of Board of Works; Dr. D. McKay, M.H.O.; and D. Williams, Chairman of Board of Health, at the quarterly meeting held in Sarnia, in July last, at which time certain information was received, and additional information was asked for, regarding the plans submitted to the Board of the Sewerage System of the town.

The replies received from Dr. McKay, Medical Health Officer, being appended as exhibit "B."

After the receipt of this information the Board was convened in Collingwood, and was met by the aforementioned gentlemen, and Thomas Bassitt, Supt. of Water Works and Electric Light; Robt. Hughes, Inspector of Harbor Improvements; D. C. Barr, Chairman of Town Projects; and John Mann, Councillor; R. E. Fair, Chairman of Printing and License Committee, and P. W. Bell, of the Board of Health, and were taken out in a tug to view the harbor—the locality of the intake pipe, the "Hen and Chickens," and in general the whole waterfront which has any connection with the problem on hand. We were also taken over the portion of the town necessary to enable us to understand the topographical conditions, visiting en route the localities of the proposed outfalls, and the premises of the two principal industries which might be expected to add more largely to the organic constituents of the sewage, viz.: The Collingwood Meat Packing Company, (Limited), and Mr. Toby's tannery.

Such details of these visits as we think will be of interest to you, will be found in exhibit "C."

As a result we have now to report upon the general system of sewerage according to the plan submitted to us before and at the Sarnia meeting, together with the conditions arising from the two industries named, which were not considered in the plans referred to. We will therefore deal first with the system of sewerage then laid down, and would recommend that the Board give its approval to the system proposed, with the proviso that the sewage before being discharged into the harbor be run into a septic tank, or tanks, properly constructed, so as to hold the average flow for 24 hours. This tankage may, however, be constructed pari passu with the areas of the town sewered.

It should also be understood that in the event of its being found necessary, on account of the conditions of the water supply, or for other reasons, to further purify the effluent, that this should be done by the Corporation of the Town of Collingwood, but we are of the opinion that this will not be necessary at least for many years to come, if ever.

It should be understood that the present conditions of discharging the sewage into the harbor at the foot of Hurontario St. without efficient treatment of the effluent must be discontinued. Also that the usual proviso of the Board be observed, viz.: That all person connecting with the sewers must conform to a proper system of plumbing regulations.

With regard to the Collingwood Meat Company, (Limited), we are of the opinion that it is creating a nuisance, and the Company should be required to provide for a similar purification of the sewage (as that now required of the town) which it is discharging into the western portion of the harbor. The details of the amount and composition of this will be found in exhibit "D."

We found that the Toby Tannery is also discharging an effluent into a marshy locality in the eastern part of the town. In driving through this locality we perceived a very offensive odor. The effluent from this, too, should be purified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed), Wm. Oldright.
A. Thompson, Sr.
C. A. Hodgetts.

Exhibit "B."

Answers to Questions re Sewerage System, Town of Collingwood.

1. Area of Harbor? 300 acres. (Government estimate).
2. Estimated amount of water it contains? 730,000,000 gallons.
3. State if stagnant? No. On the calmest days there is a certain movement of the water; in windy weather considerable.
4. State if shore front has good depth of water? The water front on the harbor from Birch St. (the proposed outlet of sewer) east, has a good depth west and north of Birch St.; there is the ordinary sloping sand shore.
5. Direction of prevailing winds? Since the 8th of August, 1903, the wind has been in the following directions: N.W., 92 times; S.W., 74 times; S.E., 69 times; W., 59 times; E., 35 times; S., 29 times; N., 24 times; N.E., 23 times.
6. Drift of sewage? Shallow and deep floats in different locations and at different times, with fresh and also moderate winds, in each instance went in the direction of the wind.
7. The depth of intake pipe? 14 feet.
8. Any leaks in pipe? No.
9. State if possible to put in filter at Hen and Chickens? Yes.
10. Present and prospective population? Population in 1894 was 5,116. Population in 1904 is 6,840. This indicates a gradual growth, and might be taken as the prospective increase in the next ten years. This would give population in 1914 to be 8,564.

11. *Factories?*	*Location?*	*Drainage?*
1. Packing House.	Harbor St.	Into harbor (no solids).
2. Charlton Saw Mill Co.	High St.	Into harbor.
3. Wilson Bros. (planing mill).	First St.	Into harbor.
4. Furniture Factory.	Maple St.	Into harbor.
5. Cramp Steel Co.	High St.	Into harbor through Black Ash Creek.
6. Peterman's factory (planing mill).	Birch St.	
7. Bryan M'f'g. Co. (planing mill).	Minnesota St.	Into harbor.
8. Wire and Nail Co.	Harbor St. (building).	Into harbor.

The last five are merely surface drainage.

(Signed) Donald McKay.

Collingwood, July 28th, 1904.

Exhibit "C."

Statement re The Collingwood Meat Co.s' Works and Toby Tannery.

An examination of the premises of the Collingwood Meat Co., (Limited), was made on August 10th and 11th. On the first occasion the works were not in operation, and as a consequence an opportunity was given for a careful examination into the more minute details of the constructive arrangement of the works and the various methods adopted in the treatment of both the animals and carcases.

On the morning of the 11th inst. slaughtering was in progress, and your committee followed the process through the various stages, and had the same fully explained by Mr. Enright, manager of the works, and it affords your committee much pleasure to testify to the manner in which the various portions of the carcases of the hogs are dealt with from a sanitary standpoint, during the process of killing and dressing.

From the information received, it is apparent that the sewage of the works is equivalent daily, to that of at least 600 persons, and is composed chiefly of the contents of the stomach and intestines of the hogs, the floor washings, the excrement from the pens well diluted with water, which is chiefly derived from the water pumped on the premises. The quantity, judging from the pumping capacity of the engine in use, would be in the neighborhood of 24,000 gallons per hour. This is not reckoning the amount of town water consumed.

The bulk of the sewage at present finds its exit from the buildings by means of a box drain, which empties into the marsh at the western end of the harbor close to the road leading from the town to the works. Some little, however, is run from the back of the pens into the marsh in that vicinity.

The exact amount of sewage discharged, an examination at the opening of the box drain would soon determine.

In regard to Mr. Toby's tannery, situated at the eastern end of the town, an examination of the premises was made with a view of ascertaining the nature of the process there employed, and judging of the quantity and character of the effluent which is supposed to find its way into the marsh in the immediate vicinity of the works, through a box drain. The daily outflow was found to be about 6,000 gallons. In addition are the washings, which at present find their way into the marsh at the back of the tannery.

Report No. 13, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re Palmerston System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs to report, having considered the proposed system of sewerage for the Town of Palmerston, as planned by Mr. J. Galt, C.E., and the report thereon as submitted by one of its members, appendix "A."

Your committee does not look with favor on the scheme as outlined, particularly as regards the system being for surface water only, as too often advantage is taken by householders to connect closets and cesspools therewith.

Again, storm water often becomes a source of considerable nuisance, containing as it does a large percentage of the organic matter of ordinary town sewage.

Your committee would recommend that the recommendation contained in appendix "A." be approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on the Sewerage System for the Town of Palmerston, being Appendix "A."

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Members of the Committee on Sewerage:

GENTLEMEN,—The plans and specifications as submitted by Mr. John Gault, C.E.M.E., for the sewerage of the Town of Palmerston, provide for the laying of sewers on Main Street from Queen to James, and on William from Main to John, the intention being to use the same solely for "the carrying away of storm water and cellar drainage."

Further, the plans provide for an outlet to the south of the town into a ditch which is at present used for the carrying away of surface (?) water.

I have gone over the ground in company with Dr. Stewart, the Chairman and Secretary of the Local Board of Health, and find that the plan, so far as the running of the sewer is concerned, is good.

But two difficulties are met with: The first is the proposition to use the drains to carry off "storm water and cellar drainage," and the second is to place the outlet in the manner indicated.

Regarding the first objection, in theory the plan is correct, but it is found in practice that the public, sooner or later, connect with even box drains, and often with open ditches for the purpose of carrying away general kitchen waste and excreta. Indeed so common is the practice that it has become a general nuisance, and the severest by-laws when strictly enforced fail often to prevent it.

I am convinced that to approve of the plan in this particular, as suggested by the Engineer, would be to leave the way open for the creation of a nuisance in the immediate vicinity of the outlet, which would in the near future jeopardize the lives of many from pollution of neighboring wells, as well as by the effluvia which would necessarily arise. The question of outlet has to be considered from two standpoints, viz., (a) the plan proposed, and (b) the disposal of sewage generally.

(a) If used for "storm water and cellar drainage" I do not think that from the sanitary standpoint the effluent would be carried far enough from the town, and further it would require considerably more ditching to carry it off.

(b). For the disposal of the sewage there should be provision made for the construction at the outset of septic tank accommodation, which could be enlarged as the system was extended, and further, the municipality should be required to provide for the treatment of the effluent on so efficient and economical plan suggested by the Engineer and approved of by the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Sgd., CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 14, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re the Wiarton System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having examined the plans and specifications of this system, as proposed by Mr. McDowell, C.E., and also considered the report of one of its members, which suggests certain alterations and additions to the plans as submitted, would recommend that the system as amended by said report be approved, subject to the following provisos:

1. That should it be found at any time that pollution of the waters of Colpoy's Bay contaminates the water supply, that the municipality shall be prepared to provide for some further treatment of the sewage.

2. That the Corporation of the Town of Wiarton shall adopt a set of plumbing by-laws similar to the Model Plumbing By-laws approved by this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on the Proposed System of Sewerage for the Town of Wiarton.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Sewerage:

GENTLEMEN,—The Town of Wiarton is situated at the western extremity of Colpoy's Bay, one of the arms of the Georgian Bay. The present population is about 3,000. The main portion of the town includes the business street, (Berford), to Frank St., lies at the foot of a limestone ridge, which rises to some 89 feet above the lake front. At the northerly end of it is .89 feet in a little less than 500 feet, and George St. 1200 feet to the south, it is 89.5 in less than 2,000 feet, while at the southerly limit of Berford St. it is 111.3 ft. above the lake level.

The character of the land just referred to is sand and gravel; while the portion of the town situated on the hill, a part of which it is proposed in the near future to drain, occupies a narrow ridge which in places falls rapidly away to the west.

The manufacturing interests of the town are as follows:

3 Saw Mills—situated on the harbor front. 1 Flour Mill. 1 Table Factory. 1 Chair Factory. 1 General Furniture Factory. 1 Woollen Mill.

None of which have sewage calling for any special mention.

At present there are several box drains which carry sewage away from hotels or private houses, and empty into the harbor.

The plan for the sewerage of the town as submitted by R. McDowall, Esq., C.E., is briefly, to lay sewers on the following streets: Brown, Claude, Berford, Gould, McNauthton and Dawson streets, also, May, Frank, George, William and Division, and discharge it by two outlets, viz., one at the junction of William and Brown Sts., and the other at the foot of Division St. In addition to this it is proposed to drain the portion east of Brown St. by means of sewers on Scott, Taylor, Tyson and Isaac Sts., also the blocks on George, Frank and May Sts., and to place outlets at the foot of Isaac, Tyson and Taylor Sts., as per McDowall's plan marked appendix "A."

Thus it will be seen that the proposition is to run the untreated sewage by 5 pipes, each in size as follows: 8 in., 12 in., 15 in., 15 in., 24 in., into the harbor.

As the municipality has for the past four years been supplied with drinking water pumped from Colpoy's Bay, the question naturally arises, what effect the emptying of untreated sewage from five different outlets would have upon quality of the same?

Upon examination and inquiry, I found that both the intake and pump house had been removed to sites farther to the east along the north shore of the bay, to a point 4,400 feet east of Division St., without the boundaries of the municipality, as per appendix "B." It was also found that the prevailing current is from the east along the north shore, and from the west along the south shore of the bay, but at times it may possibly be in the reverse direction, in which case the sewage might find its way in the intake pipe, which is at present only some 50 feet from shore, in not more than 14 feet of water, and the waters of the bay are always cool—a condition which would tend to retard the disintigration of fecal and other matter.

I am of the opinion this intake should be carried out into deep water, and the mouth of the same properly protected.

Again, towards the western end of the harbor and at a point along the north shore, there are large quantities of either logs or railway ties, which would do much to retard the egress of raw sewage, and materially aid in creating nuisances, from time to time.

The location of the Beet Sugar Factory on the opposite side of the harbor must be considered, if that industry is ever revived, for an examination of the premises revealed the fact that in the past the sewage simply overflowed on to the shore, the liquid portion reaching the water, and the more solid remaining on the land, where even at the present time it is a nuisance to the neighborhood, although the factory has been inactive for some time. By requiring the company to instal a septic tank and provide for filtration of the effluent, would be simply asking them to provide a sanitary necessity.

The proposal to discharge the untreated sewage at five points into the harbor, I cannot endorse, but would suggest that as a necessity exists for the providing of sewers for that portion of the town, which would empty into the harbor at the foot of Division and Brown Sts., that the sewer be diverted from Division St. under the railway tracks to the intersection of William and Brown Sts., and that a septic tank be constructed at or near the latter point for the treatment of the sewage before being run into the 24 in. pipe, as proposed by the engineer. The tank should be of such capacity as to contain the daily outflow of the portioned sewered in this manner. The capacity of the tank can be extended, as either the sewers are extended or the house connections are increased.

In regard to the sewers which it is proposed in the plan to empty at the foot of Taylor, Tyson and Isaac Sts., one common exit should be constructed and treatment provided for as suggested at the foot of Brown St.

Should it be deemed necessary by the Provincial Board in the future that further treatment of the sewage is required, then the town must be prepared to provide for the same.

In addition to the foregoing provisos, it is necessary that the Council pass a series of Plumbing By-laws similar in character to the Model Plumbing By-laws approved by the Board, February 11th, 1897, and provide an inspector to supervise and enforce the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 22nd, 1904.

Report No. 15, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re Rat Portage Extensions.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having carefully considered the application made by the Corporation of the Town of Rat Portage, for the construction of sewers on Argyle, East, Second and contiguous streets, the outlet of which would be in Laurenson Creek, and reviewed the statements of the petitioners against the scheme, together with the report of the Secretary on the proposal.

Your committee would recommend that the Board do not approve the emptying of the sewage into Laurenson Creek.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Rat Portage Sewerage Extensions.

DR. CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

To the Members of the Committee on Sewerage:

GENTLEMEN,—Upon August 9th an application was received from the Town Clerk asking for the approval of plans for the construction of sewers on East Third, East Fourth and East Second, Julius and Argyle Streets. The chief objects to be sought were the proper draining of the public school, which accommodates some four or five hundred children, and the removal of the surface water from the site of the proposed public park, which for many years has been a muskeg of the worst type. The construction of the extension will also afford sewerage advantage to some thirty families at present living in the district. The proposed outlet as per plans submitted is in the deep water of the Laurason Creek, which flows at the foot of Argyle Street.

A petition having been received signed by Mr. Longley and other of the residents living along this creek, a personal investigation was made on November 2nd last. Before inspecting the ground an inquiry was held in the Town Hall, when two of the petitioners appeared and stated their objections. Both ratepayers have been living for some years on the south side of the creek on lots to the left and right of the Government Road, just after it crosses the Argyle Street Bridge, and their properties extend down to the creek.

Mr. Longley stated that during the past ten years the creek has been gradually filling up with wild rice and other vegetation. The bottom of the creek is muskeg, and that he made four float tests and found the flow of the stream was fifteen inches per hour—when made on calm days. He stated that in winter the creek freezes solid below Gold Street Bridge. He stated the water was used for the cattle kept on the south side, as their was no water system on that side, the only supply being in summer time through an inch galvanized iron pipe running across Gold Street Bridge. Both the petitioners claimed that owing to the sluggishness of the stream a nuisance would soon be created along the swampy and muddy banks, a menace to health and a detriment to the value of the surrounding property, and, further, the picturesque beauty of the creek destroyed. Mr. Wait corroborated the statement of Mr. Longley.

In company with Mayor Horswill, the Town Clerk and Enginer, and the two petitioners, a visit was made to the school and the route of the sewer gone over together, and an examination made into the condition of the creek and its surroundings.

The school is a new structure with a daily attendance of over four hundred pupils. In the basement are situated the closets, nine for the girls and seven for the boys. They are what are known as the trough latrines. There is also a large urinal for the boys. From the school the sewer runs along the four sides of the lot set apart for the public park which, up to the construction of the sewer, had been a muskeg. The main sewer runs down Argyle Street to a point close to the creek, at which point construction has been stopped pending a decision of this Board, and, further, no house connections have been made. The creek is about 150 feet wide, though the bed of the creek is very much grown up with wild rice, &c. This is particularly noticeable above the bridge, where are also to be seen floating muskeg. Below the bridge the banks are dirty and upon many of the lots between Argyle and Gold Street Bridges are situated closets and stables. From Gold Street Bridge the condi-

tions are not at all improved, and at the lumber yards it flows through slab banks about twenty feet wide, running thence into the Lake of the Woods through booms of logs. I particularly noticed the very undesirable manner in which Mr. Longley was filling in his lot, and from the character of the material now there I am of the opinion he is creating a nuisance which should be abated. The reasons given by the Mayor and Town Engineer for the plan as submitted may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) The oft expressed desire of the Board of Education for the installation of sewers whereby the school closets could be utilized, the present earth closets being a constant nuisance and menace to the health of the children.

(b) The impossibility to carry a sewer in any other direction except it might have been through the C. P. R. property, but here again the fall was only slight, and the company placed such conditions around the granting of the request that the corporation found it impossible to comply therewith.

(c) The waterfall of the district is in the direction taken by the sewer, and to carry it to the west along the side streets would be impossible at the present levels of the existing sewers, and in most cases rock intervenes.

Conclusion. The proposal to empty sewage into the creek should not be approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report No. 16, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re Tillsonburg Laundry Nuisance.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having considered the report made by Dr. Amyot upon the above mentioned nuisance, would recommend that the report be adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report with Reference to Complaint of Nuisance in Connection with a Chinese Laundry in the Town of Tillsonburg.

A visit was made to the town at the request of the Town Council on October 29, 1904.

The building occupied by the laundry people complained of is owned by the widow of the late Dr. Sinclair, and is second from the southeast corner of Broadway and Baldwin St., on Broadway. A drain pipe leads from the washroom at the back of the house to the end of the lot, about 120 feet away, where it empties into a pit bricked up but uncemented, and situated in a very light gravelly soil, about 10 feet deep, on a hard-pan. When the contents accumulate it is pumped out and carted away. Often, though, it overflows on the surrounding lots before this is done. There are wells within 20 feet of it. None of the privies in the neighborhood are any too clean, either. All this is dangerous to the well water.

There is no sewerage system in the town. There are a few surface (box drains). Some of the residents, it is complained, are using these for sewage draining purposes. The difficulty with the laundry could be overcome by having the waste emptied into a sufficiently large watertight tank, roofed over.

There is a very fair water supply in the town, for drinking purposes at least. The people in the neighborhood should be recommended to use this in place of well water, as at present.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report No. 17 of the Committee on Sewerage re Port Hope Extension.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee would report as follows on the application of the Corporation of the Town of Port Hope, for the approval of the plan to construct sewers on John and Augusta Streets in that town:

Your committee recommend that the same be approved, subject to the same provisos as set forth in the resolution of the Board, May 7th, 1897, November 12th, 1897, and August 15th, 1900, and is of the opinion that the Board should be put in possession of all possible data regarding the estimated present volume of water in Smith's Creek, and the conditions consequent upon the emptying of the sewage into the same, and would recommend that an inspection be made by one member of this committee at an early date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,
WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Toronto, Nov. 11th, 1904.

Report No. 18, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re Stratford Sewage.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having had the reports of Dr. Amyot and Dr. Hodgetts, upon the sewerage of the City of Stratford, desire to express the pleasure they feel upon learning of the construction of the new septic tank, of a capacity of 750,000 gallons, whereby the purification of the sewage will be greatly improved.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of those sections of the above reports which refer to the sewage of the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. THOMPSON.
WM. OLDRIGHT.

Report on Inspection of Stratford's Sewage Disposal Plant.

Made on June 1st, 1904.

By J. A. AMYOT, B. A.

The visit was made at the request of the Mayor of Stratford.

The quantity of sewage to be disposed of averages daily about 750,000 gals., and is chiefly "domestic."

Additions have been made to the plant since last year. Two new coke beds have been added. The brick bed has been filled in with coke. A cinder bed has been substituted for one of the former ones (the cinders are packed though). In addition fine broken stone has been substituted for sludged coke. There are nine beds in all now, and they seem to be doing as well as contact beds usually do. They have applied very good distributors to each of their beds, thus giving a much evener distribution of the sewage than formerly. They have added one large septic tank to their previous small one (25,000), the new one having a capacity of about 175,000 gals. It is an uncovered tank. The odor was not offensive around it. Analysis during the week previous to my visit of the sewage going in and out of their septic tank showed an organic matter removal of 40 per cent. The beds showed about the same removal of what was still left. They are preparing to extend especially the septic tank to double its present capacity at least. A great deal of storm water gets access to their sewers. This makes it difficult to calculate on the capacity required of their apparatus. One of their great difficulties, and the one from which comes the most complaint, is the sewage from the "Packing House." On two days a week killing is done there, and during these days a

great deal of blood and organic washings get into the sewers. The blood even arrives at the sewage disposal plant still red. On each of these days about 15,000 gals. of this sewage is poured into the sewers, and when it putrifies becomes very offensive. There are two small settling tanks for this sewage in connection with the institution. They are too small to dispose of their waste, though they do well enough as fat collectors and catch basins of the very heaviest solids, but let a great quantity of solids into the sewers, and this untreated (the capacity of the tanks being insufficient to give the requisite time for decomposition). Their effluent is about 1,000 gals. per hour for 15 hours a day at least. On two days this is made up of extremely concentrated organic matter; on the other days it is passable.

In my opinion it is necessary that these effluents, under the circumstances, be considered separately. A tank of 15,000 gals. capacity to be used on days other than slaughtering days to give a 24 hours treatment to their sewage. That for slaughtering days sewage a tank of 30,000 gals. capacity, or equal to the product of these two days be constructed and this sewage held until next slaughtering day, or better still that this slaughter day stuff be treated in a preliminary manner by chemical methods. Of course it will need vent. A pipe or shaft leading up to the roof would probably do all this. The ideal method would be to mix all the week's sewage to get more dilution, and to hold it for this time. The tankage cost would probably be prohibitive.

After examination of the disposal plant we walked down the river for nearly a third of a mile. I think there is room for complaint that far at least. The water smelled of sewage and was turbid. The quantity of water running at the time in the river would probably be somewhere about 15,000,000 gals. per 24 hours, and this was wet weather. On the same day I visited the water works I could not get any exact information as to the quantity pumped, probably 600,000 gals. per day. The source of the water is the River Avon above the city. The river here runs through farm land in a shallow valley, a good deal of it swampy and springy. Cattle were pasturing to the edge of the water. The reservoir is of small capacity, probably 250 ft. long pear-shaped, about 40 ft. wide at its widest diameter, and about 3 or 4 ft. deep. The bottom is coarse gravel. The water is screened through a bank of boulders, and gravitates to the pumping station. If it were ever infected above there is nothing to prevent the infective agents going right into the city taps. They are running a great deal of risk. Mr. Chipman has under consideration some plans for their water supply. He visited there some days after me. We have since sent some twelve bottles for samples of the water. They have not been sent in to us yet.

Report No. 19, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage, re Pollution of the Grand River by the Galt Sewage.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Your committee having heard the statements made by Mr. Telfer, who appeared before the Board on behalf of certain petitioners resident in the Township of North and South Dumfries, who regard with disfavor the system of sewerage for the Town of Galt, which was approved by this Board in November, 1903, and having considered Dr. Amyot's report thereon, would recommend that as the Corporation of the Town of Galt is now constructing the system, no action is deemed necessary by the Board, until the same has been put into operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Oldright.
Alex. Thompson.
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Re Stratford Water Supply and Sewerage System.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., and JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D.

In continuation of the report presented by Dr. Amyot at the last quarterly meeting, we beg to state that a further investigation into both the systems was made on 22nd September last.

After a careful examination of the ground and the various streams from which it is proposed to collect the water supply, together with their environments, we are of the opinion that not only will a sedimentation basin be required, but to insure to the inhabitants a supply of pure water the municipality should be required to filter the same, bringing it to such a standard of purity and maintaining it at the same to the satisfaction of this Board. If the supply from the proposed enlarged collecting area is not sufficient for the wants of this growing city the water in the lake may have in the future to be looked to for supplying the increased demand.

From the large amount of dairying carried on in the district through which the various springs flow, it will be a most difficult matter to prevent for all time a contamination of the waters, even if the shores are protected, there will follow after every heavy rainstorm polution from the surface washing from barnyards and pasture lands. A regularly organized system of patrol of these streams will be necessary.

Regarding the treatment of the sewage, we are pleased to state that the septic tank of a capacity of 750,000 gallons was nearing completion, and an examination of the river below the same would lead to the belief that land of a suitable character may be found which would permit of the sand treatment by the effluent.

We also examined the seweage from the pork packing establishment, and found that the same is run direct from the factory without any attempt at treatment. As complaints have repeatedly been made regarding the nuisance created by the same, we would suggest that the corporation require the company to adopt a suitable system of treatment forthwith of this unsatisfactory waste, whereby impurities may be removed after which it could be permitted to be run into the general sewerage system.

All of which is respectfully submited.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
J. A. AMYOT.

Stratford Water—Sent by Dr. Robinson of Stratford.

Laboratories of the Provincial Board of Health,
Toronto, August 22, 1904.

Report on water samples sent by Dr. Robinson of Stratford, and received by us on August 9th, 1904. Analyses were begun on the same day:

Laboratory numbers.	Senders' numbers.	Where collected from.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphy-lococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.	Remarks.
2370	1	Waterworks tap.....	None	None	Present	None	3	
2371	2	Filter basin	None	None	Present	None	2	
2372	3	Collins' bridge	Present	None	None	Present	2	
2373	4	Poff's bridge.....	None	None	Present	None	3	
2374	5	Blue Springs	None	None	Present	None	3	
2375	6	Collins' bridge	Present	None	Present	None	2	
2376	7	Trow's lake	None	None	Present	None	4	
2377	8	White Packing Co....	None	None	None	Present	2	
2378	9	Kemp's well	None	None	None	None	2	
2379	10	Mooney's factory.....	None	None	None	None	1	
2380	No No.	No mark.....	None	None	None	None	1	

No. 2376 shows increase in chlorine over the normal for a surface water in that district. The increase is probably due to drainage from animal sources.

Nos. 2372 and 2375 show streptococci, a form of disease producing bacteria not found in normal waters. They indicate animal pollution.

Nos. 2370, 2371, 2373, 2374, 2375 and 2376, show colon bacilli, intestinal bacteria, and indicate animal pollution.

Nos. 2372 and 2377 show a form nearly allied to the colon bacilli. They are regarded as suspicious of animal pollution.

Nos. 2378, 2379 and 2380, are good waters in so far as the bacterial examination can tell.

The first eight specimens are doubtful waters. They would not be safe to drink without a very high efficiency filteration.

JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.,
Director of Laboratory.

Report with Reference to Petition Presedted to the Board by Certain Residents of the Township of Dnmfries Against Pollutton of the Grand River by the Town of Galt.

By J. A. AYMOT, M. D.

On October 26th, 1904, a visit was made to Galt at the request of a committee of residents of the Township of Dumfries, living in the neighborhood of the Grand River below the Town of Galt. In company with Mr. John Gillespie, one of the committee, an inspection of the Grand River through and below the town was made. There is no general sewerage system at the present time. One sewer along Main street empties at the foot of the street into the river, after going through a septic tank of small capacity, (was not able to get at its dimensions). There is one also on the opposite side of the river. All the factories situated within reach of the river empty their effluents without treatment directly into the river. The most objectionable are a woollen mill, a plush mill (giving much dye liquor), and a small tannery.

The town has in process of construction a main sewer along the east and also one along the west banks of the river, to a point below the southernmost boundary of of the town. At the end of these main sewers they propose putting a 60,000 gal. septic tank, and then to collect from both into a reservoir, and from this perhaps apply to coko beds. A search was made south of the town for sand or gravel beds suitable for sewage disposal, and none of a suitable nature was found except on the west bank of the river just below the water works. The town water is artesian and driven well in origin. Sewage disposal in the neighborhood is hardly safe.

At a meeting of the committee afterwards it was stated that the town was pumping 450,000 to 500,000 gals. of water per day. The dry weather flow of the Grand River at a point below the town was stated to be about 10,000,000 gals. per day. They thought that the quantity of sewage would reach in the neighborhood of 400,000 gals., and that this would be mixed with the Grand River in too great quantity for safety. Then they were under the impression that the town was going to put in merely a 60,000 gal. tank, and no other method of treatment. I assured them that the question would be looked into and that the Board would see to it that Galt should so treat its sewage that it would be no nuisance to them, or at any rate would help them to see that such was done. After my meeting with them I was seen by the Sewage Committee of the Galt Council, in company with their engineer, Mr. W. M. Davis.

Their plan is to place right now two tanks, one each side of the river, of 60,000 gals. capacity each, in all 120,000 gals. That they have estimated that the quantity of sewage could hardly equal this in the next three years anyway. They don't expect to sewer the whole town for some years yet. That the present sewer is only a part of the future system, and that it will hardly be added to in the next three years. They feel very sure that the quantity of sewerage discharged will not exceed 120,000 gals., and this after gathering very complete data. They have not planned for the time being for any further treatment of the sewage than the septic tank treatment, but are prepared to put in coke beds to further treat the effluent. Mr. Davis assured me that after faithful search he was unable to find a suitable soil for miles below the town on which intermittent sand-filtration could be done with a chance of success. There is considerable gravel, but it is imbedded in a very clayey sand. I was able to verify this to the full as far as I went below the town. I beg to append the petition to the Board with reference to this question.

Yours respectfully,

Toronto, Nov. 9, 1904. JOHN A. AMYOT.

Analysis of Water.

Laboratories of the Provincial Board of Health.
Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1904.

From Mr. Mahlon Davies, Galt:

No.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Ox. Cons.	Chlorine.	Nitrites and nitrates.	—
(1) 2923	.085	.145	....	6	....	Grand river, at tannery.
(2) 2924	.065	.155	....	7	....	" above C. P. R. bridge.
(3) 2925	.055	.130	....	6	....	" at tannery.
(4) 2926	.085	.140	....	6	....	" above C. P. R. bridge.
(5) 2927	.050	.150	....	7	....	" at tannery.
(6) 2928	.035	.150	....	6	....	" above C. P. R. bridge.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report No. 20, 1904, of the Committee on Sewerage re Palmerston Pork Packing Nuisance.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—After a due consideration of the statements received by the secretary, and of the report made by him after an examination into the existing conditions of affairs, whereby the water of the creek flowing past the factory and through the pasture lands of the Township of Minto, is polluted by the sewage from the above mentioned factory, your committee would recommend that the suggestion contained in the report of the secretary be approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report re the Palmerston Pork Packing Establishment.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Secretary.

Complaint having been made that the proprietor of this establishment was creating a nuisance in the Township of Minto by running the sewage from the works into the creek which flows through the municipality, the water of which is used by the farmers for watering their cattle, I took the opportunity when in Palmerston to enquire into the same.

The chief complainant is Mr. S. Laybourne, who owns the farm nearest to the factory. He states that in the killing days the water of the creek is discolored with blood, and that at times the odor arising from it is very disagreeable. A part of his farming is dairying, and the cattle drink the creek water, and his milk has been refused by the Cotswold Cheese Factory.

I found the water of the creek discolored and the banks showing every evidence of the decomposition of the effluent from the factory, and at a point over a mile from the factory where the bridge crosses the stream, and some obstructions existed just below, a collection of sewage was undergoing septic action, and the condition of the creek and the banks was most unsanitary.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. O. Main, proprietor, I was enabled to make an examination of the premises and examine into the method of the disposal of the waste and sewage. The factory has a capacity of 1600 to 2000 hogs per week, and the engines pump from twenty to twenty-four thousand gallons of water each day, this supply being derived from a large gallery close to the factory and adjacent to the creek into which the sewage empties, the source evidently being derived from the surface water which filters through the surrounding gravel.

On the day of inspection slaughtering had been carried on in the morning, and what was seen was a fair sample of the usual sewage. I was informed that as much of the blood and other waste material was saved after removal of fat for subsequent manufacture into fertilizer, but in this regard as much care in saving the blood, etc., was not shown as in other similar factories I have inspected.

The sewage, which was blood stained, is run into three roughly constructed wooden tanks, where the coarser materials are deposited, and from the third receptacle flows constantly into the creek, which at this point is somewhat swampy. No effort is made at treatment, and as a consequence the nuisance is greater down the creek than it is in the immediate vicinity of the factory, chiefly from the fact that decomposition of the waste materials is greater at the more remote point, especially at the pool near the bridge just referred to.

That a nuisance is created by the proprietor of the factory is quite evident, and the same should be abated by him. And further, there is very good reason to believe that it is more than probable that the water in the galley is polluted by the sewage. As the soil is gravelly, there would be no difficulty in the proprietor installing a subsoil drainage system, previously using some preparatory treatment, such as may be obtained by precipitation and septic tank treatment, as determined by experiment, under the supervision of some competent person.

I am further of the opinion that the municipality through which the stream flows is not altogether unblameable in the matter, for if that portion travelled over is a fair sample of the remainder, then the bed of the creek is crowded with large quantities of debris, which has been allowed to accumulate, and thus the natural flow of the water is retarded, and in this particular the township authorities are blameable and should at once cause the same to be cleared away.

Reports of the Committee on Public Water Supplies.

Presented and Approved at the Special Meeting held in the Town of Collingwood, Aug. , 1904, and the Fourth Quarterly Meeting held in the City of Toronto, Nov. 10th to 12th, 1904.

Report No. 4, 1904, of the Committee on Public Water Supplies on the Grimsby System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having considered the report of the secretary, made after a personal examination, would recommend that the said report, together with the recommendations therein contained, and appearing as appendix "1," be approved by the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. BOUCHER.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on the Proposed Water System for the Village of Grimsby.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Public Water Supplies:

GENTLEMEN,—Having visited the Village of Grimsby and gone over the ground in company with Mr. Chipman, C.E., and representatives of the corporation, I find that the site proposed by the former, for filtering basin or gallery, the most suitable that can be found.

The corporation endeavored to secure water from the heights to the south of the village, but the samples obtained and examined in the laboratory were in every instance unsuitable for domestic use.

It is proposed by the engineer to make the wall of the filtering basin on the land side impervious, and from the character of the beach in the immediate vicinity it is evident the filtering medium is of the best.

At the present time the lake level is very high, and what is now a marsh to the south of the sand bar has for some years been under cultivation, and the exit of the creek has been altered from the eastern to the western end of the beach. It is proposed however to rectify this by dredging at the site of the old channel in the east.

The corporation is about to acquire several acres in the immediate vicinity of the proposed filtering basin or galleries. In view of the fact that considerable fishing is carried on along the shore, and up to the present the fishermen dispose of the fish offal by throwing it either into the water or on the shore, I would recommend that the village council pass a by-law prohibiting the same under penalties, and that the same be a condition under which this Board approves of the scheme.

It should be further understood that this Board must be satisfied as to the potability of the water, before finally approving of the same.

The commendable enterprise and public spirit of the corporation of the village of Grimsby cannot be passed by unnoticed, for a village of only a thousand persons to decide upon expending some $34,000 for a system of waterworks, indicates the impor-

tance the ratepayers place upon the supply of good drinking water, and with a large reservoir on the ridge to the south, there is every possibility that the benefits may extend to the large number of farm houses in the immediate vicinity.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
Secretary.

Report No. 5, 1904, of Committee on Water Systems re Thamesville System.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, after a careful consideration of the plans prepared by John Galt, C.E., also the report of Dr. Hodgetts and Dr. Amyot, who have gone over the ground, would recommend that the plans be adopted subject to the provisions set forth in the report, and would further recommend that the wells shall not be located too near the creek, and that borings should be made for the purpose of obtaining samples, which samples must be satisfactory to the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on Thamesville Water System.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., and JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.

To the Committee on Water Supply:

GENTLEMEN,—The proposition of the Council of the Village of Thamesville is to secure a supply of water by sinking a circular steel crib perforated at the bottom, in the gravelly soil to the east of the village, and in this manner supply the public from an underground storage basin. The plans have been drawn up by John Galt, C.E.

We beg to report having visited the village and gone over the ground situated to the east thereof, where it is proposed to sink the steel crib. We find the ground is gravelly, as represented by the engineer. A stream flows close to the proposed site, which is on the outskirts of the municipality. We inspected the well at the electric light power house and found it to be not more than ten feet deep. We were informed that it had not been used since the spring freshets as it had become impregnated with earthworms, and was not now in use.

The site of the gravel pit was visited for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the formation.

Information was also obtained regarding the location of the wells from which samples had been taken and reports upon which are appended.

We are of the opinion the plan suggested by the engineer is an admirable one in some respects, and well suited to the district, but, on account of the shallowness of the wells, there is and ever will be a possibility of contamination of the same unless the municipality secures either sufficient land around the steel basin, or crib to prevent this contingency, and provides some means for the filtration of the water.

Again, we would suggest that some system for the disposal of the sewage of the village be submitted before any final approval of the system of waterworks be passed upon by the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
(Signed), JOHN A. AMYOT.

(Appendix .)

Report on Waters Sent by Dr. Beckett, of Thamesville.

And Received by Us on August 12, 1904. Analyses Were Begun Same Day.

Toronto, August 25, 1904.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where Collected From.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphylo-cocci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2411	5	East side village.....	present	none	none	none	10
2412	13	East side village.....	none	none	none	none	13
2413	29	Creek at n.e. side.....	present	none	present	none	48
2414	12	Town Hall, centre of village	none	none	none	none	67
2415	14	School house, west side.....	none	none	none	none	20

Nos. 2413, 2414 and 2415 show a considerable increase of chlorine over the normal for the district. This shows pollution from probably animal sources.

Nos. 2411 and 2413 show infection with streptococci, disease producing bacteria. These bacteria are derived from animal sources. Water suspicious.

No. 2413 shows also colon bacilli, intestinal bacteria. This water shows pollution and double infection, and is a dangerous water.

No. 2412 is probably all right.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report No. 6, 1904, Committee on Water Systems re North Bay.

(New Source.)

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee beg to report having reviewed the plans and reports of Engineer L. O. Clark, whereby it is proposed to secure to the inhabitants of North Bay a supply of pure water from Trout Lake, instead of from the present source, Lake Nipissing. We have further considered the report of Dr. Amyot on the bacteriological examination of the samples submitted, and the verbal report of one of the members who has personally inspected the place.

We would recommend that the system be approved, as suggested in the report of the secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on Waters Sent by L. O. Clark, C.E., North Bay.

And Received by Us on September 7, 1904. Analyses Were Begun on the Same Day.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where Collected From.	Strepto cocci.	Staphylo cocci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2686	42 1	Trout Lake.....	none	none	none	present	1
2687	13 2	Trout Lake.....	none	none	none	present	1

Both of these waters show organisms that are suspiciously disease producers. They are very closely allied to the colon bacillus, an intestinal bacterim. The water is not satisfactory.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report on Waters Sent by Dr. Ranney, M.D., North Bay.

And Received by Us on September 24, 1904. Analyses Were Begun on the Same Day.

Laboratory numbers.	Senders' numbers.	Where collected from.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphylo-cocci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2866	1 30	Well, Joe Marshall	present	none	none	none	80
2867	2 5	Well, Joe Imshon	none	none	none	present	20
2868	3 44	Well, D. Imshon	none	none	none	present	24
2869	4 46	Well, N. Quirt	none	none	none	present	24
2870	5 3	Intake	none	none	none	present	1
2871	6 28	Pumping station	none	none	present	none	1
2872	7 31	Stand pipe	none	none	none	present	1
2873	8 57	A town tap	none	none	present	none	2
2874	9 49	Trout Lake	none	none	none	none	1
2875	10 71	Trout Lake	none	none	none	none	1

Nos. 2866, 2867, 2868 and 2869, show increase of chlorine above the normal. There is pollution here.

No. 2866 shows streptococci, an indication of recent sewage pollution, and in the light of the chemical showing should be considered dangerous.

The other three of these show suspicious organisms. Adding to this the increased chlorine, they also should be regarded with considerable suspicion.

The intake and standpipe waters both show suspicious organisms.

The town tap waters show undoubtedly harmful organisms.

The Trout Lake samples are all right, both chemically and bacterially.

Report No. 7, 1904, Committee on Water Systems re East Toronto.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, after considering the plans and specifications submitted by Mr. John Galt, C.E., by which it is proposed to supply the Town of East Toronto with water taken from Lake Ontario, at a point 1800 feet from the beach, at the foot of Beach Avenue, at a depth of 22 feet, and after receiving a favorable report on samples personally taken by Dr. Amyot, would recommend that the same be approved by the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Toronto, November 9, 1904.

Report with Reference to Proposed Water Supply to the Town of East Toronto from Lake Ontario.

A visit was made on August 30th, 1904, at the request of the Water Committee of the Town Council of the Town of East Toronto.

The proposed site of the intake is 1700 feet out from shore, at the foot of Beach Avenue, situated between Balmy Beach and Kew Beach. The pumping station is to be situated near the lake shore at the foot of this same street, the water to be pumped into a settling basin and thence to the town, 280 feet above the lake at its highest point.

The cottagers on both of the beaches use earth closets. There are no sewers entering into the lake in the neighborhood. They say the prevailing currents and winds are from the east towards Toronto.

From 900 feet out to 1700 feet samples were taken every 200 feet, 5 samples in all. The results of the analyses are appended.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Reports on Water Collected by Dr. John Amyot, off Balmy Beach, Lake Ontario, on Aug. 30, 1904, at the Proposed Site for East Toronto Intake.

Laboratory numbers.	Senders' numbers.	Where collected from.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphylo-cocci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.	Remarks.
2630	2	1,700 feet from shore....	none	none	none	none	9	.....
2631	3	1,500 feet from shore....	none	none	none	none	8	.....
2632	4	1,300 fee. from shore....	none	none	none	none	8	.....
2633	5	1,100 feet from shore....	none	none	none	none	8	.....
2634	6	900 feet from shore	none	none	none	none	7	.....

Bacterially these waters are beyond question. The variations in chlorine show the effects of currents. It is quite possible that the farthest one out shows the effect of Toronto drainage.

It is higher than at Toronto's intake (4 first are).

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report No. 8, 1904, of the Committee on Public Water Supplies, re Creemore.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—The Board having already approved of the proposed system of water works for the Village of Creemore, under conditions contained in Report No. 2, 1904, of the committee, it begs to submit the report subsequently made thereon by the secretary, with recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS.
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Re Proposed System of Public Water Supply for the Village of Creemore.

The village has a population of between 700 and 800 persons, and is situated in a valley through which flows the Mad River.

The hills to the southwest of the village rise somewhat precipitously to the height of over 400 feet, and from springs to be found in this direction it is proposed by Mr. J. Galt, C.E., to drive the water necessary to supply the village.

The "Gathering Basin" will be located at a convenient spot close to the springs south of the side road, if the flow is found to be adequate. If not, then at the point indicated in the plan, which is 300 feet above the line of Mill Street.

From this basin the water will be conveyed by iron pipes to a concrete storage reservoir, a little to the east of the concession line, and situated at an altitude of 200 feet above Mill Street, and the supply will be by gravity to the village.

The engineer's estimate of the daily flow of the springs situated to the south of the side line, is 60,000 gallons, but can be largely augmented by springs to be found a few rods further up the hill, or by going north of the road and placing the gathering basin further down the valley a still larger daily supply can be obtained.

To preserve the water from contamination at the springs will be a much cheaper and better plan than it would be were the gathering basin located as indicated.

I would therefore suggest that further investigation be made by the engineer in charge, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of securing sufficient supply from the springs to the south of the side road, as if this were done sufficient land could be obtained at small cost to safeguard pollution by reason of cattle pasturing in the vicinity, while to do the same at the site of the proposed "Gathering Basin" would entail a much greater expenditure of money, and owing to the precipitous slope of the surrounding land, pollution might at times take place, especially on the occasion of heavy rain falls, when the surface washings might find their way into the basin from some distance. And in this case it might be found later that filtration would be required before the water is piped to the storage reservoir. The expense on this account, however, would not be great, as sufficient material is provided in the natural formation of the neighborhood, which is gravel.

Appended is Dr. Amyot's report of the samples submitted to him by the engineer, and his remarks thereon.

The presence of colon and other bacilli is readily accounted for, from the fact that at present cattle roam at large along the whole line of the springs and creek, but the quantity of chlorine present indicates a first-class quality of water, provided this contamination is guarded against.

If the points as indicated are safeguarded there can, I am sure, be established by the municipality a model gravitation water works system, and one which will prove of lasting benefit to the charming little village.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chas A. Hodgetts.

Report

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1905

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To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1904.

W. J. HANNA,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario,

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, May 15th, 1905.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, January 16th, 1905.

To the Honourable

WILLIAM JOHN HANNA, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

SIR,—In submitting his annual report with regard to the details of the various services rendered by the office of the Provincial Secretary during the year 1904, the undersigned begs leave to invite attention to the fact that there has been a general increase in the work of the department. The continued increase has been greatest in the incorporation and licensing of companies. This is largely due to the conversion of mercantile and manufacturing businesses into joint stock concerns.

The following table shows the fees as they were received month by month.

Statement of Office Fees received by Months, 1904.

January	$ 8,908 80	
February	14,729 47	
March	11,378 50	
April	9,681 80	
May	8,749 45	
June	9,157 14	
July	7,305 40	
August	5,636 95	
September	8,219 15	
October	6,459 05	
November	5,520 30	
December	8,692 90	
		$104,438 91
Less the following Refunds, etc.:		
Canadian Inspection Company	5 00	
International Mercantile Agency	100 00	
Twin City Real Estate Company	100 00	
Consumers Electric Company	5 00	
Canada Settlers Company	635 00	
Stratton Public Hall Company	75 00	
Manitou Mining Company	1,385 00	
St. Anthony Gold Mining Company	15 00	
French River Lumber Boom Slide Company	100 00	
Blanchite Paint Company	210 00	
Realty and Securities Company	110 00	
Bertie Pastime Company	100 00	
Robert Craig Company	10 00	
Grierson, D.	10 00	
Howard, H. C.	2 00	
Great North West Importing Company	160 00	
Collaterals Limited Company	100 00	
Northern Lumber Company	100 00	
Preferred Mercantile Company	160 00	
Silver King Gold and Copper Company	5 00	
		3,387 00
		$101,051 91

Statement of General Fees received during 1904.

Letters Patent	$87,177 95
Returns from Companies	9,835 50
Marriage Act Forms	3,705 20
Notarial Commissions	768 15
Commissions under Great Seal	837 90

Certificates	133 00
Searches	375 90
Automobile Licenses, etc.	1,284 00
By-laws	321 31
Total	$104,438 91
Less Refunds	3,387 00
Net Total	$101,051 91

Number of Charters and Licenses issued.

Year.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1891	152	$ 5,030
1892	158	6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,729
1895	174	10,000
1896	154	14,335
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782
1902	591	95,330
1903	578	107,166
1904	673	87,177

The following Proclamations were issued during the year 1904 :

Re Calling Legislature.
Re General Rules made by Court of Appeal for Ontario respecting Trial of Election Petitions.
Re Neutrality of Canadians as regards War between Russia and Japan.
Re Measurement of French Ships.
Re An Act to Amend the Industrial Schools Act.
Re Incorporation of Town of Massey.
Re Addition to Town of Kingsville.
Re Division of District of Rainy River for Registration of Titles and Deeds, to be known as North and South Divisions.
Re An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories.
Re Addition to Town of Peterborough.
Re Addition to Village of Hagersville.
Re Addition to Town of Kingsville (Supplementary).
Re Incorporation of Town of Haileybury.
Re Labour Day.
Re Civil Service Examination for India.
Re Addition to Town of Peterborough.
Re Thanksgiving Day.
Re Measurement of Ships.
Re King's Birthday.
Re Incorporation of Town of Powassan.
Re Incorporation of Town of Hanover.
Re Proclaiming December 26th, 1904, and January 2, 1905, Public Holidays.
Re Dissolution of Present Legislative Assembly and fixing date of Election.
Re Addition to Township of Atwood.
Re Addition to Township of Tarentorus.
Re Incorporation of Town of Southampton.
Re Addition to Township of Atwood.

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Assistant Secretary.

1.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1886.	1888.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register....	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	3,575	4,275	4,379	6,292	5,391	6,279	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948	7,297
Letters Patent and Licenses.....	19	24	57	119	90	117	152	139	174	154	358	295	416	438	516	530	578	624
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	16	11	14	10	18	18	10	29	31	43	90	49
Certificates.....	48	72	37	76	93	110	105	97	131	113	128	119	162	118	147	126	.....	.....
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued.....	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	26,254	29,911	28,300	37,459	27,098	30,945	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948	106,955	121,000	74,112
Commissions; Great and Privy Seals....	135	190	139	275	227	534	297	338	308	185	225	169	284	281	420	234	226	320
Fees received.....	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$6,947	$9,190	$9,193	$12,400	$14,384	$18,847	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569 91	$120,513 07	$101,051 91
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations pub'd..	.....	16	21	17	13	13	10	6	7	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21	19
Appointments gaz'd...	1 10	149	94	525	535	541	468	497	495	430	401	430	575	465	451	272	230	320
public Notices.....	47	58	80	127	119	150	179	163	198	177	400	282	465	472	650	590	668	673

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
A.	$	
Apartments, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
A. B. Ormsby, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Aberdeen Development Company, Limited	300,000	Township of Aberdeen.
American Motor Car Company, Limited	50,000	Berlin.
The Acadamy of Music of Peterborogh, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Arlington Company of Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. McGillis Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
A. E. Ames & Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Anderson Langstaff Company, Limited	60,000	Kemptville.
The Alvinston Flax Company, Limited	25,000	Alvinston.
Avon Hosiery, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Armeda Weighing Machine Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Alvinston Power Company, Limited	40,000	Alvinston.
The Agency Association, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Armour, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Alberta Central Land Corporation, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
The Alpena Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
A. J. Young, Limited	100,000	North Bay.
The Anyun Fuse and Electrical Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Algoma Power Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
A. McKillop & Sons, Limited	100,000	West Lorne.
Art Metropole, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
American Securities Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Accountancy Book Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The American Coffee and Spice Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Acme Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Exchange, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
B.		
The Bertie Pastime Club, Limited	5,000	Fort Erie.
The British Canadian Colonization Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Barclay, Glass & Co., Limited	20,000	Dundas.
The Brantford Hosiery Company, Limited	75,000	Brantford.
The British American Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Brantford Produce and Cereal Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Berlin Gasoline Engine and Thresher Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
Bias Corsets, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Brazilian Securities Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Bertram Brake Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The British Columbia Process Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Berlin Real Estate Company, Limited	300,000	Berlin.
The Berlin Rink and Auditorium Company, Limited	25,000	Berlin.
The Brantford Felt and Rubber Company, Limited	100,000	Brantford.
The Brockville Lumber Company, Limited	75,000	Brockville.
Barclay Hodgkins Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Ballarat Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Beatty, Kerr & Verner, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Bell Building Syndicate Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
British Type Founders, Agency, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Berlin Felt Boot Company, Limited	200,000	Berlin.
The B. and T. Roller Bearing Window Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
Brooks-Smith Hardware, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Bonanza Creek Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,750,000	Toronto.
Buffalo and Leamington Oil and Gas	100,000	Windsor.
The Brick Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	London
The Breckon Fire Escape Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C.	$	
The Craig-Cowan Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Crown Brass and Steel Works, Limited	40,000	Stouffville.
Canada Wool Stock Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Clark Blanket Company, Limited	40,000	Bullock's Cors.
Constructions Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Craig Company, Limited	50,000	Ridgetown.
Cement, Stone and Building Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Clark Lithograph, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canada Wood Grain Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Collingwood Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	200,000	Collingwood.
The Canada Poultry and Produce Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Canada Wheel Works, Limited	100,000	Merriton.
Cement Block Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Carlyle Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Cornell Brewing & Malting Company, Limited	40,000	Lindsay.
Canadian International Mercantile Agency, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Cockshutt Securities, Limited	75,000	Brantford.
The China and Japan Silk Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Adjustable Bearing Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Crown Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canada Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing Company of Oshawa, Limited	50,000	Oshawa.
The Canadian Iron Company, Limited	2,000,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Michigan Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Connor-Ruddy Co., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canada Cork Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Capital Fuel Company, Limited	75,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Cement Brick Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Talking Scale Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Newspaper Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Glove and Mitten Company, Limited	30,000	Ingersoll.
Crown Oil Company, Limited	300,000	London.
The C. B. C. Corset Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Canada Coating Mills, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Lead Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Cast Stone & Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Commercial Publishers, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Canada Process Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Chronicle Printing Company of Port Arthur, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
Canadian Straw Fuel Machine Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Canada Machinery Company, Limited	100,000	Point Edward.
Canada Cuba Land and Fruit Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Coupe Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Commercial Art Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canada Lithographing and Embossing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cook-Fitzgerald Company, Limited	50,000	London.
Condensed Peat Fuel Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Consumers' Box and Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Barcalo Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Welland.
Canada Cycle and Motor Company, New Zealand, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Commercial Oil Company of Hamilton, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited	100,000	Niagara Falls.
The Canada Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Limited	1,500,000	Morrisburg.
The Canadian Corundum Wheel Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Central Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Woodstock.
The Crystal Lake Ice Company, Limited	40,000	London.
Collingwood Elevator Company, Limited	250,000	Collingwood.
Cockburn & Rea, Limited	150,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
D.	$	
The Dewey and O'Heir Ice and Fuel Company, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
Davis Leather Company, Limited	150,000	Newmarket.
The Deep Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Double Use Mitten Company, Limited	100,000	Dundas.
Dundas and Flavelles, Limited	100,000	Lindsay.
Dominion Canning Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Concrete Company, Limited	40,000	Kemptville.
D. V. Ranger and Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Dominion Business College, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Digby Lumber Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Dominion Brass Works, Limited	100,000	Port Colborne.
Dominion Cement-Brick Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Dominion Roller Screen Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Drug Trading Company, Limited	80,000	Toronto.
The Doty Engine Works Company, Limited	40,000	Goderich.
The D. W. Thompson Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Distributors' Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
Dorion Lead & Zinc Company, Limited	50,000	Port Arthur.
The Davies Packing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Dailey Rotary Engine Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
E.		
The Empire Power Company, Limited	500,000	Owen Sound.
E. Van Allen & Co., Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Essex Flax Mills Company, Limited	50,000	Essex.
The Eze Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Empire Wall Paper Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Elliott Marr and Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The East Grey Telephone Company, Limited	7,000	Markdale.
The Elliott-Millman Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Empire College of Ophthalmology, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Electrical Advertising Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Empire Salt Company, Limited	50,000	Sarnia.
Erindale Stock Farm, Limited	20,000	Erindale.
Eureka Refrigerator Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Erie Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Erie Basket Company, Limited	20,000	Leamington.
The East Toronto Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Erie Iron Works, Limited	40,000	Saint Thomas.
The Earlscourt Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
The Eureka Planter Company, Limited	50,000	Woodstock.
F.		
Fowlds' Company, Limited	40,000	Hastings.
Flavelles, Limited	100,000	Lindsay.
Fruitatives, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited	500,000	Hamilton.
The Frankford Canning and Packing Company, Limited	30,000	Frankford.
The Fleming-Hutton Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Fruitland Brick & Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Fort William Contracting Company, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The F. E. Karn Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Durham.
The French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, Limited	25,000	Sturgeon Falls.
The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited	125,000	Twp. of Sandwich East.
F. F. Stuart & Sons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Ferroleum Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
G.	$	
The Grunwald Resort, Limited	50,000	Huntsville.
The Gillespie Fur Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
George Foster and Sons, Limited	100,000	Brantford.
The Galt Art and Metal Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Gilchrist Clothing, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Galt Down Draft Furnace Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Grafton Fruit and Produce Company, Limited	25,000	Grafton.
George S. Sinclair & Sons, Limited	40,000	Wiarton.
Grand Valley Peat Products, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Gerhard Heintzman, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
The Goderich Cement Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Goderich.
Godson Contracting Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Grafton and Company, Limited	500,000	Dundas.
Garton Mills, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Globe Paint and Varnish Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Glengarrian Printing and Publishing Company of Alexandria, Limited	5,500	Alexandria.
The Giant Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
H.		
The Huntsville Rink Company, Limited	5,000	Huntsville.
Hamilton Motor Works, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Hamilton Conservatory of Music, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
Hugh Carson, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
H. W. Echlin, Limited	40,000	Tp. of Keewatin
The Horn Bros., Woollen Company, Limited	100,000	Lindsay.
The Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
H. Gagnier, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Hygiene Ice Company of Ottawa, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Haileybury Cemetery Company, Limited	320	Haileybury.
The Ham and Nott Company, Limited	100,000	Brantford.
Hurndall Novelty Furniture Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hamilton Biscuit & Confectionery Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Hay Foundry, Limited	40,000	Listowel.
Hamilton Storage Company, Limited	25,000	Hamilton.
Henry Disston & Sons, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Hamilton Incubator Company, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
The Hamilton Silicate Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
I.	$	
International Peat Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Ideal Women's Wear, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Inter-Ocean Land Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Island Granite Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Imrie, Graham and Harrap, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Securities Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Imperial Export Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Isle of Coves Hunting Club, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
International Varnish Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Imperial Leather Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto,
Imperial Hardware Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Imperial Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Imperial Chemical Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
International Stock Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
J.		
The John C. Winston Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The John Campbell Company, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
J. H. Woods Advertising Agency, Limited	25,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
J.	$	
Jones Bros. & Co., Limited	60,000	Toronto.
John Island Tug Company, Limited	8,000	John Island.
The J. P. Cook Company, Limited	50,000	London.
J. G. Ramsey & Co., Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Jackson Waggon Company, Limited	100,000	St. George.
The John A. Lang Leather Company, Limited	200,000	Ottawa.
John B. Smith & Sons, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
J. Curry Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The J. D. Abraham Company, Limited	25,000	Delhi.
The John White Company, Limited	300,000	Woodstock.
John C. Green & Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
The J. A. Craig Lubricant Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
J. Winer & Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
John Knox Company, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
J. W. Scales, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
K.		
The Kent Farmers' Produce Company, Limited	35,000	Blenheim.
Kingston Milling Company, Limited	60,000	Kingston.
Knitted Goods, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Kronthal Lithia Water Company, Limited	30,000	Kingston.
The King Suspender Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Keenan Woodenware Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Owen Sound.
Kerr & Combes Foundry Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
L.		
The Ludlaw-Ainslie Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Leamington.
The Leamington Canning Company, Limited	40,000	Leamington.
Lazier Paper Mills, Limited	50,000	Belleville.
The Little Current Rink Company, Limited	5,000	Little Current.
The Lakefield Preparatory School, Limited	40,000	Lakefield.
Langton and Hall, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Lakefield Canoe Building and Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Lakefield.
Lockhart Photo Supply Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Laurentian Club, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Labor Temple Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Lake Shore Natural Gas Company, Limited	5,000	Fort Erie.
Leeds Lumber and Power, Limited	40,000	Brockville.
M.		
Mayo Mining and Development Company, Limited	250,000	Windsor.
The Magee-Walton Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
MacLure & Langley, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The McDonald Furnishing Company of Chatham, Limited	50,000	London.
The McIntosh Brick Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Wiarton.
The Martin Electric Supply and Construction Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
The Manufacturers Lumber Co., Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Marshall Sanitary Mattress Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited	7,500,000	Toronto.
The Montreal and Ottawa Peat Company, Limited	75,000	Ottawa.
Mulholland-Newcombe, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Melville Tours, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
McMillan & Maguire, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Meyers' Milling and Elevators, Limited	100,000	Listowel.
Mohawk Natural Gas, Limited	150,000	Brantford.
The Mount McKay Brick and Tile Company, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The Miller Advertising Agency, Limited	40,000	London.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued*.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
M.		
	$	
The Mount Forest Driving Park, Pleasure, and Exhibition Company, Limited	5,000	Mount Forest.
Magann Air Brake Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
Muskoka Lakes Milling and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Meikle Company, Limited	100,000	Port Arthur.
The Manitoulin Commercial Company, Limited	100,000	Little Current.
N		
The National Typewriter Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The National Husker Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The National Herb Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Niagara Falls Milling Company, Limited	50,000	Niagara Falls.
New Century Refrigerator and Manufacturing Company, Limited	75,000	Dundas.
The Northern Timber Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Northern Securities, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Naisbitt Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Northern Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Norman Box Company, Limited	25,000	Rat Portage.
The Northern Iron and Steel Company, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The New Ontario Brewing Company, Limited	30,000	North Bay.
Nipissing Foundry and Machine Company, Limited	20,000	North Bay.
Northern Construction Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Niagara Quarry Company, Limited	40,000	Orillia.
National Cultivator Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
New York-Lake Erie Oil & Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Nipissing Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The North Bruce Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The North American Live Stock Company, Limited	50,000	Port Arthur.
O.		
Orion Mining Company, Limited	1,500,000	Niagara Falls.
Osgoode Dairy, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
O. B. Graves, Limited	20,000	London.
O'Brien's, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Orr Bros., Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Owen Sound Natural Gas and Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Ontario Crude Oil Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Orangeville Furniture Company, Limited	60,000	Orangeville.
Ontario Independent Telephone Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
Ontario Veterans' Land Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Ontario Cereal Company, Limited	15,000	Singhampton.
P.		
The Petewawa Power Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Peterborough Fuel and Cartage Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Prudential Securities Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Purity Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Pelee Island Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Towns'p Pelee.
The Port Arthur Bazaar, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
The Plummer-Ferguson Hardware Company, Limited	50,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Pandora Cap Company, Limited	25,000	London.
The Power City Land Company, Limited	10,000	Niagara Falls.
Peterborough Rubber Company, Limited	500,000	Peterborough.
The Point Pelee Oil and Gas Exploration Company, Limited	40,000	Leamington.
Poole Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Public Drug Company, Limited	50,000	Atwood.
The Peterborough Shovel and Tool Company, Limited	50,000	Peterborough.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
P.	$	
Please Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Pure Color Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Premier Electric Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000	Wallaceburg.
The Peterborough Cement Roofing Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
Q.		
The Queen City Concrete Paving Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
R.		
Ritchie & Ramsay, Limited	200,000	New Toronto.
Robert Stewart, Limited	100,000	Guelph.
The Ragg Publishing Company, Limited	20,000	Niagara Falls.
The Robb Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Ritchie Hearne Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Roblin Milling Company, Limited	25,000	Roblin's Mills.
The Ridgeville Improvement Company, Limited	10,000	Ridgeville.
The Reid-Featherbone Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	London.
Rolph and Clark, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Ritcher Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Ronan Motor Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Renfrew Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Renfrew.
The Reformer Printing Company, of Galt, Ontario, Limited	20,000	Galt.
Rhys D. Fairbairn, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Rondeau Tug Company, iLmited	20,000	Blenheim.
The Rainy River International Telephone Company, Limited	50,000	Rainy River.
The Reading Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Ross Taylor Company, Limited	30,000	Exeter.
The Richelieu Construction Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
S		
Scott Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Safety Folding Bed Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Securities Holding Company, Limited	645,000	Toronto.
The Stayner Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000	Stayner.
Sarnia Bay Lumber, Timber, and Salt Company, Limited	300,000	Sarnia.
The Stratton Public Hall Society, Limited	2,000	Stratton.
The Speight Wagon Company, Limited	200,000	Markham.
The Smokeless Fuel Saving System, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The St. Louis Reduction Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The S. M. Knechtel Chair Company, Limited	75,000	Southampton.
The Simcoe Tanning and Fur Dressing Company, Limited	40,000	Simcoe.
The Syndicate Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The St. Anthony Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ignace.
The South Essex Oil and Gas Company, Limited	500,000	Leamington.
The Stratford Carriage Company, Limited	75,000	Stratford.
The Sub-Target Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Cordage Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Sovereign Oil Company, Limited	50,000	Comber.
The St. Catharines Wood and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
Silver King Gold and Copper Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Southern Light and Power Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Stewart, Howe, and Meek Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Chair Company, Limited	60,000	Stratford.
The Sault Job Printing and Lithographing Company, Limited	10,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Steel Trough and Machine Company, Limited	25,000	Tweed.
Standard Art Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
S.	$	
The Simplex Coal Saver, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Senator Mill Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sturgeon Point Improvement Company, Limited	50,000	Lindsay.
The Stewart Straw Cutter Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Steel Radiator Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Severn River Ranching Company, Limited	75,000	Orillia.
Saturday Night Limited	50,000	Toronto.
S. McNairn and Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Mill Building Company, Limited	200,000	Stratford.
St. Mary's Quarries, Limited	200,000	St. Marys.
Sudbury Brick Company, Limited	20,000	Sudbury.
T		
Toronto Window Cleaning Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Furniture and Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Tuf Sole Shoe Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Tolton Bros, Limited	50,000	Guelph.
Toronto and Saskatoon Land Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Ladies' Club	5,000	Toronto.
The Tomstown Lumber Company, Limited	10,000	Ingram.
Toronto Casket Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Thompson, Limited, of Sault Ste. Marie	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Thamesville Canning Company, Limited	30,000	Thamesville.
Toronto Open Air Horse Parade Association, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
The Twin City Real Estate and Construction Company, Limited.	100,000	Berlin.
Taylor & Smart, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Typograph, Limited	80,000	Windsor.
The Trout Creek Development and Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Trout Creek
Toronto Home Building Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Cast Stone and Concrete Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The T. C. Milloy Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Thomson Monument Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Glove and Tanning Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Pressed Steel Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Travellers' Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Toronto Baseball and Amusement Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
T. Lindsay, Limited	600,000	Ottawa.
The Toronto Pottery Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
U.		
The United Arts and Crafts, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Ursa Major Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Union Tobacco Company, Limited	150,000	Leamington.
United Cigar Stores, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Unlisted Securities, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Upper Spanish Improvement Company, Limited	20,000	Biscotasing.
Unique Umbrella Company of Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Universal Spring Motor Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
V.		
Victoria Cement and Power Company, Limited	500,000	Lindsay.
Vermillion Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Land Co., Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Victor Varnish Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Vehicle Trade Publishers, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Veterinary Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Collingwood.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1904.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
W.	$	
The William A. Greene Company, Limited	50,000	Waterloo.
W. H. Wilson Company, Limited	40,000	Tillsonburg.
The West Lorne Waggon Company, Limited	50,000	West Lorne.
The Wellesley Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Wellesley.
The Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Berlin.
Whitten-Drummond Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
W. Richardson & Sons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Wm. Richardson, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Woodstock Varnish Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
W. J. Bolus Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Walker Steel Range Company, Limited	75,000	Windsor.
W. B. Reid Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The William Beatty Company, Limited	60,000	Parry Sound.
The Woodruff-Robins Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Wilson Fyle Company, Limited	20,000	Niagara Falls.
The Windsor Pump and Foundry Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Western Cordage Company, Limited	300,000	London.
The Welsh Tanning Company, Limited	200,000	Hastings.
Windsor Gas Company, Limited	200,000	Windsor.
The Western Coral Marble Company of Chatham, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
The Wahnapitae Power Company, Limited	250,000	Sudbury.
The Western Salt Company, Limited	100,000	Mooretown.
The Wilberforce Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Durham.
Whaley Automatic Smoke Preventer & Fuel Saver, Limited	125,000	Toronto.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1904.

From	To	Date.
The Bruce Mines Town Hall Company, Limited.	The Bruce Mines Rink Company, Limited.	23rd December.
The Canadian Investment and Brokerage Company, Limited.	The Canadian Assets and Brokerage Company, Limited.	14th December.
The Castile and Mill Soap Company of Preston, Limited.	The McDermott-Walsh Soap Company, Limited.	19th February.
Canadian Canners Consolidated Company, Limited.	Canadian Canners, Limited.	29th February.
The Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, Limited.	Canadian Oil Company, Limited.	4th April.
The Chatham Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Chatham Wagon Company Limited.	27th May.
The Catholic Hall Association of Stratford, Limited.	The Stratford Hall Company, Limited.	23rd September.
Constructions, Limited.	The Port Credit Brick Company Limited.	5th October.
The Dyas Publishing Company, Limited.	The Hugh C. McLean Company Limited.	11th May.
The Dominion Chair and Cabinet Company, Limited.	The Clark Manufacturing Company, Limited.	12th February.
Empire Machine & Metal Stamping Company, Limited.	The Stanyon Metallic Furniture Company, Limited.	6th May.
The Gendron Manufacturing Company of Ontario, Limited.	The Gendron Manufacturing Company, Limited.	3rd February.
The Guelph Axle Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Guelph Spring and Axle Company, Limited.	15th June.
Harding Hall Girls School, Limited.	Harding Hall College and Central Conservatory, Limited.	16th December.
International Stock Food Company, Limited.	Clydesdale Stock Food Company, Limited.	30th August.
The Intercolonial Deep Well Boring and Manufacturing Company of Petrolia, Limited.	The Intercolonial Boring Company, Limited.	14th December.
J. F. Pease Foundry Company, Limited.	Pease Foundry Company, Limited.	12th February.
The Lake Ontario Steamship Company, Limited.	Turbine Steamship Company, Limited.	13th January.
The Leishman Maundrell Company of Woodstock, Limited.	The Woodstock Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	8th January.
The Map and School Supply Company of Toronto, Limited.	Central Electric and School Supply, Limited.	22nd February.
The Morris-Field-Rogers Company of Listowel, Limited.	The Morris Piano Company, Limited.	26th February.
The M. Campbell Fanning Mill Company of Chatham, Limited.	The Manson Campbell Company, Limited.	18th April.
The Martin and Stanley Piano Company of Toronto, Limited.	The Martin-Orme Piano Company, Limited.	27th May.
The Milner Petrolia Wagon Company, Limited.	Petrolia Wagon Company, Limited.	28th September.
The Newell and Higel Company, Limited.	The Otto Higel Company, Limited.	30th November.
The Ontario Chemists Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Chemists Company of Canada, Limited.	30th June.
The Stratford Carriage Company, Limited.	The Borland Carriage Company, Limited.	16th December.
The Simcoe, Mitt, Glove, and Robe Company, Limited.	The Simcoe Coat and Mitt Company, Limited.	23rd December.
The Willson Carbide Works Company of Saint Catharines, Limited.	Willson Carbide Co., Limited.	27th January.
The W. A. Dunn Lumber Company, Limited.	The M. Booth Lumber Company, Limited.	2nd November.

APPENDIX VIII.—List of Companies licensed during 1904.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
A		$ c.	
Alleth Manufacturing Company	Illinois	110 00	J. D. Montgomery.
A. L. Wisner and Company	Arizona	100 00	C. P. Smith.
Anglo-American Medicine Company	Illinois	100 00	F. Huckins
A. H. Sims Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	G. Kerr.
Ashland Emery Corundum Company	New Jersey	135 00	R. G. Code.
American Dyewood Company	Pennsylvania	100 00	A. W. Leitch.
Arizona Camp Bay Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Arizona	160 00	C. Brent.
Andrews and Johnston Company, Limited	Illinois	120 00	F. Armstrong.
A. Klipstein and Company	New Jersey	100 00	F. Dallwn.
B			
The Barnett & Record Company	Minnesota	167 50	W. H. Nelson.
The B. Houde Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. H. Orchard.
Big Master Mining Company	New York	210 00	P. E. Mackenzie.
C			
Canada Linen Works, Limited	Nova Scotia	260 00	E. J. H. Pauley.
Craig Mining Company	South Dakota	110 00	W. A. Hungerford.
The Canadian Inspection Company, Limited	Dominion	30 00	A. A. Wighton.
The Columbia Phonograph Company, General	West Virginia	100 00	A. F. Tero.
The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City	Maryland	100 00	R. Boyd.
Canadian Lines, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. Gow.
The Canadian Northern Express Company	Dominion	50 00	R. P. Ormsby.
The Canadian Northern Transfer Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	R. P. Ormsby.
The Canadian Northern Telegraph Company	Dominion	50 00	R. P. Ormsby.
Canadian Ore Concentration, Limited	Imperial	100 00	R. C. Donald.
The Camp Bay Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Arizona	160 00	C. Brent.
Cornwall Beef Company	Michigan	100 00	A. J. Browning.
D			
Dominion Paper Box Company	Dominion	50 00	A. Jephcott.
The Dominion Realty Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	V. C. Brown.
The Detroit and Parry Sound Mining Company, Limited	South Dakota	25 00	F. H. Macpherson.
E			
The Edwardsburg Starch Company	Late Province of Canada.	50 00	H. McArthur.
Electric Development and Securities Company	New York	160 00	F. K. Foster.
The Eldorado Mining Company	Arizona	110 00	G. H. Draper.
The Empire Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Z. A. Lash.
The Empire Tobacco Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. H. Orchard.
Eye-Fix Remedy Company	Michigan	100 00	J. Hartnett.
F			
The Fort William City Investment Company	Imperial	25 00	T. P. Galt.
The Force Food Company	New York	160 00	A. J. Jahrans.

List of Companies licensed during 1904.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
G		$ c.	
Geigy Aniline and Extract Company	New York	100 00	T. W. Wardlaw.
General Artificial Silk Company....	Delaware	100 00	M. Waddell.
Gallagher, Holman, La France Company	Manitoba	137 00	T. F. Gallagher.
The G. A. Burgess Company, Limited..	Dominion	25 00	G. A. Burgess.
H			
The Home Furnishing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. Boyden.
Hennepin Securities Company.....	New York	110 00	A. Fraser.
H. H. Warner & Co., Limited.....	Great Britain	100 00	E. H. Woolley.
I			
International Mercantile Agency ...	New Jersey.....	100 00	H. N. Castle.
The International Falls Realty Company	Minnesota	135 00	W. J. Keating.
The Industrial Construction Company ..	Illinois	100 00	A. T. Boles.
The Indiana Manufacturing Company ..	West Virginia ...	100 00	W. D. Hogg.
The International Gas Appliance Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. M. Campbell.
International Railway Company ...	New York	260 00	J. C. Rothery.
J			
The John Murphy Company, Limited..	Dominion	50 00	S. Gamble.
J. F. & H. Roberts, Limited.....	Great Britain	100 00	E. Stovell.
K			
The Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Geo. Burn.
The Kearney Timber and Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	Imperial	100 00	W. Gow.
The Kamloops Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	G. E. Foster.
L			
The Lake Ontario Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	100 00	A. W. Hepburn.
Library Bureau of Canada, Limited	Dominion	50 00	G. C. Edwards.
Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited.....	Dominion	50 00	G. H. Kelley.
The Leamington Oil Company, Limited	Michigan	160 00	N. A. Bartlett.
M			
The Montreal Star Publishing Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	M. W. McGillivray.
Minnehaha Mining and Smelting Company	Arizona	100 00	H. D. Alston.
Madoc Mining Company.....	New Jersey.....	100 00	H. J. Mills.
N			
Novi-Modi Costume Company Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. C. Boulter.
National Cash Register Company...	New Jersey.....	100 00	F. E. Mutton.
North American Securities Company of New Jersey.....	New Jersey.....	100 00	E. F. B. Johnston.
New River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company.....	New Jersey.....	100 00	F. W. Holmsted.

List of Companies licensed during 1904.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
		$ c.	
O			
Ontario Powder Company, Limited.	Dominion	25 15	D. Smith.
P			
The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Limited (Supplementary).....	Wisconsin	185 00	
Princess Estates Company, Limited	Maine	100 00	A. Fraser.
Petrolia Torpedo Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. M. Lowery.
The Pacific Coal and Oil Company, Limited.....	Dominion	50 00	A. W. McKenzie.
R			
Russell Lithia Water Company	Dominion	25 00	N. A. Belcourt.
The Rio De Janeiro Light and Power Company, Limited.....	Dominion	50 00	E. W. McNeill.
The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. Robertson.
Realty Company.....	Maine	100 00	F. H. Keefer.
The Rossendale Belting Company, Limited	Imperial.....	100 00	L. J. Rowland.
S			
S. F. Bowser & Company.....	Indiana	100 00	S. H. Rodgers.
S. H. Knox & Company, Limited..	New York	160 00	C. H. Ivey.
Salem Company, Limited.....	Dominion	25 00	J. C. Hyde.
T			
Traverse City Gold Reef Company.	Arizona	835 00	F. A. Anglin.
The Two Macs, Limited	Dominion	25 00	R. G. Code.
Trussed Concrete Steel Company...	Michigan	100 00	A. R. Bartlett.
U			
Underwriters, Limited.....	Dominion	50 00	R. Gowans.
Underwriters' Salvage Company of New York	New York	110 00	J. J. Kenney.
W			
Western Steamship Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. A. McKee.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company	New Jersey.....	100 00	H. S. Stinson.
Welland Canal Tug Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	De Witt Carter.
Walter Thomson & Son, Limited...	Dominion	25 00	W. W. Thomson.
Y			
Youngs' Lake Mining Company....	Michigan.....	110 00	J. A. McPhail.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1904.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
A.	$	$	
The Aylmer Iron Works Company, Limited.....	30,000	70,000	29th July.
B.			
The Blonde Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited	80,000	150,000	22nd February.
British American Brewing Company, Limited	48,000	90,000	11th May.
The Blind River Boom and Slide Company, Limited	8,000	16,000	15th April.
The Barrie Carriage Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	2nd August.
C.			
The Carter-Crume Company, Limited.....	1,975,000	2,050,000	29th January.
The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.....	250,000	400,000	8th February.
Central Electric and School Supply Company, Limited	24,000	48,000	30th March.
E.			
The Elginfield Oil and Gas Developing Bompany of Dutton, Limited	49,000	200,000	10th June.
G.			
The Gilmour Door Company, Limited.....	100,000	250,000	13th January.
J.			
The John Goodison Thresher Company of Sarnia, Limited.....	99,000	300,000	12th February.
J. F. Pease Furnace Company	12,000	200,000	12th February.
The J. C. Scott Company, Limited.....	60,000	150,000	10th August.
K.			
The Keller Heater Company of Canada, Limited..	100,000	200,000	11th May.
L.			
Leishman-Maundrell Company of Woodstock, Limited	13,000	100,000	8th January.
The Lucknow Elevator Company, Limited.....	2,000	4,000	8th November.
The Lowndes Company, Limited.....	50,000	100,000	30th November.
M.			
The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Company, Limited	39,000	100,000	13th April.
The Merchants Mantle Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	50,000	11th May.
The Mooney Biscuit and Candy Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	24th August.
The Manson-Campbell Company, Limited.....	150,000	300,000	19th August.
N.			
The Niagara Falls Machine and Foundry Company, Limited.....	10,000	50,000	15th April.
North American Bent Chair Company, Limited...	199,000	500,000	5th October.
The Nipissing Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	125,000	12th October.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
O.	$	$	
The Ottawa Furnace and Foundry Company Limited	40,000	250,000	20th April.
The Ontario Pipe Line Company, Limited	40,000	500,000	13th April.
P.			
The Port Hope Brewing and Malting Company, Limited	100,000	150,000	23rd March.
The P. R. Cumming Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	75,000	17th August.
R.			
The Robert Greig Company, Limited	65,000	150,000	29th July.
The Roofers' Supply Company, Limited	20,000	60,000	16th November.
S.			
The Star Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto	100,000	200,000	22nd February.
The St. Thomas Brass Company, Limited	25,000	100,000	22nd February.
The St. Thomas Gas Company	100,000	180,000	15th April.
The Stratford Clothing Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	13th April.
The St. Andrew's College Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	18th May.
The St. Catharines & Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	12th October.
St. Anthony Lumber Company, Limited	1,500,000	600,000	7th November.
The Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited	7,000,000	7,500,000	8th November.
W.			
The White Lake Cheese Company of Huntingdon, Limited	2,000	4,500	2nd March.
The Woodstock Express Printing Company, Limited	20,000	50,000	15th June.

List of Companies whose powers were extended by Supplementary Letters Patent during 1904.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Blind River Boom and Slide Company, Limited	15th April.
The Galt and Preston Street Railway Company, Limited	9th March.
Giant Gold Company, Limited	29th July.
Imperial Cotton Company, Limited	12th October.
J. F. Pease Furnace Company	12th February.
The Kemptville Milling Company, Limited	13th October.
Leishman Maundrell Company of Woodstock, Limited	8th January.
The Preston and Berlin Street Railway Company, Limited	18th March.
The Willson Carbide Works Company of St. Catharines, Limited	27th January.

List of Companies authorized to create Preference Stock, 1904.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Frontenac Cereal Company, Limited	31st May.
The Canada Cabinet Company, Limited	23rd December.

List of Companies whose Directors are authorized to purchase Preference Stock and cancel the same.

Name of Company.	Date.
Canada Grocers, Limited	18th May.
The Dunlop Tire Company, Limited	16th March.
Brantford Gas Company, Limited	23rd September.
Imperial Cotton Company, Limited	12th October.
Securities Holding Company, Limited	8th November.

Companies authorized by Supplementary Letters Patent to hold Meetings without the Province of Ontario.

Name of Company.	Date.
Giant Gold Company, Limited	29th July.

Companies whose term of existence has been extended.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Kawigamog Improvement Company, Limited	2nd November.

List of Charters cancelled, 1904.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Bertie Pastime Club, Limited	27th January.

List of Companies whose Charters were surrendered in 1904.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Kent Canning Company, Limited	18th April.
The Burley Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, Limited	6th May.
The Walkerton Sugar Company, Limited	27th May.
The Dr. O. K. More Medicine Company of Toronto, Limited	18th May.
Chalcraft Screw Company, Limited	31st May.
The London Skating Rink Company	16th September.
Empire Land Company, Limited	23rd September.
Robert Evans Seed Company, Limited	14th December.
The British American Business College Company of Toronto, Limited	30th November.
The Ottawa Coal Company, Limited	30th December.

List of Amalgamations, 1904.

The Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, Limited, The Canadian Oil Refining Company, Limited, The Sun Oil Refining Company of Hamilton, Limited, and the Grant Hamilton Oil Company, of Toronto, Limited, Corporate name to be The Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, Limited.

Canadian International Mercantile Agency, Limited, and Sprague's Mercantile Agency o Ontario, Limited, Corporate name to be International Mercantile Agency of Canada Limited.

The Dunnville Natural Gas Company, Limited, The Consumers' Natural Gas Company of Dunnville, Limited, and Imperial Natural Gas Company, Limited, Corporate name to be The People's Natural Gas Company, Limited.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 17th MAY, 1905.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of services rendered by this office during the year 1904.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar

To the Honourable
W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Registrar.

Statement of services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1904.

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In addition to the foregoing, a quarterly return of all the lands is sent to the Registrars of each County in which Patents have issued, giving description of land patented, name of patentee, also notice of cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is done in searching all records of land patents, charters, commissions and other documents, and examining and reporting as to fitness of names to charters applied for, and certifying to and passing notarial certificates.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the

Lunatic and Idiot Asylums

of the Province of Ontario, being for the Year ending 30th September

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1904

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OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1904.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE G. P. GRAHAM, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1904.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant

G. P. GRAHAM,

Provincial Secretary.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

With the view of submitting a synopsis of the operations of the Provincial Asylums for the insane and the idiotic for the past year, and also to show the growth of the population and the improvements which have been found necessary for their care and treatment during recent years, the following comparative statements will be found of interest.

Within the past year ending September 30th, 1904, the number of lunatics admitted was 876 and of idiots 82, a total of 958. During the previous year the number of lunatics admitted was 820 and of idiots 69, or a total of 889, thus showing an increase of 69 admissions during 1904. During the past twenty years there has been a total of 16,061 patients admitted to the asylums, or an average of 803 each year. While the average daily population of the asylums has increased from 2,867 in 1884 to 5,500 in 1904, exclusive of those in Penetanguishene Asylum, it might be inferred that there has been a steady and annual increase in the number of admissions to account for the increased population. This, however, is not the case, as may be seen from the following table :—

	Total Admissions.	Increase.	Decrease.		Total Admissions.	Increase.	Decrease.
1884	531	.....	67	1897	989	139	.....
1885	478	.....	53	1898	824	.....	165
1886	694	216	.....	1899	793	.....	31
1887	436	.....	258	1900	793	.....	.....
1888	671	235	.....	1901	797	4	.....
1889	559	.....	112	1902	1,016	219	.....
1890	697	138	.....	1903	889	.....	127
1891	1,074	377	.....				
1892	897	.....	177			1,575	1,314
1893	820	.....	77			1,314	
1894	801	.....	19				
1895	1,048	247	.....			261	
1896	850	.....	198				

The above table shows that during a year when a new asylum was opened (Mimico in 1890, Brockville in 1895 and Cobourg in 1902), there has been a very large increase in the admissions and that during years immediately following there has been an annual decrease in the numbers admitted. It is evident, therefore, that the abnormally large number of admissions during the years referred to was due to the increased accommodation avail-

able for patients in the old institutions from which transfers were made to the new asylums. And it is equally obvious that a decrease in the number of admissions might be expected to follow as a result of the enlarged accommodation being opened up and awarded to those awaiting admission as soon as it was available. The difference between the increases and the decreases in the 20 years, it may be noted, was 261, or equal to an average increase of 13 patients.

The reduced percentage of admissions during some years may also be attributed to other causes, such as the greater restrictions observed in the admission of the merely helpless and degenerate imbeciles, who could not be benefitted by asylum treatment, and also to the increasing number of Houses of Refuge in which they could be placed. It is beyond question that a comparatively large proportion of the inmates in each of the institutions are of the class referred to, and their number is being increased from year to year, both by admissions and also by patients in the institutions declining from the more acute conditions of insanity to those of helpless dementia. That the provisions made under the statute requiring the construction of Houses of Refuge in each county or groups of counties, to be ready for occupation in January, 1906, will afford increased accommodation in the asylums by relieving them of the care of a large number of the cases referred to admits of no doubt.

It is not to be inferred that in dealing with all such cases exclusive regard has been had to their mental condition, for their surroundings in many instances have had to be considered and their removal effected in consequence of the inadequate structural condition of the common gaols in which they could not be cared for properly.

In this regard I would note that representations have been constantly made during past years as to the necessity of providing additional accommodation for the insane who are now cared for in the Houses of Refuge and the gaols of the Province, and no doubt these have frequently arisen with the hope of relieving the municipalities of the care and expense incurred in maintaining the indigent and imbecile. On the other hand, the position is taken that the provincial institutions should be maintained with a view of affording relief to those only who would properly be benefited by asylum treatment.

The point of difference, then, as between the municipality and institution interest, is the class of persons who should be maintained by the counties without being committed to the provincial asylums as insane, and the difficulty in the past has largely existed on account of no provision being made for the indigent except by commitment to the common gaols. Even after Houses of Refuge are built, the difficulty in carrying out the provisions under the Statute establishing them will be found in discriminating and determining in each case to which class the imbecile or those merely subject to senile decay shall be provided for, whether in the institutions or by the counties to which they belong, and no doubt regard must be had, not solely to their condition in this respect but with due consideration also in providing the best positions for their benefit.

That some provision is necessary for the care and protection of such indigent persons is a matter that does not require discussion or the submission of reasons, as the condition is self-evident. The facts, however, remain, and have been discussed in asylum reports which I have had the responsibility of preparing for years past, and in which an effort has been made to draw public attention to the necessity for better provision being made for them.

That the gaols and the accommodation they afford are not proper places for the insane is admitted on all hands, and sentiment, embodying, no doubt, the consensus of public opinion, has been and still continues to be, most emphatically pronounced against the gaols as places for their custody.

As a measure of economy and direct system of supervision no better arrangement, I am of opinion, can be made for the care of this class than through the county officials under the system already existing for the control of the insane, who must, of necessity, be taken in charge by local authority.

There is no reason, however, for presuming that because this channel of authority should be employed for their temporary care that they must necessarily be thrust into the common gaols pending their removal to asylums. While they are under the control of the officials of the county it would surely not be a measure of great hardship or excessive outlay to provide a contiguous building or annex accommodation to the goal for both male and female patients committed preliminary to their removal to one of the asylums.

As a solution of any doubt which might arise in respect to the class of patients to be provided for, whether in an asylum or in a House of Refuge, any difficulty could be met by the return of such patients as had been certified insane by the county authorities, but were found to be unsuitable for asylum treatment, to the different counties to which they would rightly belong, the counties bearing the expense of their removal. This could be accomplished upon the receipt of a report from the Superintendent addressed to this department, giving his reason why the patient was not a fit subject for asylum treatment. And this course would probably leave the matter of classification so that the most accurate judgment would be formed and acted upon in each individual case.

In consequence of representations made as to the large number of insane confined in the gaols of the Province who should be removed to asylums the late Government determined to enquire and ascertain the conditions of those so reported, and Drs. Russell and Beemer were instructed to make a personal examination of all the certified patients remaining in them who had been reported as requiring asylum treatment. Complying with these instructions they visited the gaols during the months of September, October and November, 1904, and reported that out of a total of 66 they had only been able to select 31 who might be benefitted by asylum care, and from the monthly reports since received from the gaols and the commitment papers forwarded it does not appear that any marked change has taken place in the number or condition of the certified insane in them.

System of Admission.

In reference to the method of admission the records of the past year show that 757 were received under ordinary process form, and those by warrant numbered 201 and the following table shows the annually decreasing number admitted under the latter system.

No better evidence can be submitted of the increasing popularity of the certificate system than that supplied by the records since 1871, and there is no doubt that the annually decreased number of admissions by warrant is due to the unpopular and discreditable association of afflicted patients with criminals incarcerated in the common gaols.

Table showing the numbers admitted by certificate and warrant from 1871 to 1904.

	By Certificate.	By Warrant.	Total.		By Certificate.	By Warrant.	Total.
1871	217	136	353	1889	343	216	559
1872	179	144	323	1890	402	295	697
1873	176	143	319	1891	590	484	1,074
1874	152	171	323	1892	547	350	897
1875	202	124	326	1893	553	267	820
1876	214	256	470	1894	533	248	801
1877	306	248	554	1895	631	417	1,048
1878	326	221	547	1896	578	272	850
1879	264	251	515	1897	639	350	989
1880	329	245	574	1898	611	213	824
1881	289	255	544	1899	560	233	793
1882	328	310	638	1900	502	291	793
1883	337	261	598	1901	569	228	797
1884	308	223	531	1902	680	336	1,016
1885	278	200	478	1903	686	203	889
1886	344	350	694	1904	757	201	958
1887	253	183	436				
1888	357	314	671	Total	14,040	8,639	22,679

These figures show that from 1871 to 1903 61 per cent. of the total admissions were by certificate and that during 1904 they averaged 79 per cent. of the total, or an increase of 18 per cent. for the past year.

Daily Average Population.

By reference to table No. 2 of this report it will be noted that the daily average population of the insane in residence for 1904 was 4,797, and for 1903 it was 4,768. This shows an increase of 29, not including those transferred to the new asylum at Penetanguishene, which would oe equivalent to 12 in addition to those in the table referred to, making a total increase of 41 more than in 1903, and a total in residence of 4,809. In 1877 when the population was tabulated in this form the average number of patients was 1,819; in 1904 it was 4,809, or an increase of 2,990 in 27 years, or an annual average increase of six per cent. The limited increase of 41 in the average in residence as between 1903 and 1904 does not indicate any permanent reductions in the population to be provided for, as many causes may increase or reduce the number in daily residence. During the past year the number of patients out on probation was 370, in periods extending from one to six months and consequently in this way increasing or reducing the population in residence for the time being.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, recoveries and percentage of recoveries upon admissions from 1884 to 1904, and this is, no doubt, one of the most reliable forms of record to show the work accomplished for the restoration of the mentally afflicted. While there have been variations in the percentages of recoveries for the periods as stated there is

also evidence that during the year satisfactory results have followed the treatment and care the insane have received in each of the institutions.

	Total admissions of Insane.	Total discharges.	Total recoveries.	Percentage recoveries upon admission.
				Per cent.
1884	493	253	178	36.10
1889	514	278	182	35.41
1894	689	328	222	32.22
1899	711	365	261	27.24
1904	876	406	302	34.47

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths is based on the total asylum population and during 1904, out of a population of 6,416 there were 372 deaths or six per cent. The same remarks apply in large measure to the death rate that apply to the rate of recoveries—the fluctuation during the past 20 years has been from five per cent. to a fraction less than seven per cent. of the total population. Wholesome surroundings, substantial food and uniform conditions prevailing in all the asylums helps to prolong the lives of the inmates, and acts as a check to the hereditary or acquired habits of life which tend to the development of insanity in so many cases.

Population and Revenue.

The revenue of the asylums for the past year amounted to $106,167.49. Twenty years ago it amounted to $48,135.18, the increase being equal to 120 per cent. The average daily population in the same time increased from 2,867 to 5,500, an increase of 91 per cent., and it is encouraging to know that the revenue has more than kept pace with the increase in numbers.

The maintenance expenditure of the asylums from Confederation to December 31st, 1903, amounted to	$14,255,813.92
From the year calendar 1903, it amounted to	715,918.55
For the year calendar 1904, it amounted to	760,700.97
Making the total maintenance outlay	$15,732,433.44

Increase in Insanity.

A question of ever-recurring interest to all classes of society is that of the increase in the numbers of the insane, when compared with the increase in population. While it is not possible to estimate the growth of each in a community that is changing every day, nevertheless the following table probably approximates the relative proportions of the insane to the population of the Province as correctly as statistics will supply the data.

From this table it will be seen that, so far as the figures are evidence, there were in 1884 eight insane persons to every 5,000 of the population, and that in 1904 there are 14 persons to every 5,000 of the population. If there were little or no change in the ratio it might be assumed that there

was no reliable evidence of its increase, but the increase is so great that there is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and that is, that, whatever be the cause, insanity is increasing in Ontario more rapidly than the population.

	Total number of insane and idiotic in the Province officially known to the department.	Number of insane and idiotic in the Province to every 1,000 population.
1884	3,227	1.60
1894	4,574	2.14
1904	6,203	2.79

Explanatory Note.—The ratio in the above table is based on the census for 1881, 1891 and 1901, and to arrive at the provincial population for 1884, 1894 and 1904 the average percentage of increase between decades is added for the three years, between 1881 and 1884, 1891 and 1894, 1901 and 1904.

It is interesting to note from the following abridged summary of the previous tables, the great expansion of this branch of the public service during the past twenty years.

	Number of asylums.	Total number treated during the year.	Total number of insane and idiotic known to the Department Sept. 30th.	Total admissions.	Number of beds.
1884	5	3,356	3,227	531	2,898
1904	9	6,416	6,203	958	5,727

It is evident from the foregoing that the present condition and increased responsibilities are vastly different from those of former years, and that the service could be benefitted by changes, regulating and bringing it more into harmony with the necessities which have arison as a result of the changes referred to.

Opening of the Asylum at Penetanguishene.

The most notable occurrence of the past year in connection with asylum work was the opening of the asylum for the insane at Penetanguishene. During the early part of the year the removal of the boys from the institution which had been occupied as a reformatory was effected and the work of alteration and re-construction was rapidly proceeded with and the new buildings were re-occupied as an asylum in August last, with accommodation for 200 patients in the main building.

The organization of the official staff was effected by the appointment of P. H. Spohn, M.D., as Medical Superintendent, Miss Lillie Jones as Matron, and John Ronan as Bursar, with a sufficient number of attendants for the present requirements of the institution. The expenditure for structural

re-arrangement, although amounting to a considerable sum, is much less than would have been required for new buildings and for the time being provides largely for the increasing insane population in residence. There are other buildings on the grounds quite suitable for asylum purposes which will in time, no doubt, be re-fitted and adapted for the accommodation of patients. The site and locality is well suited for asylum use and when the enlargement is completed should have a district allotted to it from which patients may be admitted from time to time as necessity arises.

While each of the asylums is conducted on the same basic principle they each have an individuality of character which to a greater or lesser extent appears in the annual reports furnished by the Medical Superintendents and from that point of view alone form an interesting feature of this report. But apart from this they convey a knowledge of much interesting detail in regard to the work and supervision of the institutions under their charge and will amply repay a careful perusal by anyone interested in the care, progress and discipline necessary in maintaining the standard of efficiency for which they are jointly and severally entitled to the confidence of the community at large.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire population

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum Oct. 1, 1903	368	369	737	487	508	995	313	278	591	478	540	1,018
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1904	94	108	202	94	105	199	41	45	86	83	79	162
Total number on Asylum register and actually under treatment in each Asylum during the year	462	477	939	581	613	1,194	354	323	677	561	619	1,180
Discharged cured	32	32	64	27	34	61	14	20	34	26	29	55
" improved	9	10	19	6	13	19	5	8	13	3	6	9
" unimproved	5	2	7	1	3	4	.....	1	1	3	3	6
" as not insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged during the year	46	44	90	34	50	84	19	29	48	32	38	70
Total number escaped	2	.....	2	9	1	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
" " died	24	29	53	37	41	78	18	12	30	28	27	55
" " transferred from one Asylum to another	22	47	69	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	25	51
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	94	120	214	81	92	173	38	41	79	87	90	177
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on September 30th, 1904.	368	357	725	500	521	1,021	316	282	598	474	529	1003

No. 1.

of the Asylums during the year 1904.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Total number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of Lunatics and Idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
310	307	617	331	335	666	.....	144	144	2,287	2,481	4,768	348	342	690	2,635	2,823	5,458
52	61	113	55	55	110	.....	4	4	419	457	876	39	43	82	458	500	958
362	368	730	386	390	776	.....	148	148	2,706	2,938	5,644	387	385	772	3,093	3,323	6,416
20	20	40	27	21	48	.....	.....	.....	146	156	302	.....	.....	.....	146	156	302
5	7	12	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	30	49	79	.....	.....	.....	30	49	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20	3	2	5	12	13	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	27	52	29	28	57	.....	.....	.....	185	216	401	3	2	5	188	218	406
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
32	26	58	33	24	57	.....	4	4	172	163	335	23	18	41	195	181	376
22	40	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	112	183	.....	1	1	71	113	184
81	93	174	64	52	116	.....	4	4	445	492	937	26	21	47	471	513	984
281	275	556	322	338	660	.....	144	144	2,261	2,446	4,707	361	364	725	2,622	2,810	5,432

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the
the 1st October, 1876, to

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80.
1886	1,409	1,421	2 830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1,311.8**	**1,330**	**2,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,583	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	170	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1,586.2**	**1,581.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,110	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	**1,893.4**	**1,932.2**	**3.826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4.254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	3,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	1,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4.450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4.768	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,304	2,493	4,797	419	457	876	146	156	202	39	60	99

No. 2.

Asylums of the Province during each of the twenty-six years from the 30th September, 1904.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
80.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.05	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.9**	**171.2**	**39.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1.600**	**1,601**	**3.201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26 30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,0
139	86	226	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3.865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.09	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**26.3**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768
172	159	331	34.84	34.13	34.47	7.60	6.50	6.93	2,261	2,446	4,707

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Cobourg Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	1	8	9	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	9
Brant	1	9	10	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Bruce	7	11	18	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Carleton	16	26	42	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	38	.....	3	42
Dufferin	1	4	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Elgin	2	14	16	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	16
Essex	8	14	22	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22
Frontenac	6	20	26	.....	1	22	2	.....	.....	.....	1	26
Grey	7	14	21	1	1	.....	16	1	.....	.....	2	21
Haldimand	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Haliburton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	4	14	18	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Huron	3	23	26	.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	26
Kent	3	8	11	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Lambton	3	11	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Lanark	.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Leeds and Grenville	2	32	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	34
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lincoln	2	9	11	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Middlesex	.....	63	63	.....	56	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	63
Manitoulin	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Muskoka	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	7
Nipissing	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Norfolk	3	5	8	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	8
Northumberland and Durham	4	24	28	7	.....	16	1	1	.....	3	.....	28
Ontario	3	17	20	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	20
Oxford	4	12	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
Parry Sound	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Peel	1	6	7	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	7
Perth	9	13	22	4	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
Peterborough	4	10	14	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4	14
Prescott & Russell	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	10
Prince Edward	1	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Rainy River	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew	2	14	16	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16
Simcoe	4	28	32	3	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	5	32
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	21	27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	.....	1	27
Thunder Bay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Victoria	1	14	15	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	15
Waterloo	2	16	18	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Welland	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Wellington	1	18	19	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	19
Wentworth	2	47	49	.....	1	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	4	49
York	61	175	236	171	11	.....	7	31	.....	1	15	235
Not classed	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total	201	757	958	202	199	86	162	113	110	4	82	958

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1904, were originally admitted.

Counties and Places	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1904.								
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	9	103	4	3	.....	3	14	2	.....	8	34
Brant	10	779	2	3	.....	69	3	.....	2	10	89
Bruce	18	495	7	92	.....	3	1	5	.....	18	119
Carleton	42	935	7	.....	59	2	.....	150	.....	19	237
Dufferin	5	444	2	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	7	33
Elgin	16	572	1	75	.....	3	1	3	2	7	92
Essex	12	522	.....	71	1	1	1	6	1	24	105
Frontenac	96	1,018	1	.....	134	7	1	10	...	27	180
Grey	21	562	11	3	1	82	13	3	6	17	136
Haldimand	9	414	.....	1	.....	45	2	.....	.....	3	57
Haliburton	1	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	6	340	8	.....	.....	40	1	1	2	7	59
Hastings	18	664	6	1	76	.....	8	23	3	20	137
Huron	26	732	4	106	.....	2	3	7	6	17	145
Kent	11	489	2	86	1	3	2	5	1	15	115
Lambton	14	642	2	109	.....	1	3	6	4	15	140
Lanark	9	506	2	.....	33	.....	.....	38	.....	2	75
Leeds and Grenville	34	805	2	.....	24	1	.....	86	.....	10	123
Lennox & Addington	4	372	1	.....	45	.....	.....	7	1	117	71
Lincoln	11	483	6	.....	.....	58	1	3	4	3	75
Middlesex	63	1,619	1	266	2	5	3	19	10	37	343
Manitoulin	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Muskoka	7	115	4	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	15	30
Nipissing	7	55	1	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	12
Norfolk	8	321	1	1	1	52	.....	2	.....	10	67
Northumberland and Durham	28	1,055	**	.....	63	3	10	12	15	10	15
Ontario	20	660	19	.....	1	5	57	7	7	20	115
Oxford	16	694	3	80	.....	7	4	7	5	17	123
Parry Sound	6	65	1	.....	.....	3	10	1	.....	5	20
Peel	7	407	14	.....	.....	10	26	3	1	9	63
Perth	32	572	5	91	.....	5	5	7	3	7	123
Peterborough	14	416	11	1	3	3	56	4	8	13	99
Prescott and Russell	10	241	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	49	.....	7	63
Prince Edward	6	227	.....	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....	5	33
Rainy River	1	18	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Renfrew	16	298	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	8	.....	8	67
Simcoe	32	1,057	12	3	1	42	58	8	8	56	188
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	27	721	2	.....	39	1	.....	92	3	15	152
Thunder Bay	3	39	2	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	11
Victoria	15	401	13	1	2	3	49	6	5	6	86
Waterloo	18	459	6	6	1	78	4	2	.....	15	112
Welland	10	371	4	.....	1	68	1	.....	.....	3	77
Wellington	19	788	9	3	1	100	1	4	3	15	144
Wentworth	49	1,582	3	2	4	218	2	3	8	36	276
York	236	5,182	506	16	12	45	180	60	33	156	1,009
Not Classed	4	4	3	1	6	.....	2	11	3	8	34
Total	958	28,201	725	1,021	598	1,003	556	660	144	725	5,432

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	36	34	33	19	20	24	.....	166
From 1 to 2 months	24	30	17	10	15	17	.....	113
" 2 " 3 "	15	14	7	13	10	15	1	75
" 3 " 4 "	16	9	7	9	8	8	.....	57
" 4 " 5 "	5	3	5	3	3	1	.....	20
" 5 " 6 "	4	5	5	3	3	1	.....	21
" 6 " 7 "	12	12	6	4	5	13	.....	52
" 7 " 8 "	7	1	2	1	1	2	.....	14
" 8 " 9 "	1	6	2	1	3	2	.....	15
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	3	1	5	.....	1	14
" 10 " 11 "	3	2	6	1	2	.....	.....	14
" 11 " 12 "	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7
" 12 " 18 "	19	15	13	3	4	9	.....	63
18 months to 2 years	7	8	2	3	5	1	.....	26
2 to 3 years	13	7	12	5	5	3	.....	47
" 3 " 4 "	9	4	10	2	3	2	1	31
" 4 " 5 "	6	7	6	4	2	.....	.....	25
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	6	1	2	2	.....	17
" 6 " 7 "	8	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	15
" 7 " 8 "	1	2	4	1	2	.....	1	11
" 8 " 9 "	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	9
" 9 " 10 "	4	1	3	.....	4	1	.....	13
" 10 " 15 "	5	8	4	2	4	1	.....	24
" 15 " 20 "	.....	16	3	.....	1	.....	.....	20
20 years and upwards	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	8
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	202	199	162	86	113	110	4	876

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1904.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	34	15	9	14	10	5	....	6	93
From 1 to 2 months	20	17	7	11	9	12	....	6	82
" 2 " 3 "	11	12	5	15	9	7	....	9	68
" 3 " 4 "	16	12	5	19	11	13	....	11	87
" 4 " 5 "	9	11	6	15	4	7	1	11	64
" 5 " 6 "	12	18	5	8	10	5	....	8	66
" 6 " 7 "	6	12	4	6	3	7	1	10	49
" 7 " 8 "	6	8	4	6	7	3	....	3	37
" 8 " 9 "	3	7	3	11	2	5	....	3	34
" 9 " 10 "	7	10	2	11	1	3	....	4	38
" 10 " 11 "	7	29	6	7	5	3	....	3	60
" 11 " 12 "	9	6	3	5	12	4	1	4	44
" 12 " 18 "	23	42	28	29	33	21	3	42	221
" 18 months to 2 years	31	43	20	32	23	44	6	15	214
" 2 to 3 years	59	49	43	58	54	55	132	44	494
" 3 " 4 "	26	42	28	43	45	54	....	41	279
" 4 " 5 "	34	40	19	36	29	66	....	40	264
" 5 " 6 "	26	42	31	53	22	25	....	48	247
" 6 " 7 "	39	36	28	43	19	61	....	30	256
" 7 " 8 "	30	41	16	53	17	92	....	42	291
" 8 " 9 "	20	39	14	42	20	68	....	38	241
" 9 " 10 "	30	31	44	29	41	90	....	30	295
" 10 " 15 "	118	139	108	171	170	.....	....	163	699
" 15 " 20 "	48	107	64	171	.....	.....	....	45	605
" 20 years and upwards	108	213	96	115	.....	.....	....	69	600
Totals	725	1,021	598	1,003	556	660	144	725	5,432

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
From 1 to 2 months	7	2	3	1	3	2	.....	18
" 2 " 3 "	12	5	1	4	1	3	.....	26
" 3 " 4 "	4	3	6	5	1	7	.....	26
" 4 " 5 "	3	5	6	2	2	6	.....	24
" 5 " 6 "	7	3	2	4	1	2	.....	19
" 6 " 7 "	5	6	2	4	2	4	.....	23
" 7 " 8 "	5	5	3	2	2	3	.....	20
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	9
" 9 " 10 "	2	2	3	3	3	1	.....	14
" 10 " 11 "	1	4	1	2	4	1	.....	13
" 11 " 12 "	.....	6	1	5	.....	1	.....	13
" 12 " 18 "	6	3	2	6	4	6	.....	27
" 18 months to 2 years	2	4	.....	5	6	3	.....	20
" 2 to 3 years	2	4	2	6	7	4	.....	25
" 3 " 4 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	6
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	64	61	34	55	40	48	.....	301

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	1		1	1				3
From 1 to 2 months		1			1			2
" 2 " 3 "		2	2					4
" 3 " 4 "	1	3			2			6
" 4 " 5 "	4				1			5
" 5 " 6 "	1		1					2
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	1		1		4
" 7 " 8 "			1					1
" 8 " 9 "	1	1				1		3
" 9 " 10 "						1		1
" 10 " 11 "	3							3
" 11 " 12 "		1						1
" 12 " 18 "	4	3	3	2		1		13
" 18 months to 2 years	1	1	1	1	2	1		7
" 2 to 3 years			1		2			3
" 3 " 4 "		1	1	2	1	1		6
" 4 " 5 "		2			2	1		5
" 5 " 6 "				1				1
" 6 " 7 "	1							1
" 7 " 8 "	1							1
" 8 " 9 "				1	1			2
" 9 " 10 "	1	1						2
" 10 " 15 "		1						1
" 15 " 20 "		1	1					2
" 20 years and upwards								
Totals	19	19	13	9	12	7		79

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	1	1	1				6
From 1 to 2 months	1							1
" 2 " 3 "	1							1
" 3 " 4 "				1		1		2
" 4 " 5 "		1		1		1		3
" 5 " 6 "								
" 6 " 7 "				1				1
" 7 " 8 "								
" 8 " 9 "								
" 9 " 10 "		1						1
" 10 " 11 "								
" 11 " 12 "	1			1				2
" 12 " 18 "								
" 18 months to 2 years		1						1
" 2 to 3 years								
" 3 " 4 "								
" 4 " 5 "								
" 5 " 6 "								
" 6 " 7 "								
" 7 " 8 "								
" 8 " 9 "								
" 9 " 10 "				1				1
" 10 " 15 "	1							1
" 15 " 20 "								
20 years and upwards								
Totals	7	4	1	6		2		20

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	3	.....	1	4	4	....	1	19
From 1 to 2 months	2	5	1	.....	6	1	....	....	15
" 2 " 3 "	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	....	....	8
" 3 " 4 "	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	....	11
" 4 " 5 "	.....	2	2	3	3	3	....	....	13
" 5 " 6 "	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	....	13
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	.....	2	1	3	1	....	12
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	....	4
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	....	....	5
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	....	5
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	....	....	6
" 11 " 12 "	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	16
" 12 " 18 "	1	2	1	2	6	4	1	1	18
" 18 months to 2 years	6	2	1	7	2	4	4	....	26
" 2 to 3 years	3	8	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	16
" 3 " 4 "	4	2	.....	4	1	4	6	....	21
" 4 " 5 "	3	4	1	2	4	2	3	....	19
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	3	....	11
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	.....	.....	2	8	1	....	14
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	1	.....	2	3	1	....	14
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	.....	2	2	4	2	....	13
" 9 " 10 "	7	3	3	8	8	.	6	....	40
" 10 " 15 "	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	7
" 15 " 20 "	1	7	4	9	.....	.....	1	....	22
20 years and upwards	4	11	4	5	.....	.....	4	....	28
Totals	53	78	30	55	58	57	41	4	376

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Acute Bronchitis	1								1
Apoplexy	3	5				2			10
Apendicitis	1	1							2
Arterio Selerosis	1		1						2
Acute Enteritis				1					1
Acute Cerebral Congestion				1					1
Anæmia						1		2	3
Bright's Disease	2			2				2	6
Cerebral Softening				1					1
Cotitis	1								1
Cancer				1		4			5
Cardiac Disease			5						5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage				1	3				4
Chronic Inanition		1							1
Cerebral Spinal Disease		1							1
Dementia (Exh. of)				1					1
Diarrhœa		1							1
Dysentery				1	4				5
Ex. of Dementia				4	1	3			84
Erysipelas	1			2		1			4
Epilepsy	3	4	1	4	2	3		7	24
Enteric Fever					1				1
Exhaustion of Mania	1		1	5	4	5	1		17
Ex. of Melancholia		2		1	7	3			13
Framatic Shock	1								1
Gastritis								1	1
General Debility								5	5
Gangrene			1						1
Goitre	1								1
Heart Disease	4	2		2		5	1	5	19
Hæmorrhage	2					1			3
Hanging			1		1				2
Influenza						1			1
La Grippe	1			1					2
Lepto-meningitis	2								2
Locomotor Ataxia						1			1
Marasmus	2							1	3
Nephritis					2				2
Œdema of Brain	1								1
Phthisis	6	29		4	8	6		4	57
Pneumonia	5	3	2	2	1	4		1	18
Paresis	6	2	3	2		2			15

TABLE No. 11.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Peritonitis	2			2	1				5
Paralysis (Intestinal)	1	2			1	1	2		7
Pericarditis		1							1
Pyaemia		3							3
Paralytic, Dementia	1			1					2
Pernicious Anaemia					1				2
Pachymeningitis				1					1
Senile Decay	1	18	2	4		10			35
Suicide	1	2		1	1	1			6
Septicaemia				1					1
Senility	2			2	9				13
Septic Meningitis		1							1
Tuberculosis			11	2	2			9	24
Typhoid Fever			1		3				4
Trans. Myetitis			1						1
Dropsy				1					1
Cerebral Concussion				1					1
Embolus of Brain				1					1
Chorea				1					1
Old Age					2				2
Sarcoma					1				1
Diseminated Sclerosis					1				1
Ovarian Cyst					1				1
Phlegmonous Ulcer					1				1
Inanition						2		3	5
Hepatitis						1			1
Haemopytius								1	1
	53	78	30	55	58	57	4	41	376

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Actors									33
Artists				1				1	20
Agents				1				1	61
Architects									55
Actuaries									10
Basket-makers									3
Bankers						1			5
Bookkeepers	4	3		1	1			9	90
Bakers									53
Bricklayers	1			1		1		3	34
Butchers									28
Blacksmiths	2	2		2		1		7	168
Brass-finishers	1							1	10
Brewers									18
Builders									35
Barbers	1							1	22
Broom-makers									9
Barristers									19
Bookbinders						1		1	11
Brickmakers									11
Bridge-tenders				1				1	3
Brush-makers									1
Button-makers									2
Baggagemasters									
Brakemen									4
Bailiffs									1
Commercial travellers	1	1		1	1			4	59
Cabinet-makers	1	1						2	39
Consuls									9
Confectioners									46
Coopers									47
Carpenters	5	4		2		2		13	451
Clerks	5	1	1	1	3	3		14	434
Clergymen									
Carriage-makers									23
Cooks	2		1					3	35
Carders									31
Captains of steamboats									7
Cigarmakers									19
Custom-house officers									12
Coppersmiths									7
Cheesemakers									2
Civil servants			1					1	16
Clock-cleaners									11
Carters									12
Contractors									1
Cloth dressers									14
Chisel-makers									1
Coachmen									9

TABLE No. 12.— *Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Dyers				4				4	4
Domestic servants, all kinds	11	18	6	1	7	3		46	3,671
Dressmakers	3	2	1					6	173
Detectives									
Druggists					1			1	51
Dentists	1							1	11
Doctors									4
Engineers	3	1			1			5	83
Editors									2
Engravers									4
Farmers	8	51	14	22	11	16		122	4,232
Fishermen									8
Founders									4
Ferrymen									2
Furriers									10
Fruit canners									2
Florists				1				1	2
Gardeners	1	4		2	1			8	62
Grocers									28
Glass-blowers									4
Gentlemen		1			1			2	62
Glovemakers									12
Gunsmiths									2
Governors									2
Grooms									1
Hucksters					1			1	3
Hatters									5
Hostlers									11
Hunters					1			1	7
Harness-makers	1	1						2	38
Housekeepers	68	53	33	55	36	47	4	296	5,094
Hack drivers									28
Inn-keepers									11
Jewelers	2							2	31
Janitors									6
Journalists									2
Lock-keepers									1
Laborers	21	21	17	23	22	20		124	4,522
Laundresses	1							1	36
Ladies					1			1	265
Lawyers	2							2	33
Lumbermen			1		1			2	30
Lathers									1
Loom-fixer									1
Liverymen									1

TABLE. No. 12.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Borckville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Milliners	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	....	6	65
Masons	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	4	80
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	3	103
Matchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8
Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	59
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	61
Merchants	6	2	1	1	1	.....	....	11	94
Mechanics	4	.....	1	.....	1	2	....	8	90
Music teachers	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	....	7	39
Marble cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8
Milkmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
Millwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
No occupation	12	20	3	9	2	3	....	49	1,393
Nightwatchmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
Nurses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	45
Organ builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
Piano case-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Professors of music	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	14
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Pensioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	6
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	18
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	13
Painters	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	164
Printers	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	2	87
Pedlars	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	95
Physicians	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	3	64
Pumpmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Policemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Private Secretary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Porters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Railway employees	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	....	4	42
Spinsters	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	3	212
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	91
Students	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	5	185
Spinners	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	....	4	38
Sisters of charity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	7
Soda water manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Stonecutters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	27
Showmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	17
Shoemakers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	2	217
Seamstresses	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	....	9	62
Slaters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Soldiers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	31

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Trades callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Salesmen	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	18
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7
Sail and tent makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Shop-keepers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	11
Ship-builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	11
Stenographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	6
Station-masters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Teachers	4	2	.....	2	3	.....	....	11	323
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	46
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	140
Tailors	4	1	1	1	1	1	....	9	86
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	18
Teamsters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	17
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	8
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Veterinary surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
Vinegar maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	15
Woodworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	13
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	45
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....
Wagonmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Waiters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	28
Wives	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	650
Unknown or other employment	7	4	1	9	10	.....	....	31	2,917

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the Various Asylums during the year ending 30th September 1904.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Medicines	559 04	769 99 74 94	621 19	806 23	672 63	597 59	120 15	280 25
Medical comforts and appliances	316 85	15,202 85	80 66	285 65	392 83	80 67	.....	4 70
Butcher's meat	15,518 08	1,529 73	11,252 12	13,043 49	6,200 39	10,808 44	1,429 17	7,713 02
Poultry, fish, etc.	1,622 20	7,561 24	1,582 22	2,352 96	1,370 14	1,164 82	309 81	377 62
Flour, bread, etc.	3,683 52	7,114 29	3,769 59	6,041 93	3,755 03	4,439 63	830 01	4,375 56
Butter	5,830 81	1,419 39	3,900 85	7,694 70	5,057 48	4,055 84	759 03	5,168 01
Barley, rice, peas and meal	985 46	1,598 30	727 84	1,352 41	1,086 42	1,254 27	151 10	509 19
Tea	1,253 00	1,275 06	944 64	1,114 06	1,017 50	837 25	282 00	504 53
Coffee	269 50	1,043 48	815 20	655 00	222 25	274 50	80 86	495 71
Cheese	310 45	518 82	102 98	687 60	362 32	444 39	46 37	37 79
Eggs	867 86	712 78	432 09	663 06	871 27	670 63	84 64	232 09
Fruit (dried)	514 13	700 03	138 21	1,175 70	298 64	1,498 98	199 23	316 27
Tobacco and pipes	22 93	466 79	605 28	459 65	654 25	522 93	1 47	52 14
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	314 93	3,293 33	228 24	390 58	191 25	267 16	35 35	104 78
Sugar and syrup	2,174 16	293 11	2,038 23	2,877 28	1,571 95	2,189 62	283 20	1,538 98
Unenumerated groceries	1,013 30	112 14	306 03	.....	476 58	877 15	631 39	251 73
Fruit and vegetables	2,630 60	2,198 69	2,014 26	1,651 43	270 46	1,964 70	425 91	884 45
Bedding	1,212 22	132 69	1,908 21	2,147 68	848 00	993 16	45 63	850 71
Straw for bedding	241 84	5,693 79	23 50	.....	.....	93 40	.....	186 99
Clothing	2,692 74	1,618 53	3,999 89	4,512 91	3,753 87	2,929 25	515 58	4,833 53
Shoes	545 25	29,491 91	479 88	1,125 93	508 28	725 71	108 95	911 11
Coal	12,710 16	722 48	12,941 00	30,520 50	15,404 66	19,479 20	3,288 58	13,868 54
Wood	506 25	3,531 65	6 00	216 72	269 33	.....	8 00	403 75
Gas	2,518 24	318 46	.....	684 20	.....	3,144 60	15 25	.....
Oil and candles and electric light	743 77	31 80	276 05	2,524 71	289 65	105 26	583 70	858 02
Matches	12 52	407 35	.....	.....	45 75	40 50	.....	6 45
Brushes, brooms and mops	215 88	2 40	138 85	334 50	313 71	174 90	23 59	505 60
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	4 80	1,832 84	9 45	9 03	.....	3 20	10	.....
Soap and other laundry expenses	1,671 49	.....	1,117 72	1,728 70	1,069 36	1,263 85	397 41	9 83
Water	2,601 21	.....	.....	5,515 41	.....	2,000 00	516 60	1,210 62
Ice	399 04		.....	947 16	293 30	253 59	72 75	75 00

Advertising and printing	652 38	555 04	580 48	698 18	400 95	184 70	212 70	409 44	
Postage, telegraph and express charges	101 14	360 14	306 57	192 86	279 76	162 17	42 32	156 05	
Stationery and library	312 63	539 94	385 26	338 76	413 40	256 20	68 25	145 64	
Furniture renewals and repairs	709 83	1,765 17	1,475 17	4,789 68	1,366 05	837 07	88 53	767 13	
Iron and tinware	77 95	553 00	80 36	190 74	107 64	94 75	24 24	180 84	
Crockery and glassware	269 24	406 33	302 64	416 30	307 49	442 60	17 10	103 41	
Feed and fodder	3,713 06	426 75	1,464 65	1,075 48	210 72	1,658 59	.....	1,491 39	
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	163 59	1,138 90	1,170 52	1,730 46	811 26	113 80	40 03	81 57	
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	933 81	3,287 74	484 34	1,542 55	1,739 47	839 41	104 99	1,496 97	
Hardware, etc.	334 57	504 20	295 93	1,695 88	721 46	1,147 21	58 00	208 33	
Paints and oils	307 40	780 77	528 47	499 77	419 95	328 51	56 75	356 90	
Officers' travelling expenses	18 05	54 20	66 75	169 40	263 58	95 25	15 85	124 38	
Elopers, cost of recovering	23 96	61 08	18 93	4 95	15 05	.....	.....	.....	
Freight and duties	23 21	95 88	83 94	120 36	38 09	75 75	27 72	156 73	
Amusements	282 35	127 36	187 10	161 24	130 95	24 10	.....	62 52	
Religious services and school instruction	187 50	174 00	.....	.....	4 00	14 07	.....	50 46	
Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484 00	361 00	127 00	
Incidentals	390 97	830 30	2,399 57	581 90	666 88	136 00	637 15	603 33	
Transfer and removal of patients	.....	.....	5 75	.....	4 70	.....	.....	.....	
Salaries and wages	35,942 84	43,329 66	27,797 63	37,175 30	28,264 12	24,615 65	10,133 71	22,945 97	
Totals	108,406 79	144,659 52	88,094 30	142,903 14	84,433 04	94,665 62	23,134 93	76,035 03	

TABLE No. 14

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of estimates.	Toronto Asylum		London Asylum		Kingston Asylum		Hamilton Asylum		Mimico Asylum		Brockville Asylum		Cobourg Asylum		Orillia Asylum	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under heading of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts	875 89	1 18	844 93	83	701 85	1 18	1,091 88	1 05	1,065 51	1 77	678 26	1 03	120 15	83	284 95	41
Butchers' meat, fish and poultry	17,140 28	23 19	16,732 58	16 50	12,834 34	21 47	15,396 45	14 79	7,570 53	12 57	11,973 26	18 14	1,738 98	12 06	8,090 64	11 51
Flour, bread, etc.	3,683 25	4 99	7,561 24	7 46	3,769 59	6 31	6,041 93	5 80	3,755 03	6 23	4,439 63	6 72	830 61	5 76	4,375 56	6 23
Butter	5,830 81	7 89	7,114 29	7 02	3,900 85	6 53	7,694 70	7 39	5,057 48	8 40	4,055 84	6 14	759 03	5 26	5,168 01	7 35
Groceries	7,725 77	10 45	11,321 09	11 17	6,338 73	10 60	9,375 34	9 00	6,752 50	11 21	8,836 88	13 39	1,795 61	12 45	4,043 21	5 75
Fruit and vegetables	2,630 60	3 56	112 14	12	2,014 26	3 31	1,651 43	1 59	270 46	40	1,964 70	2 98	425 91	2 95	884 45	1 26
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,692 05	6 35	9,643 90	9 51	6,411 48	10 72	7,786 67	7 48	5,110 24	8 49	4,741 52	7 18	670 36	4 65	6,782 34	9 65
Fuel	13,216 41	17 88	30,214 39	29 80	12,947 00	21 65	30,737 22	29 53	15,673 99	26 40	19,479 20	29 52	3,311 84	22 96	14,272 29	20 30
Gas, oil, etc.	3,274 53	4 43	3,881 91	3 83	276 05	46	3,208 91	3 08	335 41	50	3,290 36	4 99	583 70	4 04	864 47	1 20
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,892 17	2 56	2,242 59	2 21	1,266 02	2 12	2,072 23	1 99	1,383 07	2 20	1,442 55	2 18	421 10	2 91	1,726 05	2 46
Furniture and furnishings	1,057 02	1 44	2,724 50	2 68	1,858 17	3 11	5,396 72	5 18	1,781 18	2 95	1,374 42	2 08	129 87	90	1,051 38	1 50
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	3,876 65	5 25	1,565 65	1 54	2,635 17	4 41	2,805 94	2 70	1,021 98	1 61	1,772 39	2 69	40 03	28	1,572 96	2 24
Repairs and alterations	1,575 78	2 13	4,572 71	4 51	1,308 74	2 19	3,738 20	3 59	2,880 88	4 78	2,315 13	3 51	219 74	1 52	2,062 20	2 94
Printing ,postage and stationery	1,066 17	1 44	1,455 12	1 43	1,272 31	2 13	1,229 80	1 18	1,094 11	1 81	603 07	91	323 27	2 25	711 13	1 01
Water supply	2,601 21	3 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,515 41	5 30	.....	.....	2,000 00	3 03	516 60	3 58	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	35,942 84	48 64	43,329 66	42 73	27,797 68	46 49	37,175 30	35 71	28,264 12	46 96	24,615 65	37 30	10,133 71	70 25	22,945 97	32 64
Miscellaneous	1,325 09	1 79	1,342 82	1 32	2,762 06	4 63	1,985 01	1 91	1,416 55	2,35	1,082 76	1 64	1,114 47	7 73	1,199 42	1 71
Totals	108,406 79	146 69	144,659 52	142 66	88,094 30	147 31	142,903 14	137 27	83,433 04	138 62	94,665 62	143 43	23,134 98	160 38	76,035 03	108 16

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
Butchers' meat, per cwt							7 00	7 10
Flour, per bbl	3 71	3 74	3 86	3 91	3 86	3 86	3 93½	3 73
Oatmeal, per bbl.	3 85	3 70	3 75	4 25	4 25	4 20	4 20	4 80
Split peas, per bbl.	4 60	3 70	4 50		5 50	4 90		
Butter, creamery, per lb	20½	20 65	21	20½	20½	22	21¼	18½
" dairy, per lb.	16¾		17½		16¾	18		
Potatoes, per bush	69		56			64	56	
Fuel.								
Hard coal, large egg, per ton	5 92		5 59		6 07	6 10		
" stove "	6 12	6 00	5 84	6 06	6 25	6 10	5 90	6 05
" chestnut "	6 12	6 00	5 84	6 06	6 25	6 10		
" small egg "		6 00	5 84	5 95				
" screenings hard			2 98	2 25				
" screenings soft	3 05		3 74	2 90	3 35			3 42
Soft coal "	5 25	4 00						
Hardwood, green, per cord	6 75	6 75		6 72				
" dry "								

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients
the average work in days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter shop	4	1,470	390	9	2,504	278	10	2,144	214	3	983	328
Tailor shop	6	1,204	200	5	1,308	262	....	....	....	3	780	260
Shoemaker's shop	4	910	228	2	521	260	6	1,830	305	4	1,199	299
Engineer's shop	6	1,540	257	10	2,832	283	9	2,823	314	6	2,198	366
Blacksmith's shop	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1,050	350	....	....	....
Mason work	1	309	309	5	1,328	266	....	....	....	4	1,298	325
Repairing roads	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	4,260	266	....	....	....
Wood yard and coal shed	12	3,410	284	3	676	225	....	....	....	3	1,026	342
Bakery	3	917	306	6	1,690	281	3	978	326	5	1,360	272
Laundry	44	11,822	266	33	10,184	309	26	6,530	251	31	9,003	290
Dairy	5	1,070	214	....	....	....	10	3,200	320	6	2,246	374
Butcher shop and slaughter house	1	312	312	5	1,347	269	6	1,531	266	1	365	365
Piggery	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1,270	317	....	....	....
Painting	4	1,076	269	4	930	242	7	1,913	273	6	915	152
Farm	....	....	....	36	10,703	298	14	3,500	250	33	7,221	219
Garden and grounds	25	5,840	234	70	20,151	288	20	3,090	154	80	21,261	266
Stable	7	1,460	208	11	3,320	302	8	1,650	206	7	2,436	348
Kitchen	12	2,640	220	30	8,733	291	24	4,814	201	21	6,875	327
Dining rooms	74	24,340	329	56	16,943	303	44	12,264	279	63	22,782	362
Officers' quarters	6	2,160	360	....	....	....	10	2,546	255	7	2,343	335
Sewing	5	1,520	304	41	12,092	295	42	13,540	322	53	16,150	305
Knitting	18	6,140	341	14	3,994	285	28	7,914	283	36	10,754	298
Spinning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mending	46	13,040	283	5	1,397	279	15	3,920	261	9	2,685	298
Wards and halls	127	35,780	282	425	114,812	270	146	44,448	304	419	157,809	375
Storeroom	1	312	312	3	673	224	2	540	270	1	366	366
Not otherwise specified	29	9,680	354	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tin shop	1	204	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Upholstering	4	980	245	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
General	97	28,590	295	118	37,801	320	34	9,546	281	37	13,053	353
Totals	542	157,762	291	891	253,939	285	487	135,301	277	838	285,108	328

No. 16.

employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and per patient during the year 1904.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals		
No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
4	1,273	318	4	1,163	291	.....	.....	.....	1	300	300	35	9,837	281
5	1,455	291	2	559	279	.....	.....	.....	5	1,276	255	26	6,582	353
2	646	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5,106	284
9	2,915	370	3	910	303	.....	.....	.....	5	1,491	298	43	14,709	306
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,050	350
1	1,203	301	12	861	72	.....	.....	.....	1	104	104	27	5,103	189
.....	.....	.....	21	3,062	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	7,322	198
.....	.....	.....	4	1,410	370	.....	.....	.....	8	1,040	130	30	7,562	252
4	1,064	266	3	996	332	.....	.....	.....	4	1,117	279	28	8,122	290
24	6,197	258	24	6,977	291	7	1,827	261	22	6,744	306	211	63,284	300
.....	.....	.....	6	2,190	365	.....	.....	.....	8	2,928	366	35	11,634	332
.....	.....	.....	2	621	310	.....	.....	.....	2	158	79	17	4,334	255
.....	.....	.....	3	941	314	.....	.....	.....	2	732	366	9	2,943	327
5	1,664	333	4	752	188	.....	.....	.....	1	296	296	31	7,546	243
11	3,513	319	30	7,466	248	.....	.....	.....	13	1,944	149	137	34,347	251
43	14,214	323	72	14,971	208	.....	.....	.....	28	4,888	175	339	84,415	249
4	1,460	365	8	2,632	329	.....	.....	.....	5	1,750	350	50	14,708	294
14	4,274	305	14	4,555	333	3	659	219	6	2,013	335	124	34,663	279
.....	.....	.....	68	22,917	337	13	3,881	299	36	12,710	353	354	115,837	327
7	2,085	298	2	691	345	.....	.....	.....	3	1,032	344	35	10,857	310
8	2,446	308	28	5,402	193	5	914	183	6	1,884	314	188	53,948	287
33	10,713	325	21	3,923	187	6	1,574	262	.....	.....	.....	156	45,012	289
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	5,080	254	19	4,392	231	8	292	37	8	2,596	325	130	33,402	257
40	12,029	309	95	24,103	253	40	9,975	249	196	71,740	365	1,488	470,695	317
1	303	303	1	310	310	.....	.....	.....	1	305	305	10	2,809	280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9,680	334
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	240	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	980	245
342	103,509	303	142	44,446	313	11	2,586	235	24	6,589	275	805	246,120	306
581	176,043	303	588	156,350	266	93	21,708	233	385	123,797	321	4,405	1,310,008	297

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Second assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	.. ..	1	.....	6
Bursar (besides allowance for rent)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
" clerk	1	1	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	4
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	5
Storekeeper (including $200 for rent)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	7
Engineer (including $100 for rent)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9
Stokers	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	31
Engine driver for laundry	1	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Bricklayer and mason	1	1	.....	.....	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	12
Gardener (including $100 for rent)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant gardener	1	2	.....	1	..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	4
Porter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	8
Assistant baker	1	1	.....	.....	.. ..	1	.. ..	.....	3
Tailor	1	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	1	.....	5
Teamster	1	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Night watchers	4	.....	2	5	2	2	2	.....	17
Supervisors	8	8	6	9	6	.. ..	7	.....	44
Chief Attendant	2	4	1	2	.....	2	1	1	13
Ordinary male attendant	19	31	19	25	17	13	16	.....	140
Painter and jobber	1	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	2
Attendant tradesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Portress and typewriter	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	5
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	8
Assistant matron	1	1	1	2	5	2	6	3	8
Supervisors	8	9	7	10	18	12	15	7	50
Ordinary attendants	20	31	16	27	2	2	2	2	146
Night attendants	4	3	.....	8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	23
Trained nurse	1	1	1	1	.. ..	3	.. ..	.....	4
Musical Instructress	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	3	3	5
Cooks	6	7	2	8	2	3	3	2	36
Laundresses	7	4	3	4	3	8	2	2	29
Housemaids	3	7	.....	4	2	3	1	1	29
Seamstresses	1	2	1	2	.. ..	1	1	.....	13
Dairymaids	1	1	5	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	9
Third assistant physician	.....	1	.....	1	1	.. ..	1	.....	2
1st assitsant engineer	.....	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	5
2nd assistant engineer	.....	1	.....	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	2
Engineer (infirmary)	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Sewage-man	.....	1	1	.....	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	2
Butcher (without board)	.....	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	4
Yardman	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Farmer	.....	1	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	7
Ploughman	.....	1	.....	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	5
Farm night watchman	.....	2	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Bandmaster and supervisor	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Cowman and dairyman	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	2
Laundryman	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	6
Shoemaker	.....	1	1	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	3
Stableman and messenger	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.. ..	.....	6
Attendant at sewage work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1
Totals	112	153	89	141	92	73	80	32	772

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 year to 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	7
From 15 to 20 years	3	4	7	6	3	9	.....	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	9	10	19	.....	.....	19
" 20 " 25 "	8	5	13	6	4	10	3	4	7	12	7	19	8	2	10	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19	.....	.....	89
" 25 " 30 "	11	11	22	9	7	16	5	4	9	8	8	16	4	10	14	12	5	17	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	102
" 30 " 35 "	11	10	21	11	12	23	3	6	9	11	10	21	6	10	16	7	8	15	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	109
" 35 " 40 "	13	18	31	8	10	18	6	4	10	15	11	26	10	13	23	4	10	14	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	128
" 40 " 45 "	11	20	31	7	12	19	5	6	11	8	10	18	7	7	14	5	12	17	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	114
" 45 " 50 "	9	12	21	11	16	27	3	4	7	7	14	21	7	7	14	4	3	7	.....	1	1	3	4	7	.....	.....	104
" 50 " 55 "	9	10	19	11	7	18	7	8	15	4	5	9	2	5	7	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	79
" 55 " 60 "	7	2	9	6	10	16	3	1	4	6	9	15	2	1	3	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	55
" 60 " 65 "	7	7	14	6	12	18	2	3	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	49
65 " 70 "	3	4	7	6	6	12	1	.....	1	5	2	7	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	32
" 70 " 75 "	1	2	3	2	4	6	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3	4	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
" 80 " 85 "	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	94	108	202	94	105	199	41	45	86	33	79	162	52	61	113	55	55	110	.....	4	4	39	43	82	.....	.....	958

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years	4	1	5	1	1	2	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
" 20 to 25 "	2	3	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	1	6	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	16	9	25
" 25 to 30 "	2	5	7	7	1	8	2	4	6	3	5	8	4	4	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	23	22	45
" 30 to 35 "	2	3	5	1	5	6	3	3	6	3	1	4	4	5	9	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	15	18	33
35 to 40 "	6	4	10	1	3	4	3	1	4	5	5	10	1	3	4	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	20	21	41
40 to 45 "	4	7	11	1	6	7	1	7	8	4	7	11	2	1	3	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	14	32	46
" 45 to 50 "	1	3	4	4	6	10	2	1	3	3	5	8	3	2	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	16	18	34
" 50 to 55 "	4	3	7	3	3	6	5	6	11	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	14	19	33
" 55 to 60 "	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	1	4	.....	1	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21
" 60 to 65 "	2	.....	2	3	2	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
" 65 to 70 "	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 70 to 75 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 75 to 80 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	32	32	64	27	34	61	19	29	48	26	29	155	20	20	40	27	21	48				149	167	316

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																							1	1	1	1	1
From 15 to 20 years																						4		4	4		4
" 20 " 25 "		1	1							1		1	1		1	4	2	6				4	6	10	10	8	18
" 25 " 30 "		2	2	2		2	1		1		2	2		4	4	1	1	2				5	4	9	9	13	22
" 30 " 35 "		2	2	5	3	8		1	1				6	3	9		1	1				4	1	5	15	11	26
" 35 " 40 "		1	1	5	3	8	1		1	2	3	5	6	4	10								1	1	14	12	26
" 40 " 45 "	4	2	6	1	6	7	3	1	4	5	2	7	5	1	6		2	2		1	1	2		2	20	15	35
" 45 " 50 "	3	3	6	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	6	1	7					1	1	20	15	35
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	6	1	7	1	4	5	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	2	5					2	2	20	15	35
" 55 " 60 "	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	6	9	1	3	4	2	2	4				4	1	5	16	19	35
" 60 " 65 "	4	5	9	3	6	9	1		1	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	1	4		1	1				17	17	34
" 65 " 70 "	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	5							13	12	25
" 70 " 75 "				3	6	9	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	4	9		2	2	1	1	2	14	16	30
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	3	5							12	12	24
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3		4	4	2		2					2	2	1	2	3							5	9	14
" 85 " 90 "	2		2								1	1				2		2							4	1	5
" 90 " 95 "	1		1					1	1					1	1		1	1							1	3	4
" 95 " 100 "																											
Unknown				1		1											1	1							1	1	2
Totals	24	29	53	37	41	78	18	12	30	28	27	55	32	26	58	33	24	57		4	4	23	18	41	196	180	376

TABLE No. 21.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1903.			30th September, 1904.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	368	369	737	368	357	725
" " London	487	508	995	500	521	1,021
" " Kingston	313	278	591	316	282	598
" " Hamilton	478	540	1,018	474	529	1,003
" " Mimico	310	307	617	281	275	556
" " Brockville	331	335	666	322	338	660
" " Cobourg	.....	144	144	.....	144	144
Total insane in asylums	2,287	2,481	4,768	2,261	2,440	5,538
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	348	342	690	361	364	725
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,635	2,823	5,458	2,622	2,810	5,432
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	13	16	29	6	20	26
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	40	.....	40	36	.....	36
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	41	32	73	34	10	44
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,729	2,871	5,600	2,698	2,840	5,538
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	4	8	12	3	8	11
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	12	3	15	7	3	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	17	15	32	15	15	30
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	11	13	24	3	7	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	8	13	21	17	4	21
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	1	.....	1	1	8	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	314	217	531	334	240	574
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1903 and 1904	3,096	3,140	6,236	3,078	3,125	6,203

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	7	36	33	8	35	43
Religious excitement	3	5	8	.....	7	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	14	9	23	28	11	39
Love affairs, including seduction	3	2	5	6	9	15
Mental anxiety—"worry"	7	16	23	24	46	70
Fright and nervous shocks	8	10	18	8	14	22
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	31	4	35	42	8	50
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Venereal diseases	11	1	12	11	2	13
Self-abuse, sexual	5	1	6	10	....	10
Over-work	6	15	21	11	26	37
Sunstroke	2	1	3	2	1	3
Accident or injury	8	2	10	13	3	16
Pregnancy	.....	3	3	.....	7	7
Puerperal	.....	3	3	.....	23	23
Lactation	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Morphine habit	1	20	21	.....	25	25
Puberty and change of life	.....	4	4	.....	7	7
Uterine disorders	3	2	5	5	3	8
Brain disease, with general paralysis	13	13	26	16	12	28
Brain diseases, with epilepsy	5	3	8	5	5	10
Other forms of brain diseases	15	30	45	32	46	78
Fevers	5	3	8	8	7	15
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	66	81	147	3	6	9
With other combined cause not ascertained	74	60	134	22	11	33
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
With other combined causes not ascertained	3	2	5	2	2	4
Unknown	128	132	260	157	140	297
Total	421	455	876	414	462	876

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Lunatics admitted	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	251	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28
1902	959	851	108	11.26
1903	820	764	56	11.73
1904	876	754	122	11.62

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	939	542	269,983	157,762	58.07
London	1,194	891	371,010	253,939	68.44
Kingston	677	487	218,225	135,301	62.00
Hamilton	1,180	838	380,950	285,108	74.84
Mimico	730	581	219,671	176,043	80.14
Brockville	776	588	241,686	156,350	64.68
Cobourg	148	93	52,796	21,708	41.12
Orillia	772	385	256,890	123,797	48.15
Totals	6,416	4,406	2,011,211	1,310,008	65.13

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	64	202	31.63
London	61	199	30.65
Kingston	34	86	39.54
Hamilton	55	162	33.95
Mimico	40	113	35.40
Brockville	48	110	43.64
Cobourg	.....	4	.....
Totals	302	876	34.47

Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	190	180	370
Discharged, cured	94	97	191			
" improved	12	20	32			
" unimproved	2	.....	2			
Died before expiration of leave	.....	2	2			
Returned to Asylum	39	31	70			
Out on probation 30th September, 1904	43	30	73			
Totals	190	180	370	190	180	370

Deaths in Asylums.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	53	737	7.19
London	78	995	7.84
Kingston	30	591	5.08
Hamilton	55	1,018	5.40
Mimico	58	617	9.40
Brockville	57	666	8.56
Cobourg	4	144	2.79
Orillia, Idiot	41	690	5.94
Totals	376	5,458	6.88

The followng table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61				
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38				
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40				
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82				
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32				
1887	56.37	77.84	68.26	61.49				
1888	52.09	77.54	65.71	73.95				
1889	51.39	77.30	70.56	57.32				
1890	62.01	75.43	70.27	68.43				
1891	67.04	73.40	87.24	77.27				
1892	75.05	77.20	65.89	76.90	36.11			
1893	73.44	78.71	73.22	77.20	43.26			
1894	77.13	77.41	74.47	76.43	72.12			
1895	91.64	76.11	68.60	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50	
1896	72.04	75.69	70.00	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85	
1897	64.99	78.01	69.39	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67	
1898	66.70	71.16	60.00	76.14	74.23	46.25	38.17	
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55	
1900	67.05	72.67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80	
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72	
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	76.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22
1903	58.76	68.02	63.72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.74	45.30
1904	58.07	68.44	62.00	74.84	80.14	64.68	48.15	41.12

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:

Asylums.	Expended 1903.	Expended 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toronto	115,815 56	108,406 79	.....	7,408 76
London	127,140 20	144,659 52	17,519 32	.....
Kingston	85,545 29	88,094 30	2,549 01	.....
Hamilton	119,402 64	142,903 14	23,500 50	.....
Mimico	89,366 09	83,433 04	.....	5,933 05
Brockville	87,391 03	94,665 62	7,274 59	.....
Cobourg	25,117 75	23,134 98	.....	1,982 57
Orillia	64,516 63	76,035 03	11,518 40	.....
Totals	714,295 18	761,332 42	62,361 82	15,324 58
Increase, 1904	.....	.....	47,037 24	

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1904.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	368	357	725	.....	.....	.....
London	512	552	1,064	500	521	1,021	.....	31	31
Kingston	312	279	591	316	282	598	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	508	575	1,083	474	529	1,003	34	46	80
Mimico	300	300	600	281	275	556	19	25	44
Brockville	333	333	666	322	338	660	11	.....	11
Cobourg	.....	145	145	.....	144	144	.....	1	1
Orillia	345	329	674	361	364	725	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,664	2,867	5,531	2,622	2,810	5,432	64	103	167

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841 is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Social State.		
Married	462	13,363
Unmarried	496	14,577
Nationalities.		
Canadian	737	15,819
English	94	3,482
Irish	54	4,695
Scotch	26	2,037
United States	19	754
Other countries and unknown	28	1,245
Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	181	6,183
Roman Catholic	193	6,896
Presbyterian	182	5,569
Methodist	254	6,279
Other denominations and unknown	148	4,011

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1903 and 1904, together with the average daily population:

Asylums.	Year Ending 30th September, 1903.					Year Ending 30th September, 1904.				
	Daily Average Population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient	Annual Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue.	Weekly Cost per Patient. After Deducting Revenue.	Daily Average Population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue	Weekly Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue.
Toronto	736	157 35	3 03	103 35	2 00	739	146 69	2 82	89 25	1 71
London	994	127 91	2 46	112 79	2 17	1,013	142 80	2 75	125 02	2 40
Kingston	598	143 05	2 75	131 68	2 53	598	142 3	2 83	120 30	2 31
Hamilton	1,031	113 81	2 23	100 38	1 93	1,041	137 27	2 64	121 39	2 33
Mimico	605	147 64	2 84	133 81	2 57	602	138 59	2 66	119 33	2 29
Brockville	666	130 21	2 50	122 55	2 36	660	143 58	2 76	133 04	2 56
Cobourg	143	176 00	3 40	173 50	3 34	144	160 66	3 09	157 16	3 02
Orillia	672	96 00	1 84	88 02	1 70	703	108 15	2 08	101 99	1 96
Totals	5,445	136 74	2 63	120 73	2 33	5,500	140 63	2 70	120 93	2 33

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	313	$42,449 86
London "	226	18,013 17
Kingston "	107	6,149 77
Hamilton "	203	16,628 05
Mimico "	83	11,236 49
Brockville "	102	6,854 48
Cobourg "	8	503 85
Orillia "	69	4,331 82
Totals	1,111	106,167 49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year:

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.---*Continued.*

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year.

			No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
"	"	1887..	514	48,742 53	.....	.....
"	"	1888..	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
"	"	1889..	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	3,916 48
"	"	1890..	562	62,754 16	.....	4,246 74
"	"	1891..	577	48,507 52	.....	.....
"	"	1892..	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
"	"	1893..	661	73,415 54	174 93	693 50
"	"	1894..	697	72,722 04	.....	4,431 73
"	"	1895..	743	68,290 31	.....	.....
"	"	1896..	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
"	"	1897..	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	38,538 81
"	"	1898..	770	72,042 44	.....	.....
"	"	1899..	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
"	"	1900..	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
"	"	1901..	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
"	"	1902..	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	3,660 17
"	"	1903..	1,029	97,416 03	.....	5,187 52
"	"	1904..	1,111	106,167 49	8,751 46	.....

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, PENETANGUISHENE, ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30th, 1904.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., Ontario.

Sir,—I herewith have the honor to submit to you, as required by Statute, the sixty-fourth annual report of the operations of this Asylum, ending on the 30th day of September, 1904, being the termination of the official year.

Discharges.

It will be noticed that seven were discharged unimproved; of these five were men and two were women. These were harmless and could be looked after very well at home. Nineteen were discharged improved; a number of these might have been put in our list of recoveries, as they were mentally very near the normal standard and were doubtless much improved by hospital treatment.

Recoveries.

Our recoveries were sixty-four; of these thirty-two were men and thirty-two were women. Two hundred and two were admitted during the year: this would make the percentage of recoveries and admissions 31.6. This is looked upon as a fair proportion; seeing so many incurables are admitted of whom no hope is entertained.

Deaths.

Out of a population of nine hundred and thirty-nine under treatment fifty-three died: this makes a percentage of 5.6, which is the usual proportion. Our constant complaint has been that senile and aged people are continually being admitted. Because of these classes our wards are filled and deaths increase and recoveries decrease. The acute and curable cases are kept out because of want of room until the stage of cure has passed away.

Wants.

It would be a great improvement were granolithic pavements laid down instead of planks; in the end it would be cheaper and is a great improvement in appearance.

The roofs of the buildings still leak badly and need repairing. From year to year a number of repairs have been made but with little benefit. It is evident that only new roofs will secure satisfaction.

The field south of us would be a great boon as an airing and recreation area were it fenced in so that patients would not be objects of curiosity by the city crowds. Were the bricks bought our own people could do the work.

The demand for our private wards has been very great. Were dormitories added to our two cottages and were these named Sanatoria, a long-felt want would be supplied to those of our people who gladly pay small sums

to extra accommodation, but who cannot pay the large sums charged in private institutions.

As it is, the annual revenue has risen from $12,000 to over $42,000 and there is no doubt that were my recommendation carried out this sum could be doubled. The returns to the public chest would almost reach our expenditure. While our free patients are well provided for, yet many well-to-do citizens are willing to pay a weekly allowance for extras provided for the afflicted members of their families. This arrangement would be a boon to our people who are only in moderate circumstances and would, at the same time, be a financial success.

As has been mentioned in previous reports: it would be a boon to us to have a farm near the city, which we could till and where our cows could be pastured in summer. At one time we worked all the land between the asylum and the exhibition grounds. We had about 150 acres of ground and raised all our hay, potatoes, oats, turnips and such like farm and garden products. We did the same for several years at Mimico and the work was largely done by our patients.

A number of wants as recorded last year are as yet in that class of wants. What was said last year in this respect is repeated.

The verandahs of cottages A. and C. need reconstructing as they are in a rotten dilapidated condition.

It would contribute very much to the efficacy of our Sunday service were two organs provided, viz.: One for the Protestant service and one for the Catholic service. Secondhand instruments could be bought at a low price and in good condition. The one we have in use is not a pipe instrument, and is well worn, having done service for many years.

A thousand feet of hose for our own fire reels are needed. What we have is almost useless from old age. Heavy pressure of water bursts them so they could not be trusted in case of fire.

Now that three of the other asylums of the Province are provided with hospitals for the proper treatment of the sick, it is possible that a plea for the erection of one in connection with this institution may be successful. We utilize for this purpose four rooms erected by ourselves several years ago, but, of necessity, they are defective in many ways. Surely the parent institution of the Province should not be overlooked.

Carpet is needed for the men's best ward. A secondhand piano for the men's best ward is also needed as many of the patients there are musicians. A secondhand piano for the women's best ward is needed.

The mens' private ward is in need of linoleum in the sitting-room and corridor.

Two hundred books are required for the library and two hundred pictures for the wards.

Entertainments.

We have again to thank our many city friends for their consideration and kindness in furnishing us excellent entertainments. Many of these were of a very high order, and a number of performers were professionals. The military bands contributed their fair share as did also the Salvation Army Band.

The evenings which were spent in these ways were very enjoyable, and did much to enliven time which, of necessity, would be spent in the wards, and which must be more or less monotonous.

List of Concerts Given During Season of 1903 and 1904.

Cadet Band, R. Richardson, B.M.	Oct. 20th, 1903
Samuel Bennett and friends	Oct. 29th, 1903
Queen's Own Band, G. J. Timpson, B.M.	Nov. 11th, 1903
Governor-General's Body Guard Band	Nov. 17th, 1903
James Baylis and friends	Dec. 1st, 1903
Staff Officers' Band, Salvation Army	Dec. 17th, 1903
Royal Grenadier's Bugle, Fife and Drum Band	Dec. 22nd, 1903
James Baylis and friends	Jan. 11th, 1904
St. Margaret's Church Choir	Jan. 14th, 1904
Messrs. Scott and McLean	Jan. 18th, 1904
St. Stephen's Glee Club	Jan. 28th, 1904
W. C. T. Union	Feb'y. 2nd, 1904
Geo. Parker and friends	Feb'y. 18th, 1904
James Baylis and friends	Feb'y. 22nd, 1904
Thos. Yellowlees and friends	Mar. 10th, 1904
Harmony and Glee Club	Mar. 22nd, 1904
Messrs. Bennett and Buttler	Mar. 31st, 1904
James Balis and friends	April 4th, 1904
All Saints' Old Boys	April 7th, 1904
Scott's Minstrels	April 8th, 1904
West End Y. M. C. A.	April 19th, 1904
Messrs. Buttler and Piggott	April 28th, 1904
Professor Harding and friends	May 2nd, 1904
Mounted Rifles' Band, J. A. Wiggins, B.M.	May 18th, 1904

Retrospects.

In the beginning of thirty years of my incumbency it may be interesting to the future historian of this parent asylum to know what structural and executive changes have taken place during these many years. Much had been done for the best by my distinguished predecessor during his administration of twenty-three years, but progression is always demanded and will be in the future as well as in the past until perfection is reached.

A few of the more important changes and improvements might be mentioned as follows:

1st. When the main buildings were erected the coal, wood sheds and slop receptacles were erected near these structures. It was next to impossible to keep the quadrangle, on which they were erected in a cleanly condition, so by our own labour they were torn down and new sheds were erected near the south wall. One shed is built of stone; one of brick and one of wood. The quadrangle was sodded and turned into a flower garden and grounds for a bowling green; croquet and also an airing court under the trees for patients.

2nd. The fire appliances consisted only of a small hand engine and three comparatively small tanks in the garrets. There were two tanks in the quadrangle. It was evident these were inadequate to quench any serious fire and they were removed and five hydrants put in the ground which are in connection directly with the city waterworks. In addition hose are used from the tanks to all the wards and long enough to reach all the corridors and rooms. Chemical cylinders are in the wards and each ward six six buckets constantly filled with water.

3rd. There were four kitchens in the basement as well as the bakery. The odours from these permeated all parts of the buildings and were at times far from being perfumes. We went to work with our own labourers and erected a new kitchen and bakery away from the asylum proper. The second story of the kitchen is used as bedrooms for kitchen and laundry women. The building is in size one hundred and ten feet by thirty feet and two stories high.

4th. On account of the demand for room for patients our carpenters' and engineers' shops were fitted up to be occupied by twenty-five patients. We erected a two-story brick building in the west part of our grounds to accommodate these working departments, including a blacksmith room and painter's shop. The size is one hundred feet by thirty feet and is two stories high.

5th. The church, so called, was in a dingy garret, under the dome. The pulpit was built ten feet in height and a stair was made so that entrance was procured by it from the outside corridor. The preacher was supposed to be in danger when addressing the patients so in order to secure his safety he could not be reached from the pit in which they were gathered below. Small windows were put in near the ceiling to be beyond the patients' reach. This shows the erroneous opinion architects and boards had in respect to lunatics.

We erected with our own labor a church in the quadrangle. Entrance is made from the main building. The size is eighty-five feet by forty feet and is two stories high, and will comfortably seat three hundred people. We also use it for our various entertainments. The basement part is used for a workshop in which are made boots and shoes, tinware, upholstering, bookbinding, repairing, etc.

6th. We also built an excellent brick and stone bowling alley for our patients. In size it is ninety feet by thirty feet and of brick.

7th. At first our laundry machinery was composed of the old-fashioned wash-boards; a home-made washer turned by hand; ordinary irons for ironing and hand wringing. The modern steam washers, wringers and ironers with steam motive power have been introduced.

8th. A number of years ago twenty-six acres of our fifty acres were taken from us. As the brick wall had to be taken down we were obliged to re-build part of it ourselves around the new boundaries, at both ends of our present inclousre. This was an extensive work as we had to take down the old wall and use the old bricks in the new erection. There were seven hundred and twenty yards of wall built and with the foundations averaged at least 16 feet in height.

9th. As many of the floors had been in use over half a century they were worn out. From year to year they have been replaced by hardwood flooring and a number of the bed-rooms will require new flooring, although many of them have been re-laid. All the corridors in the main building have now hardwood floors as well as a number of the dining-rooms and dormitories.

One of our great wants in the past was an infirmary. The sick had to remain in the wards and as there was, of necessity, more or less noise and excitement they were not desirable places for the sick. For many years my wish to obtain a separate building for our physically afflicted was put in the early reports, but the idea of a possible removal of this institution to some other locality always stood in the way of putting up permanent buildings of any kind which could not be utilized if a change took place.

We were supplied with material and set to work, with our employees and patients and put up connections of three stories in the spaces between the main building and the wings. These additions contained four rooms each and proved to be a great boon to our sick and dying. They are kept quiet; have constant oversight, night and day and this change is appreciated by relatives who visit sick friends. A separate building, with modern appointments may be erected in the future when it is seen that this institution is to remain in the city for many years to come.

When the asylum was built in 1850, hot water pipes were put in to heat it. It is likely that this was the first public building in the Dominion in which

this system had been adopted. It was very primitive in construction. The pipes were built in the walls of all the rooms and corridors. There were no less than forty brick furnaces which were erected with fire places in the centre of each. The coal was fed in at the top and the ashes were drawn out at the bottom. The coils of pipes ran around this fire hole in a spiral way to be heated. This constituted the whole arrangement. As might be expected, these structures were great consumers of coal and needed constant attention in the winter time. These so-called furnaces were replaced by eleven hot water boilers. Great improvements have been made since these boilers have been put in and fewer of a modern kind will soon be required to replace them.

To facilitate the transmissions of our varied supplies tramways have been laid through different parts of the grounds to carry coal, wood, cooked food from the kitchen in covered waggons to the dumb waiters, to the cottages; to carry clothing to and from the laundry and to convey goods to our storerooms. Formerly all these necessaries were carried by hand or by wheel-barrows.

Strange to say, in the twelve dining-rooms there were neither sculleries nor pantries provided. These had to be put in by partitioning off rooms in connection with each.

As might be expected a number of minor changes in structure have been accomplished by our people. These are such as the building of baths, the reconstructing of our verandahs, the making of a new main entrance instead of the former one into the basement, the building of a new dry-goods store, the re-arranging of the old kitchen into a grocery store, the re-building of the mortuary, the constructing of our conservatory and adding to cottage B. to enable us to accommodate more patients.

We take to ourselves credit for the erection of these many structures by the faithful and intelligent work of our patients and their attendants.

In 1888 we sent out to Mimico farm ten patients with two attendants to work the Government property: in 1890 we began to send other patients into the new cottages: from year to year we increased this number until ten cottages were occupied when the superintendency was more than one chief officer could thoroughly oversee so I recommended that it should be made independent, which was done, much to my relief after several years of extra work and consequent anxiety.

There have been no important changes in the asylum staff.

The official year has passed away in a satisfactory manner and all without exception have given conscientious service for which I am thankful. This condition of things removes much anxiety from my own mind.

I have to again thank you for your consideration and kindly advice at times when counsel was very acceptable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Remaining, October 1st, 1903	.....	.....	.....	368	369	737
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	25	21	46			
" Medical Certificate	69	87	156	94	108	202
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	462	477	939
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	32	32	64			
" improved	9	10	19			
" unimproved	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year	46	44	90			
Died	24	29	53			
Eloped	2	0	2			
Transferred	22	47	69	94	120	214
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1904	.....	.....	.....	368	357	725
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	4,792	4,314	9,306
Total number discharged	2,446	2,431	4,877			
" died	1,280	1,052	2,332			
" eloped	92	13	105			
" transferred	606	661	1,267	4,424	4,157	8,581
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1904	.....	.....	.....	368	357	725
Applications on fyle	3	8				

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903, to 30th September, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of August, 1904)	388	370	758
Minimum do do do (on the 25th of August, 1904)	363	342	705
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	136,585	133,398	269,983
Daily average population	374	365	739

Social State.	Admissions of year. Male	Female	Total	Total admissions since opening. Male	Female	Total
Married	49	65	114	2,194	2,766	4,960
Single	45	43	88	2,598	1,748	4,346
Total	94	108	202	4,792	4,514	9,306
Religion.						
Presbyterians	15	30	45	1,065	990	2,055
Episcopalians	33	26	59	1,371	1,275	2,646
Methodists	23	15	38	917	925	1,842
Baptists	.....	6	6	119	104	223
Congregationalists	1	5	6	42	69	111
Roman Catholics	13	15	28	903	845	1,748
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Quakers	.....	2	2	7	3	10
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	9	9	18	270	250	520
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	95	53	148
Total	94	108	202	4,792	4,514	9,306
Nationalities.						
English	17	12	29	834	742	1,576
Irish	7	9	16	1,088	1,081	2,169
Scotch	1	8	9	513	448	961
Canadian	65	75	140	2,025	1,928	3,953
United States	2	2	4	154	179	333
Other Countries	2	2	4	143	114	257
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	35	22	57
Total	94	108	202	4,792	4,514	9,306

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1	11	11	22
Brant	.....	.....	.....	48	60	108
Bruce	.....	1	1	24	14	38
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	79	63	142
Dufferin	.....	1	1	6	8	14
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	32	24	56
Essex	.....	.....	.....	17	13	30
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	101	71	172
Grey	1	.....	1	113	88	201
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	26	25	51
Halton	.....	.....	.....	81	65	146
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	112	87	199
Huron	.....	.....	.....	63	57	120
Kent	.....	.....	.....	26	23	49
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	29	24	53
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	60	51	111
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	25	16	41
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	98	83	181
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	82	78	160
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	14	13	27
Norfolk	.....	1	1	18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham	6	1	7	309	292	601
Ontario	1	5	6	186	174	360
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	36	40	76
Peel	.....	1	1	126	124	250
Perth	1	3	4	48	46	94
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	96	92	188
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	26	26	52
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	61	60	121
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	2	4	95	69	164
Victoria	1	2	3	136	142	278
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	50	53	103
Welland	.....	.....	.....	50	46	96
Wellington	.....	1	1	146	146	292
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	227	210	437
York	82	89	171	1,893	1,965	3,858
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	175	64	239
Total admissions	94	108	202	4,792	4,514	9,306

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Brant	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Essex	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	23	13	26
Grey	.....	.....	.....	58	17	75
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Halton	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	53	26	79
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	13	9	22
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	61	27	88
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	60	29	89
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Peel	.....	.....	.....	31	8	39
Perth	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	40	14	54
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	51	24	75
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	38	9	47
York	25	21	46	592	416	1,008
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	85	14	99
Total admissions	25	21	46	1,276	667	1,943

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	R. K.	M...	Sept. 16, 1903	Oct. 6, 1903	Recovered.
2	R. C. D.	F...	Sept. 4, 1903	18, "	"
3	T. L. A.	M...	April 29, 1903	21, "	"
4	A. L.	M...	May 11, 1903	30, "	"
5	S. J. L.	F...	Mar. 30, 1903	Nov. 5, "	"
6	C. O. D.	F...	April 7, 1903	11, "	"
7	A. S. B.	M...	Nov. 10, 1902	18, "	Unimproved.
8	M. B.	F...	Sept. 27, 1902	21, "	Recovered.
9	W. H.	M...	Sept. 21, 1903	27, "	"
10	J. M. L.	M...	Aug. 29, 1903	30, "	"
11	J. G.	M...	Nov. 19, 1903	Dec. 1, "	"
12	J. J. T.	M...	Nov. 16, 1903	9, "	"
13	L. V. H.	M...	Sept. 8, 1903	10, "	"
14	H. C. H.	M...	Sept. 29, 1903	10, "	"
15	Z. B.	M...	Nov. 15, 1902	12, "	"
16	M. L	F...	July 30, 1902	19, "	Improved.
17	L. S.	F...	Oct. 10, 1903	19, "	Recovered.
18	W. T. L.	M...	Oct. 4, 1903	23, "	"
19	N. C. J.	M...	Aug. 13, 1903	25, "	Improved.
20	T. B.	M...	Sept. 4, 1903	31, "	Recovered.
21	I. H. W.	F...	Nov. 12, 1903	31, "	"
22	M. McN.	F...	Aug. 7, 1903	Jan. 14, 1904	Improved.
23	I. S.	F...	Sept. 15, 1893	16, "	Recovered.
24	M. O. C.	F...	June 23, 1897	18, "	"
25	G. H.	M...	May 14, 1885	22, "	Unimproved.
26	T. B.	M...	Sept. 3, 1903	22, "	Recovered.
27	J. S.	M...	Jan. 24, 1903	Feb. 1, "	"
28	S. D.	F...	Oct. 14, 1902	9, "	"
29	A. B.	F...	Oct. 19, 1903	10, "	Improved.
30	E. T.	M...	Jan. 12, 1900	23, "	Recovered.
31	B. T.	F...	Aug. 12, 1903	15, "	"
32	N. C.	F...	Oct. 31, 1903	Mar. 5, "	"
33	M. C.	F...	Feb. 15, 1904	8, "	"
34	E. J.	F...	Feb. 8, 1904	8, "	"
35	H. G.	M...	Dec. 11, 1903	10, "	"
36	J. McG.	M...	Mar. 17, 1904	19, "	Unimproved.
37	F. F.	M...	Mar. 20, 1903	25, "	Improved.
38	J. McF.	F...	Mar. 16, 1904	26, "	"
39	F. F.	F...	Oct. 22, 1903	30, "	Recovered.
40	R. Q.	F...	Sept. 16, 1896	31, "	Improved.
41	J. D. P.	M...	Mar. 17, 1904	April 6, "	Unimproved.
42	H. M.	F...	May 27, 1903	13, "	Recovered.
43	I. S.	F...	June 15, 1903	29, "	Improved.
44	L. J. S.	F...	Jan. 22, 1904	30, "	Recovered.
45	M. H.	F...	Feb. 10, 1904	May 5, "	"
46	L. F.	F...	Oct. 29, 1903	14, "	"
47	J. T.	M...	Jan. 13, 1904	14, "	Improved.
48	A. S.	M...	Nov. 24, 1903	15, "	Recovered.
49	E. H.	F...	Mar. 30, 1904	17, "	"
50	H. L.	F...	Feb. 5, 1904	21, "	"
51	P. F.	M...	Oct. 12, 1903	21, "	"
52	W. H. B.	M...	Dec. 12, 1902	26, "	Improved.
53	O. R. O.	M...	Dec. 4, 1903	31, "	Recovered.
54	M. G.	M...	Sept. 9, 1903	June 7, "	"
55	J. D.	M...	Dec. 24, 1903	11, "	"
56	M. H.	M...	Mar. 13, 1903	15, "	Improved.
57	G. R.	M...	Sept. 27, 1903	16, "	"
58	C. F.	F...	Sept. 9, 1902	July 1, "	"
59	C. L.	F...	Dec. 3, 1901	4, "	Recovered.
60	G. T.	M...	May 7, 1904	7, "	"
61	C. E. M.	F...	May 21, 1904	12, "	"
62	A. D.	F...	Dec. 23, 1903	15, "	"
63	M. C.	F...	June 9, 1904	15, "	"
64	A. H.	F...	Oct. 20, 1894	15, "	Improved.
65	A. J. H.	F...	Nov. 23, 1903	17, "	Recovered.
66	K. McH.	F...	Feb. 20, 1902	23, "	"
67	R. O. H.	M...	May 3, 1903	Aug. 2, "	"
68	M. H.	F...	Mar. 14, 1903	3, "	"
69	C. E. McM.	M...	Jan. 10, 1904	3, "	"
70	J. L.	M...	Oct. 14, 1903	20, "	Improved.
71	H. A. P.	F...	Oct. 28, 1902	23, "	Recovered.
72	F. F.	M...	Mar. 11, 1904	9, "	Improved.
73	W. C. R.	M...	Mar. 29, 1904	23, "	Recovered.
74	C. D.	F...	June 1, 1900	27, "	"
75	C. H.	F...	June 28, 1904	Sept. 1, "	Unimproved.

TABLE No 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
76	C. L. D.	F...	June 25, 1904	Sept. 6, 1904	Recovered.
77	S. H.	F...	June 16, 1898	13, "	Improved.
78	G. M.	M...	April 7, 1893	13, "	Recovered.
79	H. B.	M...	Jan. 23, 1904	13, "	"
80	H. S.	M...	Dec. 22, 1902	23, "	"
81	H. L.	F...	April 16, 1904	23, "	"
82	S. M.	M...	Aug. 18, 1904	23, "	Unimproved.
83	J. G.	M...	July 16, 1904	24, "	Recovered.
84	O. H.	M...	July 16, 1904	27, "	"
85	A. P.	F...	Sept. 13, 1904	27, "	Unimproved.
86	S. D.	M...	July 20, 1904	28, "	Recovered.
87	S. M.	F...	Mar. 7, 1904	30, "	"
88	L. C.	F...	May 2, 1904	30, "	Improved.
89	J. P.	M...	Nov. 25, 1903	30, "	"
90	G. P.	M...	Aug. 11, 1904	30, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	W. G.	M...	40	Oct. 1, 1903		8	5	Suicide.
2	A. L. G.	F...	35	15, 1903	12	10	1	Epilepsy.
3	E. S.	F...	60	25, 1903			19	Apoplexy.
4	M. S.	F...	60	27, 1903	10	8	9	Heart disease.
5	A. W.	M...	86	Nov. 7, 1903	5	10	7	Pneumonia.
6	J. W. W.	M...	41	17, 1903	2	6	25	Paresis.
7	W. W.	M...	60	18, 1903		6	22	Œdema of brain.
8	M. S.	F...	36	18, 1903		1	10	Exhaustion of acute mania.
9	A. W.	F...	68	23, 1903	17	11	30	Marasmus.
10	K. G.	M...	50	Dec. 13, 1903	5	6	3	Phthisis.
11	J. F. P.	M...	52	15, 1903			8	Lepto-meningitis.
12	R. T.	M...	67	17, 1903	7	1	6	Epilepsy.
13	J. C. F.	M...	109	17, 1903		9	3	Senility.
14	S. D.	F...	56	20, 1903	10	10	6	Bright's disease.
15	M. C.	F...	75	24, 1903	10	5	26	Paralysis.
16	J. B.	M...	62	Jan. 4, 1904	4	5	20	Arterio Sclerosis
17	W. McG.	M...	53	13, 1904	1	7	2	Paresis.
18	H. R.	F...	69	19, 1904	6		15	Acute Bronchitis.
19	G. T.	M...	50	22, 1904	3	7	2	Paresis.
20	C. R.	M...	83	23, 1904		11	11	La Grippe.
21	A. S.	M...	45	25, 1904		5	26	Paresis.
22	M. A.	M...	75	25, 1904	1	1	20	Pneumonia.
23	J. E. B.	M...	64	31, 1904	2	2	27	Paralytic dementia.
24	M. M. M.	F...	60	Feb. 4, 1904	2	6	12	Phthisis.
25	A. M.	F...	84	24, 1904	7	1	29	Traumatic shock.
26	S. B. C.	M...	88	27, 1904	2	2	1	Senility.
27	C. S.	F...	43	Mar. 5, 1904		1	9	Goitre.
28	J. H.	F...	45	12, 1904	21		27	Heart Disease.
29	R. H.	M...	55	14, 1904	13	5	8	Pneumonia.
30	I. J.	F...	34	20, 1904	4	6	2	Phthisis.
31	M. C.	F...	46	28, 1904		3	16	Lepto-meningitis.
32	E. J. F.	F...	54	April 5, 1904	23	6	4	Peritonitis.
33	L. S.	F...	58	5, 1904	1	3	24	Pneumonia.
34	M. McK.	F...	68	7, 1904	2	9	19	Bright's Disease.
35	A. P.	F...	50	8, 1904	1	5	12	Erysipelas.
36	M. A. M.	F...	60	21, 1904	9	6	12	Apoplexy.
37	M. L.	F...	58	May 5, 1904	23	5	23	Heart Disease.
38	L. J.	F...	28	9, 1904		6	2	Peritonitis.
39	C. P.	F...	52	11, 1904	8	3	20	Phthisis.
40	G. F.	M...	48	20, 1904	13		13	Epilepsy.
41	I. W.	F...	24	June 3, 1904			19	Pneumonia.
42	W. J. B.	M...	47	9, 1904			23	Apendicitis.
43	A. F.	M...	85	11, 1904	5	1	1	Hemmorrhage of Bladder.
44	J. B.	F...	60	15, 1904			16	Apoplexy.
45	B. B.	F...	62	27, 1904	2	7	28	Heart Disease.
46	J. A. H.	M...	44	July 6, 1904	3		14	Phthisis.
47	J. McG.	M...	60	25, 1904	13	5		Marasmus.
48	M. S.	F...	76	26, 1904	4	4	3	Senile Decay.
49	C. B.	F...	25	31, 1904			16	Heart Failure.
50	J. M.	F...	57	Aug. 5, 1904	24	2	26	Colitis.
51	M. F. F.	F...	31	16, 1904	4	5	13	Phthisis.
52	S. R.	M...	42	19, 1904		3	22	Paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Agents				21		21	21
Architects				2		2	2
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				5	5	10	10
Book-keepers	2	2	4	46	1	47	51
Bakers				32		32	32
Bricklayers	1		1	15		15	16
Butchers	2		2	29		29	31
Blacksmiths				55		55	55
Brass-finishers	1		1	2		2	3
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders				8		8	8
Barbers	1		1	2		2	3
Barristers				10		10	10
Bookbinders				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	28		28	29
Cabinet-makers	1		1	11		11	12
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				20		20	20
Carpenters	5		5	166		166	171
Clerks	5		5	215	14	229	234
Clergymen				43		43	43
Carriage-makers				5		5	5
Cooks		2	2	2	10	12	14
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers				10		10	10
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Coachmen				4		4	4
Civil Servants				15	2	17	17
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11		1113	1113	1124
Dressmakers		3	3		35	35	38
Dentists				4		4	4
Druggists	1		1	21		21	22
Engineers	3		3	30		30	33
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				3		3	3
Farmers	8		8	1183		1183	1191
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				2		2	2
Furriers				1	1	2	2
Farmers' daughters					26	26	26
Gardeners	1		1	17		17	18
Grocers				2	1	3	3
Gentlemen				42		42	42

TABLE No. 7.---*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				2		2	2
Hucksters				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	14		14	15
Housekeepers		68	68		1706	1706	1774
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				12		12	12
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	2		2	14	1	15	17
Janitors				4		4	4
Labourers	21		21	1014		1014	1035
Laundresses		1	1		7	7	8
Ladies					129	129	129
Lawyers	2		2	27		27	29
Lumbermen				5		5	5
Milliners					30	30	30
Masons	2		2	46		46	48
Machinists				34		34	34
Millers				34		34	34
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	6		6	134	2	136	142
Mechanics	4		4	33		33	37
Music-teachers	1	3	4	9	15	24	28
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	5	7	12	170	442	612	624
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1		16	16	17
Not stated				206	341	547	547
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	4	3	7	173	42	215	222
Professors of music				2		2	2
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				7		7	7
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters	4		4	54		54	58
Printers	1		1	42		42	43
Peddlers				26		26	26
Physicians	2		2	44	1	45	47
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen	1		1	4		4	5
Railway conductors				6		6	6
Spinsters					219	219	219

TABLE No. 7.---*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Sailors				36		36	36
Students	1		1	52	19	71	72
Sisters of Charity		1	1		3	3	4
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers				90		90	90
Seamstresses		1	1		100	100	101
Slaters				1		1	1
Soldiers	1		1	11		11	12
Salesmen				9	4	13	13
Surveyors				3		3	3
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Stenographers				4	1	5	5
Teachers	1	3	4	63	87	150	154
Tinsmiths				23		23	23
Tavern-keepers				6		6	6
Tailors	2	2	4	89	7	96	100
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1	11		11	12
Watchmakers				4		4	4
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				12	5	17	17
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				29	12	41	41
Total	94	108	202	4698	4406	9104	9306

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which cause was assigned					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	7	7	1	8	9
Religious excitement	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	2	4	4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	2	5	7	5	9	14
Fright and nervous shocks	1	3	4	.....	4	4
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	14	2	16	15	4	19
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Venereal disease	5	1	6	3	1	4
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Over-work	2	2	4	4	4	8
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	1	7	8	.....	6	6
Uterine disorders	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	6	8	2	5	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	6	6	12	10	9	19
Fevers	2	1	3	1	1	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	5	8	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	16	16	32			
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	36	41	77	44	46	90
Total	94	108	202	94	108	202

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1	F	C. O.	Oct. 7, 1903	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
2	M	Z. B.	" 12, 1903	2 "	" "
3	F	S. J. L.	" 15, 1903	1 "	" "
4	F	B. T.	" 21, 1903	6 "	" "
5	M	W. H.	" 27, 1903	1 "	" "
6	M	J. L.	" 31, 1903	1 "	" "
7	M	A. B.	Nov. 4, 1903	1 "	Discharged, unimproved.
8	F	L. S.	" 16, 1903	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
9	M	F. F.	" 24, 1903	1 "	Discharged, improved.
10	M	T. B.	" 26, 1903	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
11	M	J. S.	Dec. 1, 1903	2 "	" "
12	M	G. R.	" 4, 1903	1 "	Returned.
13	M	N. J.	" 4, 1903	1 "	"
14	M	W. F. L.	" 7, 1903	1 "	"
15	M	M. F. H.	" 8, 1903	6 "	Discharged, improved.
16	F	S. J. D.	" 8, 1903	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
17	M	T. F.	" 22, 1903	1 "	" "
18	F	M. P.	Jan. 5, 1904	1 "	Returned.
19	F	J. C.	" 7, 1904	1 "	"
20	M	E. T.	" 23, 1904	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
21	F	L. J. S.	" 30, 1904	3 "	" "
22	M	H. H.	Mar. 2, 1904	2 "	Returned.
23	M	M. G.	" 3, 1904	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
24	M	C. J.	" 8, 1904	3 "	Returned.
25	F	J. S.	" 26, 1904	1 "	Discharged, improved.
26	M	E. L.	April 10, 1904	3 "	Returned.
27	M	G. M.	" 23, 1904	5 "	Discharged, recovered.
28	M	J. D.	May 2, 1904	1 "	" "
29	F	C. L.	" 4, 1904	2 "	" "
30	M	G. T.	" 7, 1904	2 "	" "
31	F	M. H.	June 2, 1904	2 "	" "
32	M	C. E. M.	" 3, 1904	2 "	" "
33	M	J. M. C.	" 19, 1904	6 "	Returned.
34	F	E. S. R.	" 27, 1904	2 "	"
35	M	R. H.	" 30, 1904	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
36	F	K. M. H.	July 14, 1904	1 "	" "
37	F	M. M.	" 18, 1904	6 "	Still out.
38	M	H. B.	" 19, 1904	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
39	M	W. H.	" 23, 1904	2 "	Returned.
40	F	H. L.	" 23, 1904	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
41	M	J. W. B.	" 27, 1904	3 "	Returned.
42	M	G. A.	" 30, 1904	2 "	"
43	M	J. P.	" 30, 1904	2 "	Discharged, improved.
44	F	L. T.	Aug. 2, 1904	2 "	" "
45	F	C. L. D.	" 6, 1904	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
46	F	S. M.	" 6, 1904	2 "	" "
47	F	E. S.	" 17, 1904	2 "	Still out.
48	M	O. H.	" 19, 1904	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
49	M	J. G.	" 20, 1904	2 "	" "
50	M	C. D.	Sept. 6, 1904	3 "	Still out.
51	M	A. L.	" 10, 1904	3 "	" "
52	M	W. K.	" 13, 1904	1 "	" "
53	F	S. F.	" 18, 1904	2 "	" "
54	M	H. S.	" 19, 1904	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
55	M	H. H.	" 22, 1904	3 "	Still out.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				34	21	55
Discharged, recovered	17	12	29			
Discharged, improved	2	3	5			
Discharged, unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	10	3	13			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	4	3	7	34	21	55

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	3	4	7	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	8	5	13	2	3	5	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	11	22	2	5	7	.....	2	2
" 30 " 35 "	11	10	21	2	3	5	.....	2	2
" 35 " 40 "	13	18	31	6	4	10	.....	1	1
" 40 " 45 "	11	20	31	4	7	11	4	2	6
" 45 " 50 "	9	12	21	1	3	4	3	3	6
" 50 " 55 "	9	10	19	4	3	7	5	2	7
" 55 " 60 "	7	2	9	3	2	5	1	4	5
" 60 " 65 "	7	7	14	2	.....	2	4	5	9
" 65 " 70 "	3	4	7	.....	1	1	1	4	5
" 70 " 75 "	1	2	3	1	.....	1	1	2	3
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 90 " 95 "									
Totals	94	108	202	32	32	64	24	29	53

TABLE No. 11.

Period.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Period of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Period of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	36	34	4	1	3
From 1 to 2 months	24	20	7	.....	3
" 2 " 3 "	15	11	12	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	16	16	4	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	9	3	4	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	12	7	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	12	6	5	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	7	6	5	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	3	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	7	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	3	7	1	3	.....
" 11 " 12 "	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	19	23	6	4	1
" 18 months to 2 years	7	31	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	13	52	2	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	9	26	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	34	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	26	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	8	39	1	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	30	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	20	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	30	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	118	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	5	48	.....	.....	1
" 20 years and upwards	.....	108	.....	.....	1
Totals	202	725	64	19	7

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,470	.....	1,470
Tailor's shop	6	1,204	.....	1,204
Shoe shop	4	910	.....	910
Engineer's shop	6	1,540	.....	1,540
Mason work	1	309	.....	309
Wood yard and coal shed	12	3,410	.....	3,410
Bakery	3	917	.....	917
Laundry	44	1,960	9,862	11,822
Dairy	5	2,070	.....	2,070
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	312	.....	312
Painting	4	1,076	.....	1,076
Garden	16	3,460	.....	3,460
Grounds	9	2,380	.....	2,380
Stable	7	1,460	.....	1,460
Kitchen	12	2,640	.....	2,640
Dining rooms	74	9,230	15,110	24,340
Officers' quarters	6	.....	2,160	2,160
Sewing rooms	5	.....	1,520	1,520
Knitting	18	.....	6,140	6,140
Mending	46	.....	13,040	13,040
Wards	127	15,040	20,740	35,780
Store	1	312	.....	312
General	97	12,760	15,830	28,590
Tin shop	1	240	.....	240
Upholstering	4	980	.....	980
Sewing in wards	29	.....	9,680	9,680
Totals	542	63,680	94,082	157,762

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	3	4	Norfolk	.....	1	1
Brant	1	1	2	Northumberland	12	6	18
Carleton	6	1	7	Ontario	7	11	18
Dufferin	1	1	2	Oxford	2	1	3
Durham	13	10	23	Parry Sound District	1	.....	1
Elgin	.....	1	1	Peel	6	8	14
Frontenac	.....	1	1	Perth	2	3	5
Glengarry	1	.....	1	Peterborough	9	2	11
Grey	8	3	11	Simcoe	6	6	12
Halton	3	5	8	Stormont	1	.....	1
Hastings	6	.....	6	Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Huron	1	3	4	Victoria	8	6	14
Kent	1	1	2	Waterloo	2	4	6
Lambton	1	1	2	Welland	3	1	4
Lanark	1	1	2	Wellington	2	7	9
Leeds	2	.....	2	Wentworth	4	2	6
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	York	248	257	505
Lincoln	1	5	6	Not classed, unknown. etc.	3	.....	3
Middlesex	1	.....	1				
Muskoka District	1	3	4				
Nipissing District	.....	1	1	Total	368	357	725

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing work done in Sewing Room.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	592	72	159	Pudding cloths	26	.....	.....
Blinds	147	.....	8	Pillow cases	1,243	18	.....
Bandages, yds.	2,830	.....	.....	" shams	60	5	8
Box cover	1	1	.....	Piano cover	1	.....	
Blouse waists	14	15	.....	Quilts	83	.....	6
Buttons (covered)	.....	72	.....	Rugs	.....	.....	
Bagatelle cover	1	.....	.....	Stamping pieces	.....	50	3
Bibs	.....	.....	2	Sheets	815	2	37
Clothes bags	74	32	4	Shirts	304	6	41
Cord and tassels, prs.	.....	16	.....	Skirts	59	6	
Coseys	4	4	.....	Screens	.....	3	.....
Caps	325	.....	.....	Screen covers	5	.....	.....
Curtains	203	107	37	Shrouds	28	23	.....
Cushions	12	12	.....	Sideboard covers	8	.....	6
Cushion covers	80	21	8	Stockings, prs.	.....	.....	30
Centre pieces	.....	4	.....	Socks, prs.	.....	4	150
Dresses	292	218	8	Table covers	11	.....	
" (made over)	.....	1	.....	" cloths	144	7	6
Dress skirts	2	2	.....	" napkins	.....	12	6
Doyleys	.....	6	.....	Toilet covers	36	15	6
Drawers, prs.	138	2	46	Towels (roller)	105	.....	.....
Drapes	7	7	.....	" (dish)	118	.....	.....
Guernseys	.....	.....	22	Tray cloths	7	7	4
Jackets	6	6	.....	Untidy suits	6	6	
Lace, yds.	.....	8	.....	Vests	.....	.....	34
Mattress ticks	77	56	.....	Waists	.....	.....	4
Night gowns	78	8	.....	Cuffs, prs.	262	.....	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initals of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.						Religious denominations.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
L. C.	53	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	Housewife	London.
E. D.	36	.....	1	York	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Servant	"
E. E.	56	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Housewife	"
E. F.	43	.....	1	Victoria	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	Servant	"
R. E. T.	29	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	"	"
R. R.	33	.....	1	York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	4	"	"
I. W.	28	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	None	"
C. C.	67	.....	1	York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	"	"
I. W.	33	.....	1	Simcoe	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	"	"
C. McC.	32	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	Servant	"
M. F.	48	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	"	"
S. L. D.	50	.....	1	Wentworth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	None	"
M. M.	55	.....	1	Peterboro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Servant	"
I. K.	37	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	"	"
A. D.	49	.....	1	Frontenac	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	Housewife	"
L. E. L.	39	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	"	Mimico.
A. M.	45	.....	1	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	"	Penetang.
R. R.	39	.....	1	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	Home duties	"
M. R.	32	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	Student	"
M. C.	27	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	Home duties	"
A. C.	48	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	"	"
J. W.	23	.....	1	York	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	"	"
M. W.	39	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	Housewife	"
M. W.	50	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	Charwoman	"
F. F.	40	.....	1	Grey	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	Home duties	"
E. S.	42	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	Housewife	"
E. J.	60	.....	1	York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	Seamstress	"
E. L.	26	.....	1	York	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	Servant	"
J. O'C.	57	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	"	"
A. B.	47	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	Nurse	"
F. R.	32	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	Servant	"
E. C.	56	.....	1	York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	"	"
L. B.	39	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	"	"
E. W.	36	.....	1	York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	"	"

M. S.	46		1	York		1					1						1	4			1	"		Penetang.
M. M.	47		1	York	1								1				1		6	1		"		"
F. R.	53		1	York			1				1					1			1	1		Housewife		"
J. B.	59		1	York			1					1				1		2		1		Servant		"
M. L.	44		1	York	1						1					1			4		1	Housewife		"
E. H.	74		1	York				1					1				1	3			1	Home duties		"
M. E.	65		1	York						1				1			1	5		1		Servant		"
M. L.	30		1	Ontario	1									1			1	1			1	Seamstress		"
A. S.	46		1	York		1								1		1		2		1		Home duties		"
E. H.	38		1	Simcoe				1					1				1	1			1	Servant		"
A. S.	42		1	York						1					1	1			4	1		Housewife		"
C. C.	66		1	York			1					1				1			8	1		"		"
T. D.	30	1		York		1					1						1		6	1		Gardener		"
W. C.	47	1		Muskoka	1						1						1	1		1	1	Laborer		"
S. C.	57	1		York		1								1			1	2		1		"		"
C. T. C.	35	1		York		1						1					1	1		1		"		"
H. G.	60	1		Simcoe	1										1		1		3		1	"		"
T. H.	75	1		Peterboro	1						1						1		1	1		"		"
J. H.	43	1		Frontenac		1					1						1			1		"		"
P. L.	60	1		Simcoe	1								1				1		8		1	Farmer		"
C. L.	58	1		York	1										1	1		2		1		Laborer		"
G. L.	46	1		Durham	1								1				1		4		1	Farmer		"
J. M. D.	41	1		Peel	1								1				1		2		1	"		"
R. M.	63	1		York	1									1		1		1		1		"		"
C. K.	28	1		York	1								1				1	4		1		Laborer		"
F. S.	28	1		York			1					1					1			1		"		"
V. W.	41	1		York	1						1					1				1		"		"
J. W.	34	1		York					1					1		1		1		1		"		"
C. W.	61	1		Frontenac	1									1		1				1		"		"
J. D.	51	1		Bruce	1							1				1		1		1		"		"
J. H. L.	49	1		Muskoka					1					1		1		1		1		"		"
F. G.	40	1		York						1					1	1		1		1		"		"
W. J. W.	44	1		York		1						1					1		1	1		"		"
J. McM.	15	1		Halton	1								1				1		10		1	Farmer		"
B. B.	26	1		Perth				1					1				1		9		1	None		London.

TABLE No. 16.

Report of garden produce for year 1904.

Name.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	1,150 bunches at	2	23 00
Artichokes	20 bushels "	40	8 00
Beans	80 " "	40	32 00
Beets	350 " "	40	140 00
Carrots	450 " "	40	180 00
Cucumbers	1,235 each "	1	12 35
Celery	10,125 heads "	3	303 75
Cabbage	11,675 " "	2	233 50
Currants	275 quarts "	5	13 75
Cauliflower	1,950 heads "	5	97 50
Cress	980 bunches "	1	9 80
Citron	475 each "	5	23 75
Corn, table	1,350 dozen "	5	67 50
Corn, fodder	65 loads "	1 00	65 00
Gooseberries	60 quarts "	5	3 00
Lettuce	12,250 heads "	1	122 50
Onions, green	12,450 bunches "	1	124 50
Onions, ripe	130 bushels "	1 00	130 00
Peas, in pod	42 " "	40	16 80
Potatoes, early	60 " "	1 00	60 00
Parsley	1,850 bunches "	1	18 50
Parsnips	525 bushels "	40	210 00
Rhubarb	6,550 bunches "	2	131 00
Radish, summer	5,230 " "	1	52 30
Radish, winter	10 bushels "	50	5 00
Raspberries	75 quarts "	6	4 70
Strawberries	215 " "	6	12 90
Spinach	170 bushels "	20	34 00
Sage and thyme	1,050 bunches "	2	21 00
Sugar beets	65 tons "	5 00	325 00
Tomatoes	225 bushels "	50	112 50
Turnips	175 " "	20	35 00
Vegetable marrows	1,685 each "	2	33 70
Milk, gallons	25,789 gallons "	12	3,094 68
	Total		$5,756 98

TABLE No. 17.

Report from trades attendance for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Pairs.	Articles.	Rate	Value
19	Men's long boots	@ $3 00	$ 57 00
205	Men's shoes	@ 2 00	410 00
30	Women's shoes	@ 1 50	45 00
45	Women's slippers	@ 1 00	45 00
587	Pairs repaired	@ 50	293 50
	Harness.		
4	New pieces		1 75
38	Pieces repaired		5 05
	Tinware.		
55	New pieces		54 50
718	Pieces repaired		92 00
	Book Binding.		
30	New Books bound		15 00
191	Books re-bound		47 75
	Upholstering.		
165	Mattresses re-made		330 00
1	Sofa re-covered		5 00
5	Chairs re-covered		5 00
			$,406 00

Report from Tailor's Shop for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Tweed coats	92	180
" vests	51	89
" trousers	253	418
" overcoats		16
Blue denim coats	2	
" " trousers	44	16
White duck trousers	4	
" " coats	4	
Uniform coats	29	24
" trousers	29	64
Special tweed coats	11	3
" " pants	11	10
" " vests	7	
Buffalo robes		4

Table No. 18.

Work done in Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	23,648	Night shirts	1,079
Bibs	418	Pillow cases	47,469
Blankets	7,252	Pants	1,736
Blinds	1,120	Quilts	7,467
Blouses	4,214	Skirts (cotton)	769
Chemises (cotton)	8,064	" (flannel)	3,913
" (flannel)	2,558	" (colored)	8,525
Clothes bags	7,333	Counterpanes	4,092
Combination suits	317	Sheets	47,604
Curtains	1,288	Shirts (cotton)	18,127
Collars	9,810	" (flannel)	12,033
Cuffs	3,667	Socks	13,497
Caps	103	Stockings	10,973
Coats	1,017	Shams	696
Cushion covers	271	Shawls	136
Dresses	8,176	Table cloths	10,469
Dress skirts	2,488	" napkins	12,254
Drawers (cotton)	10,597	Tray covers	1,981
" (flannel)	10,862	Toilet covers	3,401
Dusters	2,037	Ties	244
Fancy pieces	3,397	Towels (dish)	9,495
Guernseys	10,354	" (diaper)	20,010
Handkerchiefs	13,141	" (roller)	12,033
Kerchiefs	1,335	Vests	622
Lambrequins	40	Waists	2,874
Night gowns	12,034	Total	397,075

Table No 19.

Shewing work done in women's wards.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	492	896
" uniform	..	66
Blouses	9	46
Blinds	62	27
Blankets	.	140
Curtains	55	72
Cushions	10	26
" covers	46	38
Collars (lace)	6	.
Cuffs (uniform)	240	.
Corset covers	9	66
Chemises	222	1,520
Counterpanes	15	108
Centre pieces (embroidered)	6	
" " (battenburg)	11	..
" " (drawn work)	19	..
Caps (uniform)	270	..
Dresses	63	1,591
" (uniform)	64	2
Dusters	84	
Drawers	123	1,301
Drapes (mantle)	7	..
Doylies (lace)	12	..
" (embroidered)	9	
" (drawn work)	14	
Fascinators	9	
Guernseys	..	285
Handkerchiefs (lace)	6	
Hats (trimmed)	42	
Jackets (knitted)	3	
Kerchiefs (uniform)	128	
Laundry bags	33	156
Lace (yards)	68	.
Mats (toilet)	16	
" (table)	20	
Night gowns	81	790
Pillow cases	959	3.7
" shams	49	18
" ticks	8	
Quilts	75	118
Stockings (pairs)	154	3,240
Socks (pairs)	202	269
Skirts	96	906
Sheets	673	302
Shirts	261	
Slippers (pairs)	20	.
Side board covers	6	9
Shawls (knitted)	6	
Table cloths	85	96
" covers	9	12
" napkins (hemmed)	38	.
Towels (dish)	55	.
" (roller)	96	52
" (diaper)	110	
Toilet covers	8	13
Waists (uniform)	3	..
Work bags	3	
Ticks (mattress)	28	10
	5,147	12,590

Table No 20.

Toronto Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

			$ c.					$ c.
1903.				1904.				
Oct.	26	To paid R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	348 00	Jan.	1	By balance		62 14
Dec.	3	To paid. Tomalin, 1572 chickens @ 9½c.	149 34	Feb.	13	" cash from R. Hunter, 8 dry cows		350 00
	31	To balance	62 14			" " " The Harris Abb. Co., 2410 lbs. tallow @ 2½c.		60 25
			559 48			" " " " " " 33 " 3c.		99
1904.						" " " " " " 1701 " 3½c.		59 53
Feb.	13	To paid R. Hunter, 8 milch cows	387 25			" " " " " " 201 " 4½c.		8 54
March	31	To balance	391 27			" " " " " " 2942 " 4c.		117 68
			778 52			" " " " " " 2563 " 4½c.		119 39
								778 52
May	10	To paid R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	343 75					
	17	To paid C. Eaid, 2 horses	350 00	April	1	By balance		391 27
June	30	To paid R. Hunter, 10 milch cows	476 50		4	" cash from R. F. Duck, 35 loads manure		14 00
	30	Balance	207 63		22	" " " S. M. Lean, 1 horse		40 00
			1,377 88	May	10	" " " R. Hunter, 7 dry cows		300 00
					21	" " " A. R. Williams, 2 old boilers		100 00
Sept.	13	To paid Maddock Bros., 1 set harness	36 00			" " " " " " 472 lbs. scrap brass @ 8c.		37 76
	21	To paid R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	283 50			" " " " " " 7048 lbs. wrought iron @ $8 ton		28 19
	30	To balance	135 63			" " " " " " 5610 lbs. cast iron at $12 ton		33 66
			460 13	June	30	" " " R. Hunter, 10 dry cows		433 00
								1,377 88
1903.								
Oct.	1	By balance	160 37					
	26	" cash from R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	285 00					
	27	" " " S. Wicks, 14 sugar barrels @ 10c.	1 40					
Nov.	20	" " " J. Mehanon, 7630 lbs. rags @ 1.15 cwt.	87 74	July	1	By cash balance on hand		207 63
		" " " J. Shepherd, 201 sugar barrels @ 8c.	16 03		15	" " " from Toronto Bill Posting Co., rent of fence		12 50
		" " " " 279 lbs. tea lead @ 1½c.	4 19	Sept.	16	" " " R. Hunter, 6 dry cows		240 10
		" " " " 62 rice sacks @ 5c.	3 10					460 13
		" " " " 8 boxes @ 20c.	1 60					
			559 48	Oct.	1	By balance		135 63

ASLYUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1904.

London, 1st October, 1904.

To R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—According to the requirements of the Statute I herewith submit the thirty-third annual report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
There were in residence October 1st, 1903				487	508	995
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	27	57			
By Medical Certificates	64	78	142			
Total number under treatment during the year				94	105	199
				581	613	1,194
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	27	34	61			
" improved	6	13	19			
" unimproved	1	3	4			
Total number of discharges during year	34	50	84			
Died	37	41	78			
Eloped	9	1	10			
Transferred	1		1			
				81	92	173
Remaining in Asylum, September 30th, 1904				500	521	1,021
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,763	2,466	5,229
Total number discharged:	1,061	1,031	2,092			
" died	875	687	1,562			
" eloped	104	12	116			
" transferred	223	215	493			
				2,263	1,945	4,208
" remaining 30th September, 1904				500	521	1,021
Application for admission on file	7	3	10			

It will be noticed by the above statement that we had during the year seventy-eight deaths and I regret to say that death resulted from tuberculosis in twenty-nine of these certainly, with probably several others, whose cases were complicated by other diseases. The ordinary death rate from tuberculosis throughout the Province is one-seventh of all cases, but our death rate is 5-13 of all or more than 1-3 of the deaths. This is a fearful percentage.

We had two cases of suicide during the year, both of which were entirely unexpected, planned and executed with such determination and so quickly, that nothing could be done to prevent them. The coroners called in did not deem an inquest necessary as they considered no one could be blamed for inattention.

The number of admissions were 199, the largest in the history of the institution, and there were 80 discharges as recovered or improved which seems satisfactory, especially when it is considered how many seniles are forced upon us who are far better suited for a Home or Refuge. As we have had plenty of room we have endeavored to admit every suitable case as soon as possible.

Improvements.

In relating the many improvements which we have, through the generosity of the Government, been able to bring about, I trust that the public will not think that we speak in a boasting spirit, we merely feel that as the people of Ontario furnish the means it is but right that we should give an account of our expenditures leaving them to judge of the wisdom of such outlays.

For some time the Government has had in view the purchase of the farm to the rear of the asylum farm, known as the Trebilcock Farm. This consists of 235 acres, some hundred or so acres of which had formerly been tilled in an imperfect way, the balance had been pastured, but much of it is covered with second growth bushes, and the balance which had been cleared had never been broken up. It is rolling land well watered, having several springs upon it, some of which are permanent. With the exception of a high piece of about twenty-five acres the farm consists of the very best of land, every part of which can be cultivated. The appended list will show the yield of the part which we were this year enabled to cultivate and will give some idea of its productiveness.

There were some old barn buildings upon the farm, these we had torn down and rebuilt in such a way that we have now practically a large new double barn which will answer our purpose for some years. There is also on the place a large one story brick cottage. In the near future we intend to suggest to the Government that it allow us to add another story to it, surround it with verandahs for both flats and to make it an isolation hospital for our tuberculosis patients. This is absolutely necessary if we are to be allowed to combat the infectious nature of this vile plague. We also set to work as a first necessity to put in the necessary ditches to drain the farm and in doing so we have, besides open ditches, put in 9,000 feet of 4, 6 and 8 inch tile and 175 rods of open ditch, making the land, which is chiefly deep loam on clay and virgin soil, a most desirable property.

The purchase of this necessary addition of land is of course the greatest event in the way of improvement which could have taken place for the benefit of the institution, for with our large population, outdoor exercise is an absolute necessity and our constant aim is to not only give this treat-

ment to the patients who are able, but also to make it profitable in order to relieve the burden of cost. This addition gives us a property in one block of 535 acres which we hope soon to make a very valuable asset to the Province.

As we were writing our last year's report we had undertaken to build a brick subway or tunnel 170 feet long and six feet in diameter, leading from the engine room towards the infirmary for the purpose of holding the various water, steam and gas pipes used in that locality and we were very proud when we were enabled to get it completed before the cold weather set in. It has been a constant comfort since, enabling us, in case of disorder to get at the pipes without digging them up as formerly.

Later in the season our mason put in a granolithic floor over a large part of the laundry. He also this spring put in a new cement floor throughout the cellar under the Store, a much needed improvement. He also had a good deal of masonry to do in connection with the finishing of the Industrial building.

The Dairy needed enlarging to meet our needs and we needed a storeroom in which to store the large quantity of preserved fruit, pickles, etc., which are annually made here. To meet this great need we raised the dairy building a story, making a storeroom above 40 feet by 28 feet. We also at the same time doubled the size of the refrigerator in this building, thus making a very complete and useful building, long needed. We also introduced a milk cooler which we would not on any account now do without. This reduces the temperature of our milk from about 97 degrees, when it comes in, to about 50 degrees within a few minutes. The value of this only needs to be tried to be appreciated.

For years the enlargement of the double brick house on Dundas Street, occupied by the carpenter and the chief attendant, had been contemplated and much of the material bought. This summer we set to work to raise it another story and rebuild it. The mason work is nearly completed and it will be ready for occupation in two or three weeks, making a very fine and comfortable house.

We have also started to build and expect to complete this fall at least one of the long needed balconies at the end of the "B" and "D" halls.

The infirmary was not finished at the time of my last report. This was completed last autumn and we have been occupying it since with a great deal of comfort and satisfaction.

While we had completed the reservoir last fall sufficiently to hold the water which we have used ever since, there was still much to do and we have not ceased work at it during the whole season and only completed it a few days ago. We think we are safe in saying that there is not a better constructed reservoir in Ontario nor one which contains a better water supply both in quantity and quality and we feel certain that it solves the question of the water supply for the institution for years to come, if not for all time. The total cost has been about $3,000, which was expended on materials, all of the work being done by patient labor. The gravel walk about the reservoir has been completed, as well as the cobbled surface ditch which surrounds the entire enclosure. A handsome iron fence has also been set in the coping stone, composed of gas piping and wire screen, to keep any animal life out of the water, and the surrounding grounds have been carefully graded and seeded down. This gives the whole work a very handsome appearance. We only need there now a small house with a stove in it where the patients who work in the ice harvest may go to warm and dry themselves occasionally. This will also serve to store the tools in when not in use.

We have completed the laundry and introduced some very valuable and necessary machinery. First at a trifling cost, in comparison with its usefulness, we have put up a steam hoist. By this we do away with all the laborious hand hoisting which had existed here ever since the beginning of the institution, and which was pitiful to see. New washing machines were added and also a very fine mangle which alone is capable of doing all of our work; besides these a starcher and shirt and collar ironer have been installed. While speaking of the equipment of the laundry, I must not forget to mention a most important improvement which has generously been allowed by the Government. I refer to a very efficient sterilizer made by Messrs. Leonard & Sons, of London. It is a large double-walled chamber capable of holding a mattress and bedding. It is so strongly made that if necessary we can turn on 300 degrees of heat, dry or steam, and thus effectually sterilize before washing all soiled clothing, which has been contaminated by tuberculous, erysipelatous or other infectious discharges. The value of this plan can not be overestimated in these institutions where so many of the patients cannot be controlled or taught to take care of their sputa or other discharges. We have also installed a new set of wash tubs which are very convenient.

We have been much pleased with the new industrial building, its convenience and comfort for the different mechanics is appreciated every day. The carpenters have been able to do some very necessary work. Besides the new buildings mentioned we had made a few stationary swings capable of holding four women each. These are much enjoyed and we shall, during the winter, make as many more.

Besides the above work and the general routine, pipe fitting, mending, painting, etc., a great deal of other work was done during the year. For instance, a cement walk was built at the Bursar's residence to replace the decayed board walk leading from the street. The water supply at the barns owing to imperfect pipes had to be entirely changed, this entailed a good deal of work; but as we found contamination from the stables it was absolutely necessary.

Our engineer's department has been a very busy one during the year. Besides the usual heavy general work in keeping water, sewer, gas and steam pipes in running order much new work was imposed upon it, such as installing a steam service to the infirmary, the same to the industrial building; installing new machinery, hoist and washers, etc., in the laundry; installing new furnaces at the residence and at the green houses. The iron fence about the reservoir was erected by this department and is a credit to their workmanship.

I have also to thank our engineer for much valuable advice in devising our large sterilizer at the laundry.

The interior of the church had been kalsomined and through wear and tear had become very unsightly and had been so for years. Our painter with a force of patients succeeded in painting and graining it in a most creditable manner and vastly improving its appearance.

The residence having, through the course of a number of years, become almost bare of paint on the outside, this also was properly painted and now presents a very much improved look.

The large room off the front hall in the main building, formerly occupied by the tailoring department, has been converted into a waiting and reading room for the attendants. This was much needed for formerly the attendants, when off duty, had nowhere to go and were constantly collecting and standing about the hall and front door. The waiting room is large, has been newly painted and will be furnished with tables, chairs, writing desks, etc., making it a desirable place to read in.

A fence sixty rods in length was made on the north side of the sewage field.

The avenue of large maples on the side road, which is nearly a mile in length, was pruned, improving its appearance very much. This was a very large piece of work which was finally completed a short time ago.

The carpenter completed three large sections of pigeon holes for the Bursar's files which had outgrown his accommodation.

Work to be Done.

We have begun to build a two storey 25x30 feet addition to the carpenter shop in which to place the turning lathe and other machinery which must be run by steam. We hope to get this well on the way if not finished this season. This will be a great need supplied. If necessary the upper room which adjoins the drying room of the laundry can be used to extend that room.

We have to instal a new 100 horse power boiler which has just been delivered. This will entail a good deal of work upon our engineering department. A new heater has been procured to replace the old heating appliance in the green houses and this new system has to be installed before the cold weather sets in.

The balcony which we have started is to be finished. These balconies will be a great convenience and comfort for the inmates of the overcrowded back halls. In the spring we shall put up the other one at the end of the "B" hall.

The large coal bunkers at the main building have to be recovered. This should be done at once in view of the dangerous condition it is in.

While almost every other institution throughout the Province has been furnished with electricity we are still depending upon gas, although we feel confident that in the near future we shall be granted this great and cheap modern convenience for lighting and motor purposes.

Although our large ice house is still nearly full of last year's ice, from the reservoir, we want to establish a cheap and easy way of conveying the ice into it. This we shall do by the use of an endless chain worked by horse-power, instead of the old and pottering way. As we can then fill our ice house within a few days we shall have the opportunity of selling the surplus ice.

The Training School for Nurses.

The staff alone and without the assistance of Dr. Buchan, who was ill and off duty for six months, gave about sixty-five lectures to the two classes of junior and senior nurses. An examination was held in April for each class, when ten nurses successfully passed their final exams and will receive their diplomas.

Amusements.

The usual winter amusements were carried on for the patients. The semi-weekly dances were a constant source of pleasure to them as well as giving them the necessary exercise. A number of much valued entertainments were given by various companies, choirs and the fine band of the Seventh was kindly allowed by Col. Little to give us several concerts during the season.

We held our annual ball on April 13th and as usual it was attended by a very large crowd of guests who thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Our annual games were carried on as usual and were much enjoyed by all. These took place on the 8th of September and were viewed by many visitors from the city who also enjoyed seeing the patients having a day of recreation. To this they very kindly and generously contributed by donating many of the most valuable prizes. We are all very grateful for this kindly interest.

As usual, too, the clergymen of the city kindly continued to come out each Sabbath morning or afternoon, much to their own inconvenience, to hold service in our church. These services are much appreciated by a large number of the patients and we all wish to here thank these gentlemen for their consideration and kindness.

The Farm and Garden.

We have had as usual bountiful crops, growing sometimes more than we can use of vegetables, fruit, etc. Last spring having a surplus of potatoes we were enabled to sell 1,000 bushels when they were at their highest price; also 300 hundred bushels of very fine onions. We hope to repeat this next spring as we think our crop is quite as large this year as last. Although our peach orchard was almost entirely killed by the severe winter, all other fruits except plums have been plentiful.

The farmer and gardener have furnished their reports in the accompanying tables, from which any one may draw their own inference.

Officers and Employees.

I have little to report as to these. They have continued to their duty faithfully and without friction. I need not say that I am very thankful for this service, it lightens very materially the superintendent's troubles and makes things more pleasant. There have been no changes in the staff. A great many changes, however, among the employees have taken place caused mainly by a desire on their part to better their condition and income.

Before closing my report I wish to thank you and through you the Honorable Minister who has charge of the institutions for the great courtesy shown us throughout the year by almost always granting whatever we may have suggested for the benefit of our institution. I trust that after you have inspected our place you will not consider that you have misplaced your confidence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. MacCALLUM,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				487	508	995
Admitted during year						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	27	57			
By Medical Certificate	64	78	142	94	105	199
Total number under treatment during year				581	613	1,194
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	27	34	61			
" improved	6	13	19			
" unimproved	1	3	4			
Total number of discharges during year	34	50	84			
Died	37	41	78			
Eloped	9	1	10			
Transferred	1		1	81	92	173
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				500	521	1,021
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,763	2,466	5,229
Total number discharged	1,061	1,031	2,092			
" died	875	687	1,562			
" eloped	104	12	116			
" transferred	223	215	438	2,263	1,945	4,208
" remaining, 30th September, 1904				500	521	1,021
Applications on file				7	3	10

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903, to the 30th September, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of September 1904.)	499	523	1022
Minimum " " " (on the 18th of October 1903.)	482	506	988
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	178,706	192,304	371,010
Daily average population	488.2	525.4	1013.6

Social State.	Admissions of the Year.			Total Admissions Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Widowed	45	68	113	1,211	1,534	2,745
Married	49	37	86	1,552	932	2,484
Single	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	94	105	199	2,763	2,466	5,229
Religion.						
Presbyterians	20	15	35	617	537	1,154
Episcopalians	12	20	32	510	443	953
Methodists	31	39	70	657	646	1,303
Baptists	7	6	13	197	189	386
Congregationalists	1	3	4	24	19	43
Roman Catholics	15	15	30	437	429	866
Mennonites	.....	1	1	6	3	9
Quakers	2	.....	2	14	4	18
Infidels	2	1	3	35	9	44
Other denominations	4	4	8	128	116	244
Not reported	.....	1	1	138	71	209
Total	94	105	199	2,763	2,466	5,229
Nationalities.						
English	15	15	30	363	282	654
Irish	4	10	14	324	386	710
Scotch	1	4	5	228	194	422
Canadian	71	70	141	1,622	1,419	3,041
United States	2	4	6	100	76	176
Other countries	1	2	3	59	68	127
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	67	41	108
Total	94	105	199	2,763	2,466	5,229

TABLE No. 3

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	2	2	9	7	16
Brant	.....	1	1	38	35	73
Bruce	10	6	16	203	156	359
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	7	6	13	176	172	348
Essex	9	9	18	162	152	314
Frontenac	.....	1	1	5	8	13
Grey	.....	1	1	10	14	24
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	22	23	45
Halton	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Huron	12	11	23	261	193	379
Kent	6	4	10	186	246	501
Lambton	7	7	14	295	211	506
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Middlesex	27	29	56	661	618	1,279
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	.....	1	1	30	36	66
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19
Oxford	5	7	12	244	162	406
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Perth	11	6	17	218	180	398
Peterborough	.....	1	1	1	6	7
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	13	21	34
Simcoe	.....	1	1	5	6	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	12	14	26
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	33	21	54
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	20	16	36
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	13	21	34
Wentworth	.....	1	1	46	48	94
York	.....	11	11	27	22	49
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total admissions	94	105	199	2,763	2,466	5,229

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Brant	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31
Bruce	5	2	7	101	59	160
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	1	.....	1	53	15	68
Essex	3	5	8	72	52	124
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Grey	.....	1	1	9	9	18
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13
Halton	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Huron	2	1	3	104	61	165
Kent	2	.....	2	62	30	92
Lambton	3	.....	3	152	50	202
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Middlesex	5	6	11	189	129	318
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	.....	1	1	21	13	34
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Oxford	2	2	4	121	37	158
Peel	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Perth	7	2	9	91	51	142
Peterborough	.....	1	1	1	6	7
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	17	8	25
Welland	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	13	11	24
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
York	.....	6	6	29	31	60
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total admissions	30	27	57	1,125	636	1,761

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	W. P.	M.	Oct. 24, 1898.	Oct. 3, 1903.	Improved.
2	D. L.	F.	Aug. 12, 1903.	Oct. 1, 1903.	"
3	J. R.	M.	Nov. 11, 1899.	Oct. 11, 1903.	Recovered.
4	D. M. E.	F.	Oct. 22, 1902.	Oct. 17, 1903.	"
5	I. O. G.	"	Aug. 5, 1903.	Oct. 28, 1903.	"
6	S. I. R.	"	Nov. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1903.	"
7	E. A. C.	"	May 18, 1899.	Nov. 9, 1903.	"
8	M. F.	"	Oct. 11, 1893.	Nov. 17, 1903.	Improved.
9	W. C.	M.	Jan. 12, 1903.	Nov. 24, 1903.	Recovered.
10	A. A.	"	Sept. 12, 1903.	Nov. 24, 1903.	"
11	C. McK. McI.	F.	April 18, 1902	Nov. 25, 1903.	"
12	C. H.	M.	Jan. 23, 1903.	Nov. 30, 1903.	"
13	P. McL.	"	Sept. 4, 1901.	Dec. 2, 1903.	"
14	L. C.	F.	May 9, 1903.	Dec. 5, 1903.	"
15	R. S.	"	Sept. 8, 1903.	Dec. 5, 1903.	"
16	E. G.	"	Jan. 7, 1903.	Dec. 8, 1903.	"
17	L. G. H.	M.	Aug. 22, 1903.	Dec. 9, 1903.	"
18	H. B.	F.	Nov. 16, 1898.	Dec. 11, 1903.	"
19	H. B.	M.	June 2, 1903.	Dec. 11, 1903.	"
20	A. A.	"	May 2, 1887.	Dec. 14, 1903.	Improved.
21	A. McK.	F.	May 14, 1903.	Dec. 22, 1903.	Recovered.
22	E. McM.	"	Aug. 25, 1903.	Dec, 25, 1903.	Unimproved.
23	C. LaR.	"	May 16, 1895.	Dec. 24, 1903.	Recovered.
24	G. C.	M.	July 9, 1903.	Jan. 4, 1904.	"
25	F. B. S.	"	June 6, 1902.	Jan. 6, 1904.	Improved.
26	E. S.	F.	Jan. 28, 1903.	Jan. 9, 1904.	Recovered.
27	M. A. P.	"	Nov. 12, 1903.	Jan. 12, 1904.	"
28	F. S.	M.	June 1, 1903.	Jan. 13, 1904.	"
29	M. K.	F.	July 24, 1901.	Jan. 16, 1904.	"
30	L. W.	M.	Oct. 20, 1902	Jan. 19, 1904.	Improved.
31	G. B.	F.	May 14, 1903.	Jan. 18, 1904.	Recovered.
32	W. F.	M.	June 26, 1900.	Feb. 3, 1904.	"
33	A. S.	"	July 8, 1903.	Feb. 5, 1904.	"
34	R. F.	"	Nov. 30, 1903.	Feb. 10, 1904.	Improved.
35	N. R.	F.	July 15, 1903.	Feb. 10, 1904.	Recovered.
36	C. R.	"	June 29, 1903.	Feb. 11, 1904.	"
37	M. McA.	"	Aug. 24, 1903.	Feb. 13, 1904.	"
38	J. E. S.	"	Oct. 23, 1903.	Feb. 15, 1904.	"
39	C. J.	"	Sept. 29, 1902.	Feb. 27, 1904.	"
40	C. M.	M.	Jan. 15, 1903.	March 2, 1904.	Improved.
41	M. McD.	F.	April 14, 1903.	March 3, 1904.	Recovered.
42	T. G.	M.	Dec. 5, 1903.	March 9, 1904.	"
43	N. M. Y.	F.	Sept. 14, 1903.	March 11, 1904.	"
44	J. A. G.	M.	June 12, 1903.	March 22, 1904.	"
45	E. C.	F.	March 11, 1904.	March 31, 1904.	Unimproved.
46	C. K.	"	Jan. 12, 1904.	March 31, 1904.	Improved.
47	G. E. S.	M.	June 25, 1903.	April 8, 1904.	Unimproved.
48	E. O.	F.	Oct 21, 1871.	April 15, 1904.	Improved.
49	N. A.	"	May 26, 1899.	April 16, 1904.	"
50	M. F.	"	Oct. 19, 1899.	April 16, 1904.	Recovered.
51	T. W.	M.	Sept. 11, 1903.	April 26, 1904.	"
52	W. B.	"	Feb. 25, 1897.	April 26, 1904.	"
53	L. C.	F.	Sept. 11, 1901.	April 29, 1904.	Unimproved.
54	B. W. B.	M.	Jan 21, 1902	May 7, 1904.	Recovered.
55	C. E. K.	F.	Dec 4, 1903	May 16, 1904.	Improved.
56	H. McK.	M.	Sept 11, 1903	May 18, 1904.	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
57	J. R.	F.	July 22, 1903	May 19, 1904.	Recovered.
58	E. R.	"	Dec. 3, 1902.	May 23, 1904.	"
59	W. N. A.	M.	Nov. 21, 1903.	June 10, 1904.	"
60	H. McI.	"	May 3, 1904.	June 14, 1904.	"
61	L. P.	F.	June 18, 1903.	June 16, 1904.	"
62	M. J. J.	"	May 16, 1903.	June 22, 1904.	Improved.
63	L. C.	"	Oct. 21, 1903.	June 23, 1904.	"
64	S. A. McD.	"	April 9, 1904.	June 30, 1904.	"
65	J. P.	M.	May 9, 1904.	July 6, 1904.	Recovered.
66	M. J. G.	F.	June 24, 1904.	July 8, 1904.	Improved.
67	H. M. D.	"	Jan. 30, 1904.	July 11, 1904.	Recovered.
68	A. McK.	M.	Dec. 17, 1902.	July 12, 1904.	"
69	I. K.	"	March 4, 1904.	July 16, 1904.	"
70	R. L.	"	Sept. 7, 1903.	July 28, 1904.	"
71	L. E.	F.	July 13, 1901.	July 30, 1904.	Improved.
72	M. P.	"	June 1, 1904.	July 29, 1904.	"
73	V. G.	"	March 23, 1903.	Aug. 5, 1904.	"
74	J. S. P.	M.	Sept. 22, 1902.	Aug. 13, 1904.	Recovered.
75	J. R.	"	Aprl 6, 1904.	Aug. 13, 1904.	"
76	M. G.	F.	May 15, 1903.	Aug. 17, 1904.	"
77	M. W.	"	Jan. 29, 1903.	Aug. 18, 1904.	"
78	P. N. H.	M.	April 29, 1904.	Aug. 30, 1904.	"
79	C. S. W.	"	Dec. 29, 1902.	Sept. 9, 1904.	"
80	L. H.	F.	May 10, 1904.	Sept. 12, 1904.	"
81	E. S.	"	July 4, 1904.	Sept. 10, 1904.	"
82	M. S.	"	Feb. 3, 1904.	Sept. 19, 1904.	"
83	M. J. H.	"	March 19, 1904.	Sept. 22, 1904.	"
84	M. B.	"	Oct. 5, 1903.	Sept. 27, 1904.	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1	A. B.	F.	72	Oct. 1, 1903.	1	0	14	Phthisis.
2	H. S.	F.	80	Oct. 2, 1903.	32	10	14	Senile decay.
3	J. E. H.	M.	28	Oct. 6, 1903.	2	7	9	Suicide.
4	D. W.	M.	31	Oct. 6, 1903.	7	10	16	Phthisis.
5	W. G.	M	70	Oct. 18, 1903.	0	5	12	Apoplexy.
6	S. A. C.	F.	63	Oct. 21, 1903.	23	4	7	Paralysis.
7	E. H.	M.	30	Oct. 28, 1903.	9	5	17	Phthisis.
8	W. J. G.	M.	29	Oct. 29, 1903.	6	9	1	Septic Meningitis.
9	R. C. H.	M	45	Oct. 29, 1903.	4	7	9	Paralysis.
10	E. R.	F.	32	Nov. 2, 1903.	2	7	0	Phthisis.
11	C. T.	F.	69	Nov. 11, 1903.	2	4	1	Valvu. Dis. Heart.
12	D. S.	M.	64	Nov. 20, 1903.	1	9	17	Phthisis.
13	A. F.	F.	42	Nov., 22, 1903.	12	9	18	Phthisis.
14	R. S. S.	M	44	Nov. 23, 1903.	0	1	22	Paresis.
15	P. C.	M	61	Dec. 9, 1903.	0	6	23	Senile dementia.
16	B. C.	F	60	Dec. 16, 1903.	11	7	6	Phthisis.
17	J. W. A.	M.	53	Dec. 21, 1903.	0	2	22	Apoplexy.
18	F. W.	M.	55	Dec. 25, 1903.	0	0	4	Apoplexy.
19	A. N.	M.	50	Dec. 29, 1903.	0	11	27	" during paresis.
20	E. McK.	M.	54	Jan. 6, 1904.	13	7	9	Chronic inanition.
21	M. M.	F.	74	Jan. 7, 1904.	19	1	24	Senile decay.
22	M. K.	F.	81	Jan. 13, 1904.	5	1	11	Senile decay.
23	W. L.	M	37	Jan. 17, 1904.	0	6	21	Ex. of melancholia.
24	W. T.	M.	76	Jan. 19, 1904.	33	1	27	Pneumonia.
25	L. V.	F.	39	Jan. 26, 1904.	7	4	8	Cerebro spinal dis.
26	J. E.	F	70	Feb. 7, 1904.	0	5	3	Senile dec. and abcs.
27	J. C.	F.	82	Feb. 7, 1904.	16	3	5	Senile decay.
28	J. W.	M.	33	Feb. 8, 1904.	10	10	23	Ex. of epilepsy.
29	G. W.	M.	52	Feb. 13, 1904.	0	2	9	Pneumonia.
30	M. H.	F.	76	Feb. 24, 1904.	2	4	30	Senile decay.
31	I. P.	M.	50	Feb. 25, 1904.	0	0	29	Apoplexy.
32	J. C. W.	M.	35	March 1, 1904.	3	3	4	Gen. paresis.
33	J. G. W.	M.	60	March 4, 1904.	0	5	19	Ex. of melancholia.
34	A. B.	M.	.....	March 5, 1904.	9	1	17	Phthisis.
35	J. T.	M.	36	March 5, 1904.	5	7	9	Phthisis.
36	E. D.	F	80	March 13, 1904.	0	1	22	Senile decay.
37	J. C.	M.	78	March 15, 1904.	2	1	11	Senile decay.
38	C. B.	F.	40	March 16, 1904.	4	9	9	Appendicitis.
39	C. M D	M.	71	March 19, 1904.	17	0	15	Heart disease.
40	M H	F.	48	March 23, 1904.	22	8	1	Epilepsy.
41	M. H.	F.	76	March 24, 1904.	9	0	28	Senile decay.
42	V. C.	M.	45	April 6, 1904.	0	3	21	Ex. of epilepsy.
43	M. McI.	F	55	April 6, 1904.	32	11	2	Phthisis.
44	M. O.	F.	74	April 11, 1904	11	1	9	Senile decay.
45	O. H.	F	61	April 12, 1904	1	3	13	Phthisis.
46	J. McN.	M.	66	April 18, 1904.	31	7	27	Phthisis.
47	E H.	F.	52	April 19, 1904.	24	0	4	Phthisis.
48	T. C.	M.	35	April 22, 1904.	10	5	14	Phthisis.
49	R. A.	M.	45	May 4, 1904.	20	5	21	Phthisis.
50	A. C.	F.	48	May 7, 1904.	15	8	12	Phthisis.
51	H. L.	M.	35	May 18, 1904.	2	3	14	Phthisis.
52	D. S.	M.	51	May 28, 1904	0	6	11	Phthisis.
53	C. F.	F.	59	May 29, 1904.	17	3	13	Acute diarhoea.
54	A. C.	F	70	May 29, 1904.	0	4	13	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 6.—*Concluded.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years	Months	days	
55	F. H. S.	M	31	May 30, 1904.	8	6	23	Phthisis.
56	M. A. N.	F	32	June 4, 1904.	10	5	23	Ex. of epilepsy.
57	N. I.	F.	34	June 5, 1904.	4	8	22	Phthisis.
58	E. G.	F.	45	June 15, 1904.	4	2	16	Phthisis.
59	E. W.	F.	42	June 21, 1904.	2	4	29	Epilepsy.
60	D. L.	F.	45	June 21, 1904.	0	2	2	Suicide.
61	M. A. N.	F	63	June 25, 1904.	2	7	26	Phthisis.
62	M. G.	F.	64	June 28, 1904.	24	0	0	Senile decay.
63	D. M.	M.	55	June 30, 1904.	30	0	29	Phthsis.
64	J. McD.	M.	31	July 2, 1904.	0	1	11	Pyaemia.
65	C. R.	M	49	July 5, 1904.	3	7	0	Phthisis.
66	M. F. D.	F.	39	Aug. 2, 1904.	8	0	11	Phthisis.
67	E. McV.	M.	70	Aug. 4, 1904.	0	4	25	Senile decay.
68	M. P.	F.	43	Aug. 6, 1904.	0	1	14	Pyaemia.
69	P. S.	M.	75	Aug. 11, 1904.	0	1	20	Senile decay.
70	M. A. McK.	F	65	Aug. 20, 1904.	0	0	23	Pyaemia.
71	J. H. S.	F.	71	Aug. 23, 1904.	33	9	0	Senile decay.
72	M. B.	F.	42	Aug. 30, 1904.	7	4	16	Phthisis.
73	R. B.	F.	42	Aug. 31, 1904.	7	1	15	Phthisis.
74	J. W.	F.	69	Sept. 4, 1904.	17	10	18	Ac. Pericarditis.
75	H. I.	F.	68	Sept. 5, 1904.	0	3	22	Phthisis.
76	C. H. McA.	F.	38	Sept. 20, 1904	1	8	19	Phthisis.
77	A. B.	F.	60	Sept. 23, 1904.	15	5	4	Senile decay.
78	A. S.	M.	49	Sept. 24, 1904.	0	2	2	Chronic Pneumonia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	.....	.....	.....	16	1	17	17
Architects	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Actors	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Book-keepers	3	.....	3	14	.....	14	17
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12	12
Bricklayers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2	33	.....	33	35
Brass-finishers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Builders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Barbers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Broom-makers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Barristers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Brickmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Brakesmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Baggagemen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Commercial travellers	1	.....	1	11	.....	11	12
Cabinet-makers	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	18
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Coopers	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16
Carpenters	4	.....	4	69	.....	69	73
Clerks	1	.....	1	51	3	54	55
Clergymen	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Carriage-makers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Cooks	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5
Captains of steamboats	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cigar-makers	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6
Custom-house officers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Civil Servants	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Domestic servants, all kinds	.....	18	18	4	318	322	340
Dressmakers	.....	2	2	.....	27	27	29
Druggists	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Engineers	1	.....	1	18	.....	18	19
Farmers	43	8	51	1,008	109	1,117	1,168
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Founders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Ferrymen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Furriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Gardeners	4	.....	4	15	.....	15	19
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Gentlemen	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	7
Grooms	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hucksters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Hatters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hostlers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patient admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.	
Harness-makers	1	.....	1	7	.....	7	8
Housekeepers	.....	53	53	.....	1,338	1,338	1,391
Hack-drivers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Inn-keepers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Jewellers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Laborers	21	.....	21	677	1	678	699
Laundresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Ladies	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Lumbermen	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Milliners	.....	2	2	.....	13	13	15
Masons	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	18
Matchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Millers	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15
Merchants	2	.....	2	41	.....	41	43
Music-teachers	.....	1	1	1	6	7	8
Marble-cutters	.....	.....	.....		.....	2	2
No occupation	5	15	20	39	113	152	172
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Not stated	.....	1	1	14	47	61	62
Organ-builders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Other occupations	2	1	3	28	6	37	37
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Pensioners	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6
Painters	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	26
Printers	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	18
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	9
Pump-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Railway Foremen	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Railway Conductors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Spinsters	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15
Students	.....	1	1	32	2	34	35
Spinners	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
Sisters of Charity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Soda water Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Stonecutters	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Showmen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	34

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Scamstresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	26
Soap-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Soldiers	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Salesmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Shopkeepers	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ship-builders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Teachers	.....	2	2	23	20	43	45
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	10
Tailors	1	.....	1	29	15	44	45
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Toll-gate keepers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Telegraph Operators	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Unknown or other employments	.....	.....	.....	111	251	362	362
Total	94	105	199	2,669	2,361	5,030	5,229

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing cause of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	NO OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CASE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing case.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	1	6	7	....	2	2
Reigious excitement	.....	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	1	2	6	.. ..	6	5	3	8
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	....	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	9	9	18	1	4	5
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	....	4	4
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	3	.. ..	3	6	2	8
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	1	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Veneral diseases	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	1	6	....	6
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Over-work	1	2	3	.. ..	5	5	....	1	1
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	....	1
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	2	3
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	4	4	....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	4	4	.. ..	3	3	....	8	8
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	1	2
Brain Disease, with epilepsy	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	1	.. ..	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	.....	2	1	3	4	1	3	4
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	2	.. ..	2	....	1	1
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	22	20	42	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
With other combined cause not ascertained	18	17	35	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Congenital.									
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	1	3
Unknown	20	21	41	38	32	70	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	68	69	137	68	69	137	26	36	62

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
4868	F.	S. G.	Oct. 1, 1903	2 months	Returned.
4275	F.	H. B.	" 6, 1903	"	Discharged recovered.
4988	M.	G. C.	" 14, 1903	"	"
4042	M.	W. B.	" 15, 1903	"	" "
4359	F.	N. A.	" 15, 1903	6 months	Discharged improved.
504	F.	E. O.	" 15, 1903	2 months	" "
4412	F.	M. F.	" 16, 1903	6 months	Discharged recovered.
4913	F.	E. G.	" 18, 1903	2 months	"
4964	F.	A. McK.	" 22, 1903	"	" "
4985	F.	M. J. E.	" 24, 1903	4 months	Returned.
5015	F.	R. S.	" 27 1903	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5005	M.	L. G. H.	Nov. 10, 1903	"	"
4996	F.	J. R.	" 12, 1903	6 months	" "
4919	M.	C. H.	" 18, 1903	2 months	" "
4869	M.	L. W.	" 6 1903	"	" "
4973	M.	H. B.	Dec. 4, 1903	1 month	" "
4981	F.	C. R.	" 5, 1903	4 months	" "
4986	M.	A. S.	" 5, 1903	2 months	" "
5022	F.	C. W.	" 12, 1903	"	Returned.
5007	F.	M. McA.	" 18, 1903	"	Discharged recovered.
4971	M.	F. S.	" 17, 1903	"	" "
4852	F.	C. J.	" 21, 1903	"	" "
4837	F.	M. D.	" 23 1903	1 month	Returned.
5069	F.	M. A. P.	" 24, 1903	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5020	F.	N. M. Y.	Jan. 11, 1904	"	" "
5002	F.	C. M.	" 14, 1904	"	Returned.
4263	M.	R. H.	" 28, 1904	5 months	"
4940	F.	V. G.	Feb. 5, 1904	6 months	Discharged improved.
4978	F.	L. P.	" 6, 1904	4 months	Discharged recovered.
4849	M.	J. S. P.	" 4, 1904	6 months	" "
5018	M.	T. W.	" 10, 1904	2 months	" "
5089	F.	S. S.	" 10, 1904	"	Returned.
*923	F.	M. W.	" 15, 1904	5 months	Discharged recovered.
4968	F.	M. J. J.	" 19, 1904	4 months	" "
4901	M.	A. McK.	" 19, 1904	"	" "
5080	M.	T. C. G.	" 20, 1904	2 months	" "
4977	M.	J. A. G.	" 20, 1904	"	" "
5017	M.	H. McK.	" 22, 1904	"	" "
5078	F.	C. E. K.	Mar. 16, 1904	"	Discharged improved.
4668	F.	L. E.	" 19, 1904	4 months	"
5035	F.	L. C.	" 23, 1904	3 months	" "
4896	F.	E. H. R.	" 23, 1904	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5112	M.	W. H.	" 26, 1904	"	Returned.
4738	M.	J. F.	" 24, 1904	"	"
4979	M.	G. E. S.	April 1, 1904	"	Discharged unimproved.
4966	F.	M. G.	" 11, 1904	"	Discharged recovered.
4997	F.	E. L.	" 11, 1904	"	Returned.
5075	M.	W. N. A.	" 12 1904	"	Discharged recovered.
5093	F.	A. C.	" 17, 1904	"	Died before expir'n of leave.
4243	M.	P. M.	" 18, 1904	"	Returned.
5103	M.	F. McD.	" 20, 1904	"	"
5022	F.	C. W.	" 26, 1904	6 months	Absent on probation.
5074	M.	A. W.	" 30, 1904		" "
4743	M.	B. W. B.	" 28, 1904	2 months	Discharged recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation	Result.
5113	M.	I. K.	May 11, 1904	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5014	M.	R. L.	" 19, 1904	"	" "
5097	M.	G. S. S.	" 21, 1904	"	Returned.
5082	M.	A. J. C.	" 21, 1904		Absent on probation.
5136	F.	M. S.	" 23, 1904	6 months	" "
5041	M.	B. A. C.	" 23, 1904	"	" "
4904	M.	C. S. W.	" 30, 1904	3 months	Discharged recovered.
5151	M.	H. McI.	June 2, 1904	2 months	" "
5132	M.	J. R.	" 4, 1904	"	" "
5122	F.	M. J. H.	" 4, 1904	"	" "
5023	M.	D. McB.	" 11, 1904	1 month	Returned.
5158	M.	W. A. K.	" 15, 1904	4 months	Absent on probation.
5102	F.	H. M. D.	" 17, 1904	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5150	M.	P. N. H.	" 18, 1904	"	" "
5155	F.	L. H.	" 18, 1904	"	" "
4985	F	M. J. E.	" 18, 1904	4 months	Absent on probation.
4935	F.	F. P.	" 25, 1904	"	" "
5126	M.	R. N.	" 25, 1904	"	" "
4912	F.	M. A. S.	" 23, 1904	1 month	Returned.
4962	F.	S. N. H.	" 30, 1904	6 months	Absent on probation.
5032	F.	M. B.	July 1 1904	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4960	F.	E. McK.	" 2, 1904	2 months	Returned.
3250	M.	S. S.	" 4, 1904	3 months	Absent on probation.
5167	F.	M. P.	" 4, 1904	2 months	Discharged improved.
5110	F.	E. A. C.	" 13, 1904	3 months	Absent on probation.
5107	F.	M. S.	" 17, 1904	2 months	Discharged recovered.
5010	F.	I. E.	Aug. 1, 1904	"	Absent on probation.
5013	M.	R. R.	" 6, 1904	"	Returned.
5183	F.	E. S	" 13, 1904	1 month	Discharged recovered.
5189	F.	A. M.	" 15, 1904	2 months	Absent on probation.
5108	M.	A. McK.	" 20, 1904	"	Returned.
4452	F.	J. B	" 20, 1904	"	Absent on probation.
5141	F.	C. B.	" 20, 1904	1 month	Returned.
5130	M.	T. H. D.	" 23, 1904	2 months	Absent on probation.
5162	M.	J. D.	Sept. 10, 1904	3 months	" "
5104	F.	M. H. K.	" 13, 1904	2 months	" "
4864	M.	J. C.	Sept. 14, 1904	3 months	" "
4150	M.	W. T. G.	" 26, 1904	2 months	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number to whom probational leave was granted				41	51	92
Discharged, recovered	22	22	44			
" improved		7	7			
" unimproved	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Returned to Asylum	8	10	18			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	10	11	21	41	51	92

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	6	3	9	1	1	2	....	....	....
" 20 to 25 "	6	4	10	3	2	5	....	....	....
" 25 to 30 "	9	7	16	7	1	8	2	....	2
" 30 to 35 "	11	12	23	1	5	6	5	3	8
" 35 to 40 "	8	10	18	1	3	4	5	3	8
" 40 to 45 "	7	12	19	1	6	7	1	6	7
" 45 to 50 "	11	16	27	4	6	10	5	4	9
" 50 to 55 "	11	7	18	3	3	6	6	1	7
" 55 to 60 "	6	10	16	2	3	5	2	2	4
" 60 to 65 "	6	12	18	3	2	5	3	6	9
" 65 to 70 "	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	4	5
" 70 to 75 "	2	4	6	....	1	1	3	6	9
" 75 to 80 "	4	1	5	....	....	....	3	2	5
" 80 to 85 "	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	4
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	94	105	199	27	34	61	37	41	78

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	34	15	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	30	17	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 "	14	12	5	2	.....
" 3 to 4 "	9	12	3	3	.....
" 4 to 5 "	3	11	5	.....	1
" 5 to 6 "	5	18	3	.....	.....
" 6 to 7 "	12	12	6	1	.....
" 7 to 8 "	1	8	5	.....	.....
" 8 to 9 "	6	7	2	1	.....
" 9 to 10 "	3	10	2	.....	1
" 10 to 11 "	2	29	4	.....	.....
" 11 to 12 "	.....	6	6	1	.....
" 12 to 18 "	15	42	3	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	8	43	4	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	7	49	4	.....	1
" 3 to 4 "	4	42	2	1	.....
" 4 to 5 "	7	40	2	2	.....
" 5 to 6 "	3	42	1	.....	.....
" 6 to 7 "	2	36	.....	.....	.....
" 7 to 8 "	2	41	1	.....	.....
" 8 to 9 "	3	39	1	.....	.....
" 9 to 10 "	1	31	.....	.....	.....
" 10 to 15 "	8	139	.....	1	.....
" 15 to 20 "	.....	107	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	16	213	.....	1	.....
Not stated	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	199	1,021	61	19	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	9	2,504	.....	2,504
Tailor's shop	5	1,308	.....	1,308
Shoe shop	2	521	.....	521
Engineer's shop	10	2,832	.....	2,832
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	3	676	.....	676
Wood yard and coal shed	6	1,690	.....	1,690
Repairing roads	5	1,328	.....	1,328
Bakery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	33	3,019	7,165	10,184
Dairy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	5	1,347	.....	1,347
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	4	930	.....	930
Farm	36	10,703	.....	10,703
Garden	70	20,151	.....	20,151
Grounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stable	11	3,320	.....	3,320
Kitchen	30	2,348	6,385	8,733
Dining rooms	56	6,708	10,235	16,943
Officers' quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing Rooms	41	.....	12,092	12,092
Knitting	14	.....	3,994	3,994
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	5	.....	1,397	1,397
Wards	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	425	56,422	58,390	114,812
Storeroom	3	673	.....	673
General	118	24,631	13,170	37,891
	891	141,111	112,828	253,939

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant		3	3
Bruce	50	42	92
Carleton			
Dufferin			
Dundas			
Durham			
Elgin	39	36	75
Essex	31	40	71
Frontenac			
Glengarry			
Grenville			
Grey	1	2	3
Haldimand		1	1
Halton			
Hastings		1	1
Huron	53	53	106
Kent	47	39	86
Lambton	59	50	190
Lanark			
Leeds			
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln			
Middlesex	120	146	266
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk		1	1
Northumberland			
Ontario			
Oxford	42	38	80
Parry Sound District			
Peel			
Perth	53	38	91
Peterborough		1	1
Prescott			
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District			
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe		3	3
Stormont			
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria		1	
Waterloo	1	5	6
Welland			
Wellington	2	1	3
Wentworth		2	2
York	1	15	16
Not classed, unknown, etc		1	1
Total	500	521	1,021

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Male.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Methodist.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to Admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to Admission. Months.	Admitted by Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
J. C.	36	1	Perth.	1	1	1	2	6	1	Farmer.	Mimico.

TABLE No. 15.

Articles made in the Tinsmith's Shop during the year ending 30th September 1905.

Articles.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin pans, dining-room	13	Galv. furnace pot	1
Cake pans	2	Cake pans	2
Dairy pails	66	Tea steepers	4
Tin cups	103	Tea box	1
Milk strainers, dairy	7	Large Iron meat pans	4
Tin cake box	1	Coffee pots	3
Dining tin pans	6	Commode cans	6
Large bread grates	3	Tin measure	1
Milk pans	24	Dust buckets	16
Soap box	1	Large tin wash basins	3
Bakers bread pans, large	24	Pot cover	1
Funnel	1	Galv. iron drip pans	12
Dish pan, large	1	Perforated tea maskers	2
Pipe and elbows, made for kitchen set	1	Tea drawers	6
Pudding strainers	3	Water cooler	1
Milk strainer, dairy	1	Large tea boiler	1
Water pails	3	Cake pans	2
Milk pails	2	Toilet water cans	6
Galv. refuse can and cover	1	Potato boiler, cover and tap	1
Large milk cans and covers	2	Cullender	1
Dining-room cans, copper lined	2	Tea pots, large	6
Iron dust buckets	2	Large dippers, for field work	6
Oil cans, 1½ gallons	4	Large teapot, covers, hinges and bottoms	3
Meat pans, large	2	Large dish pan	1
Tea boilers, large	2	Blood pans (butcher)	2
Steam kettle cover	1	Scoops (store)	6
Quart measures	2	Stove-pipe thimbles	6
Disinfecting cans	12	Square, boiler ash buckets	2
Large kitchen boiler	1	Tea pitchers	6
Large dippers, for field work	6	Cake tins	2
Large roasting pans	12	Milk pail	1
		Large refrigerator, lined and shelved	1

Besides the above list of new work there has been repaired by this department 459 similar articles.

TABLE No. 16

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Made.	Repaired		Made.	Repaired
Dresses	28		Table covers	4	
Uniform dresses	66		Table cloths	11	
Aprons	38		Table napkins	24	
Skirts	4		Bags	29	
Waists	10		Towels	41	
Chemise	1		Sleeves (pairs of)	24	
Flannel chemise	1		Pillow ticks	73	
Lace Collars	12		Pillows, feather	14	
Drs. gowns	3		Doyleys	6	
Shirts	4	1,199	Sofa pillow ticks	45	
Flannel shirts		69	Curtains	13	
Drawers	2	151	Neckties	135	
Ticks	176		Box covered and cushion	1	
Sheets	10	5	Shrouds	58	
Pillow slips	8	1	Mufflers	40	
Quilts, hemmed	8		Night dress	1	
Pillow shams	1		Carpet	1	
Car covers	1				
Reaper cover	1		Total	895	1,425

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the tailor shop for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

	Made.	Repaired		Made.	Repaired
Coats, uniform	71	61	Cars, mens	21	1
Vests, uniform	8	1	Cloth slippers, pairs of	42	
Pants, uniform	79	35	Blinds	101	9
Coats	272	34	Drawers	187	
Vests	263	6	Flags		6
Pants	556	23	Curtains, cretone	3	
Coats, overall	35	1			
Pants, overall	50				
Overcoats	6	1	Total	1,695	178

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Article.	Made	Repaired	Article.	Made	Repaired
Coats		534	Blankets		5
Vests		339	Quilts		1
Pants		738	Aprons		75
Socks		2,406	Drawers		14
Shirts		347	Mattresses	111	
Sheets		3	Pillows	11	59

Rags prepared in the wards for making Rag Carpet and Blanket Rugs.

Rag carpet made in loom room....691 yds.
Blanket rugs made in loom room 47

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made	repaired.	Articles.	Made	repaired.
Dresses	807	3,720	Pillow slips	1,347	12
Uniform dresses	65	20	Pillow shams	129	
Aprons	1,280	912	Pillows	27	
Uniform aprons	336	52	Mattresses	109	
Skirts	194	1,752	Ticks	236	218
Chemises	513	2,171	Sofa pillow covers	83	
Flannel chemises	139	291	Sofa pillow covers, embroidered	9	
Guernseys		99	Table covers	31	
Night dresses	213	673	Table cloths	296	
Drawers	508	1,300	Bureau covers	96	
Caps, women's	12		Bags	36	
Neckties	210		Sideboard covers	8	
Waists	222		Laundry wraps	95	
Shirts	840	753	Curtains	73	
Flannel shirts	195	283	Tray cloths	20	
Coats		31	Bolster slip	1	
Pants		44	Drape	1	
Vests		22	Pudding cloths	63	
Socks, pairs of		846	Towels	2,497	
Stockings, pairs of		1,525	Mats, round and fringed	22	
Sheets	1,066	142			
Quilts		101			
Blankets		673	Total	11,759	15,740

TABLE No. 20.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Dresses	18,196	Sheets	89,336
Skirts	14,250	Quilts	9,065
Aprons	36,318	Blankets	11,444
Drawers	22,523	Pillow shams	1,546
Chemises	26,565	Pillow slips	55,333
Flannel chemises	5,658	Pillows	65
Night dresses	18,504	Pillowticks	316
Guernseys	4,979	Sofa pillow covers	505
Waists	4,387	Bureau covers	1,289
Neckties	829	Bolster slips	89
Caps	280	Sideboard covers	24
Handkerchiefs	10,950	Curtains	489
Fichus	6,229	Tablecloths	20,346
Shawls	3	Table covers	20
Collars	6,093	Table napkins	4,282
Cuffs (pairs of)	5,374	Tray cloths	312
Socks (pairs of)	20,856	Pudding cloths	2,400
Stockings (pairs of)	18,376	Mattrasses	101
Sleeves	2,190	Ticks	1,690
Jackets	3	Towels	75,378
Shirts	24,746	Carriage and sleigh covers	9
Flannel shirts	6,592	Blanket rugs	435
Sweaters	4	Laundry wraps and bags	1,558
Coats	1,361	Carpet (pcs. of)	45
Pants	1,743	Bunting (pcs. of)	5
Vests	582	Corsets	3
Overall pants	54	Carriage top robes	12
Overall coats	33		
Surplices	2	Total	533,782

TABLE No. 21

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Made.		Repairs.	
Men's Leather slippers	224 pairs.	Boots, shoes, slippers	664 pairs.
Men's laced boots	5 pairs	Harness	54 pieces.
Sets of single harness	1 set.	Harness collars	7
Mail bag	1	Mitts	4 pairs.
Razor strops	3	Presses, eyelets for lacing	4
		Straps on feed carrier (farm)	1
		Rubber goods	16 pieces.
		Slipper soles cut	39 pairs.
		Slipper insoles cut	2 pairs.

TABLE No. 22.

Amount of Knitting done in Wards during year ending September 30th, 1904.

Stockings	71 pairs.	Mitts	14 pairs.
" "refooted	73 "	Doileys	3
Socks	225 "	" Machine socks	488 pairs
refooted	275 "	" " refooted	598 "
		" stockings	287 "
		" refooted	6 "
Total	644 "	Total	1,306 "

TABLE No. 23.

Engineer's Report.

Work done during year ending September 30th, 1904.

Main Boiler House.

Boilers number 1 and 2, 60 lbs. high pressure changed to 5 lbs. low pressure.
Boilers number 3 and 4, 5 lbs. low pressure changed to 60 lbs. high pressure.
With steam main pipe 4, 3, 2 inch and connections covered with asbestos.

New Infirmary.

700 feet 1½ inch steam feed and 700 feet 1½ inch return pipe.
3 steam cooking kettles complete with valves, piping and fittings.
One set of tea, coffee and water copper urns complete with guages, valves, piping, etc.
One hot water steriliser, brass complete with fittings.
One cold water steriliser, brass, with circulating cold water pipes complete with guages, valves, etc.
One bandage steriliser brass and copper made not fitted up.

Laundry.

One shaft power hoist fitted with cables, lifting power 600 lbs.
One new Hagen five rolls Mangle, pulley, shafting, steam pipe feed and return pipe.
One new washing machine fitted with three water feed and one steam pipe.
300 feet gas main for 26 lights for fixtures, pipes and tubes to collar and cuff machines.
One starching machine, one collar and cuff machine, blower, pulley, belting, etc.
One disinfecting chamber fitted to steam pressure 60 lbs. per inch, 300 degree heat.
300 feet 3 inches steam main pipe taken out of ground box, asbestos covered, replaced with land tile in box.

Industrial Building.

14 steam radiators fitted with steam mains and returns to main boiler house tanks.
30 feet gas main pipe for 20 gas lights and heaters.

Brick Tunnel.

Steam mains and returns to out buildings. Tunnel set with pipes, rests, connections made to different buildings, pipe covered with asbestos on rests.

Reservoir.

900 feet of fencing made of iron piping and wire 4 feet high.

Asbestos Covering

2,000 feet fitted on steam pipes—3, 2, 1½, 1¼ inch.

Cow and Horse Stables.

650 feet water pipe 1½, 1¼, 1 inch removed from ground sewer pipe, relaid away from sewer pipes, partly new pipes, float tanks changed.

TABLE No. 23.—*Concluded.*

Milk Dairy.

Milk cooler set up and fitted with 1 inch water feed and return pipe.
Steam iron pipes and rubber pipes fitted with nozzle and valve for sterilizing milk cans.

Carpenter and Chief Attendant's House.

Fitted with gas pipes and 28 light and water pipes.

Miscellaneous.

Smaller new work and old repairs—3,365.
Hours steam heating Main building and out buildings—3,960.
Hours steam heating North building—3,013.
Water pumped—52,925,000 gallons.
Sewage pumped—33,690,000 gallons.

TABLE No. 24.

Statement of produce received off Asylum Farm for year ending 30th September, 1904.

88	Ton	Hay	450	"	Barley
113	"	Straw	280	"	Cob corn
300	"	Ensilage	5,800	"	Potatoes
3,450	Bushels	Oats	9,000	"	Mangold wurzels

It will be noted that the new or north farm yielded 38 tons of hay from 19 acres and of oats 2,300 bushels from 50 acres. We have also pastured 45 head of cattle on it throughout the season.

TABLE No. 25.

Produce returns Ornamental Department.

Greenhouse Plants.

Aloysia	17
Aste be	21
Abutilon	12
Agapan hus	3
Aloes and Agave	123
Amarallis	70
Asparagus	120
Araucaria	25
Bigonia	635
Cactus	175
Callas	120
Chrysanthemum	730
Crassula	50
Carnations	808
Cocolobia	1
Cyperius	250
Crotons	15
Cycas	1
Dracaena	33
Euphorbia	5
Epiphylluim	3
Ficus	10
Ferns	264
Fuschias	30
Fritoria	12
Gravillea	284
Gloxenia	8
Geraniums (fancies)	517
Hibiscus	10
Hoya	6
Hyacinth	200
Justesia	31
Lantanas	76
Lycopodium	33
Li'iums	100
Mimulus	113
Morantias	6
Mimosa	3
Musa	8
Narcissus	100
Nymphea	2
Oranges	6
Oxalis	18
Primula	288
Peperoma	32
Pileas	214
Pandanus	3
Pelargoniams	227
Palms	54
Roses	302
Sanzeveria	20
Solanum	17
Scovalanthus	5
Salvias	5
Vincas	10
Violets	300
Total	6,531

Bedding Plants.

Ageratums	5,180
Alyssum	3,670
Alternanthera	5,630
Acheranthus	1,173
Coleus	3,134
Centaurea	2,817
Caladiums	390
Cannas	3,230
Dahlias	3,200
Gnyphilium	540
Gladiolus	2,880
Geraniums Zonel	11,017
" Oak leaf	119
" silver leaf	7,434
" bronze leaf	130
Heliotrope	516
Othcenia	376
Ricinus	203
Saxafraga	68
Seedums	180
Stevias	1,880
Salvias	406
Tradiscantias	1,173
Total	55,546

Annuals raised under glass and transplanted.

Asters	12,000
Antirrhinum	850
Amaranthus	1,400
Balsams	1,500
Celosia	500
Cobaea	300
Coreopsis	300
Dianthus	3,000
Guillardia	150
Hollyhock	460
Helianthus	187
Marigolds	2,000
Nasturtion	1,000
Nicotiana	500
Poppy	230
Phlox	800
Pansies	330
Portulaca	700
Petunias	1,000
Verbenas	1,000
Zinnias	500
Total	29,137

TABLE No. 25.—*Concluded.*

Produce returns East Garden, Fruit Department.

Apples	1,650 bushels
Apples, crab	203 bushels
Currants, red	3,757 quarts
Currants, black	190 quarts
Cherries	40 quarts
Citerons	75
Gooseberries	4,720 quarts
Grapes	70 pecks
Pears	240 pecks
Raspberries	1,860 quarts
Strawberries	2,970 quarts

Herbs.

Mint	250 bunches
Parsley	250 bunches
Thyme	200 bunches
Sage	300 bunches
Savory	500 bunches
	1,500 bunches

Vegetables.

Asparagus	9,252 bunches
Artichokes	26 bushels
Beets	1,173 bunches
Beets	560 bushels
Cabbage	13,630 heads
Cabbage, pickling	820 head
Cauliflower	3,543 heads
Carrots	1,090 bunches
Carrots	525 bushels
Celery	8,500 sticks
Corn, sweet	1,980 dozens
Cucumbers	230 dozens
Cucumbers, pickling	105 quarts
Horseradish	50 bunches
Lettuce, garden	1,257 dozens
Onions, green	6,390 bunches
Onions, dried	430 bushels
Onions, pickling	160 quarts
Parsnips	850 bushels
Potatoes, early	610 bushels
Rhubarb, garden	5,735 bunches
Radish, garden	1,170 bunches
Squash and pumpkins	1,200
Tomatoes	205 bushels
Turnips, garden	1,060 bunches
Turnips, swede	380 bushels

Produce returns from West Garden or Sewage Farm.

Asparagus	6,930 bunches
Beets	2,214 bunches
Beans	207 bushels
Cabbage	10,271 heads
Cucumbers, forced	117
Cucumbers, forced	117
Carrots	3,103 bunches
Egg Plant	92
Grapes	28 pecks
Lettuce, forced	1,870 heads
Lettuce, garden	4,220 heads
Melons, Musk	1,972
Melons, Water	316
Onions, green	2,552 bunches
Onions, dried	271 bushels
Peas	208½ bushels
Rubarb, forced	1,314 bunches
Radish, forced	97 bunches
Strawberries	3,460 quarts
Sea Kale	794 bunches
Tomatoes	242½ bushels

TABLE No. 26.

London Asylum Farm Exchange Account.

1903			
Oct. 13.	To paid H. Arbuckle, 1 milch cow		45 00
13.	" J. Joledon, extension ladder		40 00
15.	" T. M. Larsen, 1 milch cow		43 00
17.	" T. G. Bowley, wagon gears, etc		62 60
17.	" Jno. Bronton, 1 milch cow		40 00
21.	" Cowan & Co., farm tools		22 05
Nov. 5.	" T. Dexter & Son, 5 tons bran @ 18.00		90 00
5.	" A. H. Kippen, repairs		49 70
5.	" Kernhon and Ferguson, lumber		44 55
5.	" A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed		40 17
5.	" Chas. John, wheelbarrows		19 70
9.	" H. Poole, 2 milch cows		100 00
12.	" R. R. Kernahan, 1 milch cow		45 36
13.	" D. Flannigham, 1 milch cow		56 00
26.	" Geo. Heaman, repairs		17 50
14.	" D. Ferguson, 1 milch cow		55 87
Dec. 23.	" W. J. Element, land title		21 00
23.	" A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed		13 30
23.	" W. Stevely & Son, charcoal		5 60
29.	" Thos. Tribelcock, manure		25 00
31.	To balance		148 99
			984 79

1903			
Oct. 1.	By balance	961 11	
31.	By cash from mainteance, eggs	16 48	
31.	" "	7 20	
			984 79

1904.			
Jan. 7.	To paid M Ashman, 2½ days threshing @12.80		32 00
13.	" J. W. Jennings, stabling horses 1 year		10 00
13.	" R. Hill, 1 milch cow		37 00
Feb. 4.	" Massey-Harris Co., plow points		4 95
4.	" A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed		7 00
11.	" R. Crosby, land tile		106 40
12.	" J. Anderson, gravel		18 00
23.	" S. Brown, 1 grey gelding		160 00
23.	" T. F. Kingswill, 1 boar		13 00

1904.			
Jan. 1.	By balance	148 99	
1.	By from maintenance eggs	7 36	
1.	" maintenance pork	102 24	
25.	" R. Hill, 2 pigs	37 00	
27.	" Jos. Mitchentree, 2 beef cattle	85 00	
30.	" maintenance account, eggs	29 36	
Feb. 15.	" A. R. Mardock, onions, etc	43 25	
22.	" R. G. Crichton, 8 loads of ice, delivered @1.00	8 00	
22.	" S. Clark, 6 loads of ice, delivered @ 50	3 00	

Feb. 23	"	E. Scatcherd, 1 bull	29 00
26.	"	Geo. Heaman, repairs	48 25
Mar. 16.	"	Dom. Express Co., express on cockerel	60
7.	"	J. McCartney, 10 loads manure, 50c	5 00
22.	"	Hoskins & Mallock, repairs	174 70
22.	"	S. Butterfield, 1 Copington cockerel	5 00
31.	Balance		404 65
			1,055 55

Apr. 4.	To paid	N. Gosh, 1 Orpington Cock	4 00
8.	"	Western Fair Association, manure	9 50
19.	"	B. A. Fitzmaurice, flower pots	95 00
19.	"	D. H. Gillies, sawdust	50 00
19.	"	A. M. Hamilton, chicken feed	60 80
19.	"	Cowan & Co., ironing tools	9 00
May 6.	"	Ths. Ball, garden seeds	104 58
6.	"	J. Gammage & Son, garden seed	74 25
6.	"	Jas. Anderson, seed potatoes	27 50
6.	"	W. H. Dayman, baskets	9 00
12.	"	J. Rawlings, 1 horse	150 00
13.	"	G. A. McCallum, Troy, expr. on horse	2 75
17.	"	A. G. Stroyan, manure	7 20
23.	"	P. L. Campbell, 1 horse	175 00
June16.	To paid	Brown Bros. Co., plants	12 00
16.	"	Brown Bros. Co., trees	60 00
23.	"	T. Dexter & Son, bran	137 20
23.	"	T. Wuxworthy, repairs to wagon, etc.	105 25
23.	"	W. Heaman & Son, lime, etc	75 60

Feb 22	"	W Young, 7 loads of ice, delivered	@ .50	3 50
22.	"	J. W. Scotcherd, 4 loads of ice, delivered	@.50	2 00
23.	"	Geo. Leith, 100 4-5 bushels onions	@1.00	100 80
26.	By cash	maintenance account, eggs		32 80
26.	"	A. R. Murdock, onions, etc.		18 00
29.	"	W. J. Soul, 3 loads ice		1 92
29.	"	P. Fallon, 6 loads ice	@ .50	3 00
29.	"	G. G. Steele, 65½ bags onions	@1.40	91 70
Mar. 7.	"	J. McCurtney, 1 bay gelding		70 00
9.	"	A. R. Mardock, vegetable		28 18
9.	"	J. W. Little, 20 bags beets	@ .20	4 00
12	"	C. Frampton, 47 bags mangolds	@ .10	4 70
12.	"	Hy. Percival, 3 loads ice	@ .50	1 50
16.	"	A R. Murdock, onions		10 75
18.	"	A. Henderson, 25 bags mongolds	@ .10	2 50
19.	"	A. Heighway, 25 bags mongolds	@ .10	2 50
19.	"	E. Irwin, 26 bags mongolds	@ .10	2 60
24.	"	Jos. Mitcheltree, 2 cattle		85 00
25.	"	Fleming & Morris, 1 bull, 1,850 lbs	@ .4	74 00
25.	"	W. England, 10 bags mangols	@ .10	1 00
31.	"	maintenance account eggs		50 90
				1,055 55

Apr. 1.	By balance			404 65
4.	By cash from	A. R. Murdock, onions		28 40
4.	"	N. Cash, 10 bushels mangolds		1 00
8.	"	H. Ramsay, 1 bay mare		90 00
8.	"	D. McIntyre, 34 hogs 7,760 lbs.	@ .4½	346 50
8.	"	A. R. Murdock, onions		5 50
14	"	A. R. Murdock, onions		9 00
18	"	M. F. Routledge, 39 bushels beets		5 00
22.	"	J. Anderson, 1½ tons beets		6 00
22.	"	D. Collins, 1 bay horse		112 50
25.	"	D. McIntyre, 14 hogs, 3,010 lbs	@ .4¾	142 97
26.	"	A. R. Murdock, onions		16 60
28.	"	H. Gillison, 1 milch cow		25 00
30.	"	Maintenance account, pork and eggs		285 64
May 11.	"	Geo. Leith, 714 bushels potatoes	@ .60	428 40
11.	"	C. S. Hyman Co., fallenr hide		3 38
31.	"	Maintenance account, eggs		42 45
June29.	"	Brockville Asylum, 12 baskets		12 00
30.	"	Maintenance account, eggs		38 87

TABLE No. 26.—*Concluded.*

London Asylum Farm Exchange Account.

June 23.	To paid	F. G. Bowlby, lawn mower	51 00
23.	"	A. M. Hamilton, chicken feed	25 08
23.	"	Chas. Johns, 4 wheelbarrows	20 00
23.	"	W. H. Dayman, baskets	19 70
23.	"	W. J. Element, gypsum	16 50
23.	"	R. Crosby, land title	60 00
23.	"	J. Mann, Trav. Exps. re pur. of horse	3 95
29.	"	A. G. Stroyon, manure	25 00
30.	To balance		614 00
			2,003 86

Jly. 2.	To paid	J. P. Kristersen, hire of horses	10 75
5.	"	J. Cowan & Co., wire net	6 00
6.	"	Thos. Trebelcock, manure	25 60
16.	"	B. A. Fitzmaurice, poultry fountain	31 20
21.	"	Star Milk Cooler Co., milk cooler	36 40
25.	"	E. Leonard & Son, sterilizer	264 30
25.	"	J. Darch & Son, carriage, harness, etc	130 50
25.	"	Gillespie Hardware Co., lawn mower	92 00
26.	"	Ep. Evey, 1 horse	151 00
29.	"	J. W. Weir, seed corn	2 00
29.	"	A. W. Hamilton, chicken feed	13 15
30.	"	W. Kernohan, 1 milch cow	47 00
Aug. 1.	"	G. A. McCallum, trav. exps. on horse	1 10
4.	"	J. Symons, bricklaying	54 40
6.	"	J. Inglis, 11 pigs	65 00
6.	"	E. Scatcherd, 1 milch cow	47 00
12.	"	G. Cairncross, hog	11 00
21.	"	C. McClary, 1 milch cow	48 00
27.	"	Jas. Inglis, 13 small pigs	55 00
Sep. 2.	"	P. Swain, 1 milch cow	45 00
2.	"	J. B. Jennings, stabling horse	5 00
2.	"	M. Scarrow, cart harness	22 00
2.	"	A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	26 25
7.	"	W. Phillips, sterilizer	83 55
21.	"	Wm. Murdock, trav. exps.	1 60

Jly. 1.	By balance		614 00
20.	By cash from	J. K. Kidd, 53 hogs, 2,515, @ 3c; 9,650, @ 5	557 80
30.	"	Maintenance, eggs,	33 46
Aug. 11.	"	Canadian Packing Co., packing chickens	29 90
22.	"	R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	40 00
31.	"	Maintenance account, eggs	23 79
Sep. 7.	"	A. Murdock, 5½ bushels onions	5 50
17.	"	D. McIntyre, 13 hogs, 3,113 lbs. @ .5	155 65
			2,003 86

30.	To balance	185 90			
		1,460 10			1,460 10
			Oct. 1.	By balance	185 90

TABLE No. 27.

Showing Receipts and Expenditures on Asylum Farm, Fruit and Vegetable Garden from 1st October, 1903 to 30th September, 1904.

Dr.			Cr.	
To Crop of 1903 consumed in horse and cow stables, and piggery, viz.,			By Produce received off Asylum Farm for season of 1904, viz.,	
99 ton Hay	792 00		88 ton Hay @8 00	704 00
450 " Ensilage Corn	675 00		118 " Straw @4 00	472 00
2,135 bushels Oats	333 75		300 " Ensilage Corn @1 50	450 00
2,550 " Cob Corn	637 50		3,450 bushels Oats @ 25	862 50
9,000 " Mangold wurzels	630 00		450 " Barley @ 25	112 50
		3,068 25	280 " Cob Corn @ 25	70 00
" Feed purchased, viz.,			5,800 " Potatoes @ 50	2,900 00
Bran	357 20		9,000 " Mangold wurzels @ 7	630 00
Hay	11 00		34,060 gallon Milk @ 12	4,087 20
Linseed Meal	75		6,130 lb. Dressed Pork	344 18
Oats	151 75		26,683 lb. Live Hogs	1,239 92
		520 70		11,872 30
" Seeds, purchased, viz.,			" Produce received off Fruit and Vegetable Garden, viz.,	
Barley	18 75		Fruit	1,336 21
Corn	17 50		Vegetables	4,194 95
Flax	2 75		Herbs	37 50
Oats	50 00			5,568 66
Field, garden and grass	210 18			
Flower and bulb	112 25			
Potatoes	227 50			
		638 93		
" Plants purchased, viz.,				
Strawberry		12 00		
" Trees purchased, viz.,				
Trees, fruit	43 00			
" ornamental	27 00			
		70 00		
" Miscellaneous, viz.,				
Axes	5 50			
Baskets	19 20			
Blankets, horse	9 00			
Bells, sleigh	5 50			
Cans, oil	4 50			

Chamois	3 00
Charcoal, piggery	5 00
Coal, steam	150 00
Copper, sulphate	15 00
Files	2 40
Flower Pots	95 00
Garden Line	4 35
Gypsum	76 50
Harness	122 00
Horse hire	10 75
Insecticides	60 00
Knives, pruning	9 50
Land Salt	29 65
Land Tile	187 40
Lime	45 00
Manure	96 70
Mower, land 1	12 00
Mower, horse 2	138 00
Nitrate Soda	47 50
Oil, fir tree	1 00
" fish	5 00
" Machine	7 50
" vehicle	11 00
Paris Green	15 75
Pipe, stove	1 63
Potash	40 00
Pulley	30
Rent of 235 acres, Trebilcock farm	225 00
Repairing Binder	49 70
" Carriages and Buggies	116 00
" Clippers	35
" Grain Grinder	5 70
" Harness	103 06
" Mowers	5 00
" Plows	9 95
" Wagons, Carts, etc	85 10
Scythes	11 25
Scyth Stones	5 40
Shears, grass	2 00
Shoeing Horses	142 79
Sieves	1 80
Smoke Stack	27 50
Snaths	4 50
Sponges	7 35

TABLE No. 27.—*Concluded.*

Showing Receipts and Expenditures on Asylum Farm, Fruit and Vegetable Garden From 1st October, 1903 to 30th September, 1904.

Dr.			Cr.
Stretcher	1 25		
Sulphur	1 25		
Surcingles	1 50		
Threshing Grain	32 00		
Tools, spades, forks, etc	149 95		
Twine, binder, etc	48 95		
Veterinary Services	36 25		
Washers	1 25		
Wheelbarrows	32 00		
Whips	6 00		
Wire, fencing	6 12		
Pigs	120 00		
" Wages, viz., 1 Farmer	650 00		
		2,474 60	
1 Gardener	500 00		
1 Assistant Gardener	300 00		
2 Plowmen	540 00		
2 Stablemen	540 00		
1 Caretaker, S.F.	384 00		
1 Engineer, 61 days	67 10		
		2,931 10	
" Exchange of Dairy Stock, viz.,			
Bought 13 cows for	593 23		
Sold 13 cows for	489 00		
		104 23	
		9,869 81	
Balance Profit of Farm and Garden		7,571 15	
		17,440 96	17,440 96

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCKWOOD HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1904.

Kingston, October 1st, 1904.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honor to submit the forty-ninth annual report of this hospital (the twenty-seventh since it became a Provincial Institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
There were in residence, Oct. 1st, 1903				313	278	591
Admitted during the year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	10	7	17			
" Medical certificate	31	38	69			
				41	45	86
Total number under treatment during the year				354	323	677
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	14	20	34			
" improved	5	8	13			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	19	29	48			
" died	18	12	30			
" eloped	1		1			
" transferred				39	41	79
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1904				316	282	598
Number of applications on fyle	15	15	30			

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc.

The admissions numbered eighty-six, and as usual a large proportion, viz.: Ten men and seven women passed through the gaols. As we have always been able to meet the demands for the admission of urgent cases, no excuse can be offered by municipalities sending warrant patients to us. An investigation of the histories of these seventeen warrant cases, reveals the fact that in not a single instance was detention in gaol necessary

or desirable. A system, for example, which places a harmless and gentle girl of eighteen in gaol, simply because she is suffering from melancholia, cannot be defended. This child recovered almost as soon as she was placed under proper treatment. As might be expected from what we have long ago learned of the warrant system, the gaol cases were not the dangerous ones, but the quiet, the demented and the harmless. Year after year I have called attention to the abuses of this mode of admission, and none will rejoice more thoroughly than I, when it is completely revised and changed. Those of us who see its evil effects day after day, cannot but feel very strongly on the subject. The recovery rate has been, as was the case last year, satisfactory, amounting to about 40 per cent. of the admissions, the total number of discharges about 56 per cent. calculated on the admissions. There were thirty deaths, a third of which were owing to tuberculosis. One death from suicide has to be recorded. The particulars of this unfortunate occurrence were fully reported to you on July 1st, along with the official finding of the coroner, who did not think it necessary to hold an inquest. It was so evident that the attendants had been extremely careful in this particular case, that no other opinion than that expressed by the coroner could be arrived at. The ingenuity of a determined suicidal patient will oftentimes defeat the most careful precautions, but in this instance there was little reason to suspect that an attempt at suicide would be made.

Leahurst.—A Home for Nurses.

On June 29th, Leahurst, a Home for Nurses was opened by the Hon. J. R. Stratton, who had always taken a lively interest in the development of this new feature in connection with the Hospitals for Insane in Ontario. The opening ceremonies took place in connection with the graduation exercise of the Rockwood Training School, for 1904. The Nurses Home is not only a credit to the Ontario Government, but a great boon to the nurses, in fact no properly equipped hospital can afford to do without such a breathing place for its employees. Nearly all of the interior woodwork, such as inlaid floors, was done by our own staff, assisted by patients. It was a big undertaking, but the result was most satisfactory, as the work was done thoroughly and efficiently. The opening of the Nurses Home necessitated a complete reorganization of the arrangements for night service in the wards, however the difficulties which presented themselves in connection with this have been overcome, and the rooms vacated by nurses in the wards are now occupied by patients. Already the good effects of the Nurses Home are being noticed by better physical health enjoyed by the nurses and certainly we may confidently look for even greater efficiency than ever before, although there has been little reason to complain on that score. The Home is in charge of a competent Housekeeper.

Tuberculosis.

As far as possible the tuberculous patients have been isolated, and our cottages and tents for these sufferers have been overcrowded. We shall not empty the cottages until it is absolutely necessary to do so, probably some time in the winter.

This development of the cottage system has proved so satisfactory that we shall be pleased to extend it another season, feeling that this is the only plan by which we may fight, with the slightest hope of success,

against the inroads of tuberculosis. The remarkable improvement in health which takes place in the majority of those who are removed to the tents and "Green Cottages" is argument sufficient to justify a further extension of the plan. If it had been possible to undertake the work of building a pavilion for the convalescing, near the lake side, we should have taken advantage of the appropriation made for that purpose in last year's estimates. We trust, however, that there will be a re-vote of this amount during the coming session.

The cheap cottage is also eminently adapted to the care of harmless dements, who are always a detriment to the successful management of wards where acute cases must of necessity be confined. Such structures solve the question of hospital extension at a very modest expenditure. They may easily be made attractive and comfortable.

Typhoid.

It is to be regretted that from time to time cases of typhoid develop, and as our sewage no longer contaminates the water supply, and the Kingston Penitentiary is above suspicion, we must look to other sources for the probable causes of the outbreaks. When we recollect that some of the large city drains empty into the lake at no great distance from Rockwood, and study the lake currents when an east wind is blowing, it does not require a vivid imagination to conjure up the possibility of sewage contamination of our drinkng water. The milk supply is absolutely pure, and as the milk cans are thoroughly sterilized immediately after use, the possibility of danger from that source is eliminated. When Rockwood poured its sewage into the lake, the periodic outbreaks of typhoid in Kingston were regularly ascribed to this cause, and we could not deny such a probability. It now looks as if the boot were on the other foot, and we hope that the city authorities will be as prompt as the Government to do away with the menace to the health of our people. As far as possible the inmates and employees are induced to drink water from our deep well, but lake water is so much more palatable, that it is practically impossible to induce all to avoid it.

Changes on Staff.

There have been few changes on our Staff of Officers. Miss Theresa Gallagher, Assistant Matron, after many years of faithful and efficient service, resigned in July and was succeeded by Miss Marcella Gibson. Mrs. S. E. Winch was appointed Housekeeper of Leahurst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				313	278	591
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	10	7	17			
" Medical Certificate	31	38	69			
				41	45	86
Total number under treatment during year				354	323	677
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	14	20	34			
" improved	5	8	13			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	19	29	48			
Died	18	12	30			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				38	41	79
Remaining in Asylum, 30 September, 1904				316	282	598
Total No. admitted since opening of Asylum				2,044	1,761	3,805
" discharged	810	745	1,555			
" died	635	482	1,117			
" eloped	52	1	53			
" transferred	231	251	482			
				1,728	1,479	3,207
" remaining, 30th September, 1904				316	282	598
Applications on fyle,	15	15	30			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903 to 30th September, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th of May)	318	283	601
Minimum " " " " (on the 1st of Oct.)	313	277	590
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year ..	116,106	102,119	218,225
Daily average population	31,809	27,977	59,786

	Total admissions.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Social State.							
Married	16	29	45	807	928	1,735	1,780
Widowed							
Single	25	16	41	1,196	788	1,984	2,025
Not reported							
Total	41	45	86	2,003	1,716	3,719	3,805
Religion.							
Presbyterians	2	7	9	294	280	574	583
Episcopalians	4	11	15	424	313	737	756
Methodists	17	17	34	408	412	820	854
Baptists	.....	.....	.....	35	37	72	72
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12	12
Roman Catholics	11	7	18	634	567	1,201	1,219
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations	6	3	9	149	83	232	241
Not reported	1	.....	1	50	21	71	72
Total	41	45	86	2,003	1,716	3,719	3,805
Nationalities.							
English	1	7	8	170	109	279	287
Irish	1	1	2	309	281	590	592
Scotch	.....	1	1	81	84	165	166
Canadian	37	36	73	1,286	1,118	2,404	2,477
United States	1	.....	1	22	21	43	44
Other Countries	1	.....	1	61	31	92	93
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	74	71	145	145
Total	41	45	86	2,003	1,716	3,719	3,805

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	9
Carleton	1	.....	1	200	161	361	362
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Essex	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Frontenac	10	12	22	337	327	664	686
Grey	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	16
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13
Halton	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Hastings	9	8	17	167	131	298	315
Huron	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Kent	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14
Lanark	1	.....	1	123	122	245	246
Leeds and Grenville	.....	2	2	138	121	259	261
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	143	118	261	265
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	16
Middlesex	1	.....	1	8	6	14	15
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	6	10	16	84	125	209	225
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	19	23	42	42
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18	18
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Perth	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	19
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	13	22	22
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	48	32	80	80
Prince Edward	2	4	6	71	59	130	136
Renfrew	8	6	14	109	107	216	230
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	1	1	145	130	275	276
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18	18
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	16	20	36	36
York	.....	.....	.....	42	61	103	103
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	204	48	252	252
Total admissions	41	45	86	2,003	1,716	3,719	3,805

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	166	125	291	291
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Essex	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Frontenac	2	2	4	151	100	251	255
Grey	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	16
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	12
Halton	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Hastings	3	1	4	106	54	160	164
Huron	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Kent	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	1	1	2	84	43	127	129
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	14
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	51	54	105	109
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	18	22	40	40
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17	17
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Perth	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	19
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	26	15	41	42
Renfrew	1	.....	1	49	21	70	71
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	111	73	184	184
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	12	17	17
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	8
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25	25
York	.....	.....	.....	33	50	83	83
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	27	7	34	34
Total admissions	10	7	17	1,200	859	2,059	2,076

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. M.	F...	Feb. 1, 1888.	Oct. 1, 1903.	Improved.
2	P. G.	M...	July 8, 1903.	" 9, 1903.	"
3	T. A. D.	M...	Sept. 7, 1901.	" 20, 1903.	Recovered.
4	J. T. C.	M...	April 30, 1897.	Nov. 9, 1903.	"
5	M. J. D.	F...	Sept. 19, 1903.	" 13, 1903.	"
6	M. J. D.	F...	June 8, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1903.	Improved.
7	M. M.	F...	" 23, 1903.	" 3, 1903.	"
8	A. B.	F...	April 30, 1903.	" 4, 1903.	Recovered.
9	M. J.	F...	Nov. 19, 1903.	" 7, 1903.	Unimproved.
10	O. R.	F...	Aug. 19, 1903.	" 11, 1903.	Recovered.
11	F. Y.	F...	June 13, 1903.	" 11, 1903.	"
12	W. P. M.	M...	Mar. 5, 1903.	" 17, 1903.	"
13	T. H. C.	M...	Nov. 4, 1903.	" 22, 1903.	"
14	G. A. P.	M...	Dec. 2, 1902.	" 26, 1903.	"
15	J. E. W.	F...	Sept. 16, 1903.	Jan. 7, 1901.	"
16	J. S.	M...	June 15, 1903.	" 13, 1904.	"
17	E. L.	F...	July 11, 1903.	" 18, 1904.	Improved.
18	K. B.	F...	May 29, 1903.	" 28, 1904.	Recovered.
19	W. L. F.	M...	Sept. 18, 1903.	Feb. 1, 1904.	"
20	A. D.	F...	June 1, 1903.	Mar. 11, 1904.	"
21	S. V.	M...	Dec. 4, 1903.	" 22, 1904.	"
22	H. M. G.	F...	Mar. 30, 1903.	" 29, 1904.	"
23	E. N.	F...	Oct. 9, 1903.	" 29, 1904.	"
24	P. K.	F...	Dec. 23, 1903.	" 30, 1901.	"
25	M. H. C.	M...	Feb. 11, 1904.	May 3, 1904.	"
26	F. C.	F...	Jan. 12, 1904.	" 18, 1904.	"
27	E. F.	F...	Mar. 15, 1904.	" 25, 1904.	Improved.
28	E. M.	F...	Jan. 8, 1904.	" 27, 1904.	Recovered.
29	L. E. M.	F...	Dec. 5, 1903.	" 27, 1904.	"
30	H. G.	F...	Feb. 11, 1903.	" 27, 1904.	Improved.
31	L. A. B.	F...	Sept. 4, 1903.	June 1, 1904.	Recovered.
32	A. C.	M...	Aug. 17, 1903.	" 1, 1904.	"
33	E. J. G.	F...	Sept. 10, 1901.	" 4, 1904.	"
34	S. G.	F...	July 31, 1902.	" 8, 1904.	Improved.
35	E. J.	F...	May 15, 1903.	" 20, 1904.	Recovered.
36	M. C.	M...	Mar. 11, 1904.	" 23, 1904.	"
37	C. F. H.	M...	June 21, 1904.	July 5, 1904.	Improved.
38	D. B. M.	F...	June 4, 1904.	" 6, 1904.	Recovered.
39	G. E. S.	N...	Mar. 16, 1904.	" 15, 1904.	"
40	F. D. H.	F...	Sept. 12, 1902.	" 23, 1904.	Improved.
41	A. K.	F...	Mar. 8, 1904.	" 23, 1904.	Recovered.
42	M. W.	F...	Dec. 24, 1903.	Aug. 31, 1904.	"
43	J. B. R.	M...	Mar. 11, 1904.	" 31, 1904.	"
44	W. X.	M...	Jan. 7, 1904.	" 31, 1904.	Improved.
45	C. W.	F...	April 25, 1904.	" 20, 1904.	Recovered.
46	W. G.	M...	Oct. 23, 1900.	Sept. 26, 1904.	Improved.
47	G. E. F.	M...	Oct. 23, 1903.	" 26, 1904.	Recovered.
48	N. K.	F...	Sept. 10, 1903.	" 26, 1901.	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. Z.....	F.....	65	Oct. 24, 1903.....	10	.....	27	Cardiac disease.
2	C. L.....	F.....	47	Nov. 10, 1903.....	8	9	23	Pneumonia.
3	J. C.....	M.....	80	Dec. 19, 1903.....	30	3	8	Senile decay.
4	C. M.....	F.....	52	" 21, 1903.....	10	10	.....	Tuberculosis.
5	M. J. M.....	F.....	43	Jan. 12, 1901.....	16	1	26	"
6	A. M.....	M.....	49	Feb. 15, 1904.....	14	.....	26	Cardiac disease.
7	H. M.....	M.....	47	" 22, 1904.....	1	4	14	Gen. paresis.
8	E. C.....	M.....	28	Mar. 9, 1904.....	1	10	3	Tuberculosis.
9	E. B.....	F.....	76	" 10, 1904.....	24	.....	22	Cardiac failure.
10	C. M.....	F.....	54	" 11, 1904.....	.....	4	12	Exhaustion demen.
11	F. M.....	M.....	57	" 15, 1904.....	12	9	11	Epilepsy.
12	M. C.....	F.....	90	" 16, 1904.....	15	1	8	Senile decay.
13	T. C.....	M.....	58	" 19, 1904.....	17	10	9	Tuberculosis.
14	A. S.....	F.. ..	48	April 5, 1904.....	.....	1	13	"
15	M. K.....	M.....	72	" 9, 1901.....	.....	.....	12	Pneumonia.
16	C. S. C.....	M.....	82	" 10, 1904.....	12	6	24	Trans myelitis.
17	A. F.....	F.....	52	" 16, 1904.....	5	6	8	Tuberculosis.
18	H. B.....	M.....	40	" 25, 1904.....	1	4	0	Gen. paresis.
19	M. M.....	F.....	50	" 25, 1904.....	.....	3	19	" "
20	J. G. F.....	M.....	58	May 10, 1904.....	.....	4	28	Typhoid fever.
21	F. H.....	M.....	69	" 18, 1904.....	38	7	15	Senile gangrene.
22	J. A. Q.....	M.....	42	July 1, 1904.....	.....	.....	11	Hanging.
23	A. K.....	F.....	30	" 10, 1904.....	3	3	11	Tuberculosis.
24	A: W.....	M.....	50	" 16, 1904.....	2	3	2	"
25	J. A. A.....	M.....	41	" 20, 1904.....	12	.....	23	"
26	L. S.....	M.....	66	" 31, 1904.....	10	8	17	Cardiac disease.
27	M. O. B.....	F.....	57	Aug. 20, 1904.....	29	8	7	Tuberculosis.
28	P. M.....	M.....	39	Sept. 4, 1904.....	14	10	27	"
29	G. D.....	M.....	61	" 8, 1904.....	1	5	25	Asthenia.
30	P. M.....	M.....	76	" 20, 1904.....	18	5	6	Cardiac disease.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				10		10	10
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers				10		10	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths				31		31	31
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders							
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				5		5	5
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinet-makers							
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters				80		80	80
Clerks	1		1	45		45	46
Clergymen				11		11	11
Carriage-makers				9		9	9
Cooks	1		1	2	5	7	8
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants	1		1	3		3	4
Clock Cleaners							
Carters				5		5	5
Dyers							
Domestic servants, all kinds		6	6	17	406	423	429
Dressmakers		1	1		46	46	47
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Doctors							
Engineers				14		14	14
Editors							
Engravers							
Farmers	14		14	594	4	598	612
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Furriers							
Gardeners					1	1	1
Grocers				3		3	3
Glass-blowers				2		2	2
Ferrymen							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Gentlemen				3		3	3
Glove-makers							
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters				2		2	2
Hostlers							
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				10		10	10
Housekeepers		33	33		734	734	767
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				3		3	3
Labourers	17		17	564		564	581
Laundresses					1	1	1
Ladies					17	17	17
Lawyers							
Lumbermen	1		1	11		11	12
Milliners					5	5	5
Masons	1		1	8		8	9
Machinists				14		14	14
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	1		1	25		25	26
Mechanics	1		1	3		3	4
Music-teachers					4	4	4
Marble-cutters							
No occupation		3	3	50	124	174	177
Night-watchmen							
Nurses					9	9	9
Not stated	1		1	126	180	306	307
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				42	29	71	71
Professors of Music							
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				19		19	19
Printers				11		11	11
Peddlers				3		3	3
Physicians				14		14	14
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway Foremen	1		1	1		1	2
Railway Conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					39	39	39
Sailors				22		22	22
Students	1		1	16	4	20	21
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Showmen							
Saddlers				49			49

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shoemakers		1	1		58	58	59
Seamstresses							
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Teachers				15	36	51	51
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				18		18	18
Tailors		1	1	5	3	8	9
Tanners							
Teamsters				1		1	1
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers							
Weavers				4		4	4
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				14	8	22	22
Totals	41	45	86	2,003	1,716	3,719	3,805

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Intemperance, Sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	1	1	2	3	3	6
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Accident or injury	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	4	4	.....	4	4
Fevers	1	1	2	1	2	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	13	18	31	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	2	5	3	1	4
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	13	15	28	17	16	33
Total	41	45	86	41	45	86

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1	F	A. B.	October 1, 1903	3 months	Recovered.
2	F	O. R.	" 1, "	3 "	"
3	F	F. Y.	" 8, "	3 "	"
4	F	M. J. D.	" 13, "	1 month	"
5	M	W. P. M.	" 16, "	3 months	"
6	M	G. A. P.	" 20, "	2 "	"
7	M	J. S.	" 29, "	2 "	"
8	F	M. T.	" 30, "	1 month	Returned.
9	F	J. E. W.	November 7, "	2 months	Recovered.
10	F	M. P.	" 17, "	2 "	Returned.
11	F	E. A. L.	" 17, "	2 "	Improved.
12	F	M. M.	" 23, "	1 month	"
13	M	W. H. M.	" 24, "	2 months	Returned.
14	M	A. C.	December 17, 1903	6 "	Recovered.
15	F	M. G. T.	" 23, "	1 month	Returned.
16	M	W. L. F.	" 26, "	2 months	Recovered.
17	F	J. D.	" 28, "	1 month	Returned.
18	M	F. H.	January 6, 1904	6 months	Improved.
19	M	S. V.	" 7, "	3 "	Recovered.
20	F	A. D.	" 8, "	2 "	"
21	F	S. C. S.	" 23, "	3 "	Returned.
22	F	E. N.	" 28, "	3 "	Recovered.
23	F	P. K.	" 30, "	2 "	"
24	M	G. E.	" 30, "	3 "	Returned.
25	F	M. C. T.	February 17, "	1 month	"
26	F	F. C.	March 3, "	2 months	Recovered.
27	F	E. M.	" 12, "	2 "	"
28	F	L. E. M.	" 23, "	2 "	"
29	F	H. G.	" 23, "	2 "	Improved.
30	F	S. M. G.	April 1, "	3 "	"
31	M	M. C.	" 1, "	1 month	Recovered.
32	F	L. A. B.	" 1, "	2 months	"
33	F	E. J. G.	" 2, "	2 "	"
34	F	S. S.	" 2, "	1 month	Returned.
35	M	W. L.	" 4, "	6 "	Improved.
36	F	J. B.	" 15, "	6 "	Still out.
37	M	R. W.	" 16, "	2 "	Returned.
38	F	E. J.	" 16, "	2 "	Recovered.
39	M	M. C.	" 23, "	2 "	"
40	M	W. G.	" 30, "	6 months	Improved.
41	F	M. P.	" 5, "	1 month	Returned.
42	M	W. H. C.	May 8, "	1 "	"
43	F	A. K.	" 9, "	2 months	Recovered.
44	M	G. E. S.	" 14, "	2 "	"
45	F	J. E. P.	" 14, "	1 month	Returned.
46	F	N. K.	" 21, "	6 months	Improved.
47	F	C. W.	June 19, "	3 "	Recovered.
48	M	J. B. R.	" 21, "	3 "	"
49	F	D. B. M.	" 24, "	2 "	"
50	F	M. W.	" 25, "	2 "	"
51	M	A. W.	" 29, "	4 "	Still out.
52	M	G. E. F.	July 5, "	4 "	Recovered.
53	M	W. H. M.	" 16, "	4 "	Still out.
54	F	R. C.	" 22, "	2 "	Returned.
55	F	S. S.	" 25, "	6 "	Still out.
56	F	I. M.	August 9, "	3 "	"
57	F	S. C. S.	" 1, "	4 "	"
58	M	T. H.	" 24, "	2 "	Returned.
59	M	F. D. H.	" 29, "	6 "	Still out.
60	F	E. L.	September 1, "	2 "	"
61	M	A. M. T.	" 2, "	2 "	"
62	F	S. S.	" 5, "	6 "	"
63	F	B. G.	" 6, "	2 "	"
64	F	D. S.	" 8, "	2 "	"
65	M	J. S.	" 10, "	2 "	"
66	F	S. C.	" 24, "	2 "	"
67	M	A. S.	" 24, "	2 "	"
68	M	W. M.	" 29, "	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number to whom probational leave was granted				26	42	68
Discharged, recovered	11	18	29			
" improved	3	5	8			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5	11	16			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	7	8	15	26	42	68

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, discharged and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "		3	3		3	3			
" 20 " 25 "	3	4	7						
" 25 " 30 "	5	4	9	2	4	6	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	3	6	9	3	3	6		1	1
" 35 " 40 "	6	4	10	3	1	4	1		1
" 40 " 45 "	5	6	11	1	7	8	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	2	4
" 50 " 55 "	7	8	15	5	6	11	1	4	5
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4
" 60 " 65 "	2	3	5		3	3	1		1
" 65 " 70 "	1		1	2		2	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	3		3				1		1
" 75 " 80 "		1	1				1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "		1	1				2		2
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "								1	1
Unknown									
Totals	41	45	86	19	29	48	18	12	30

TABLE No. 10½.

Shewing diseases treated at Asylum since 1st January, 1904.

Disease.	Male	Female	Total
Abcess, alveolar	5	6	11
" hand	1		1
" leg	1		1
" neck	1		1
" wrist	2	3	5
" mastoid	1		1
" palpebral	1	1	2
Asthma	7		7
Anæmia	2	8	10
Adenoids		1	1
Abortion		1	1
Boils	6	3	9
Bed-sores	2	3	5
Bronchitis, acute	12	14	26
" chronic	3	2	5
Birth		1	1
Caries, carpal bones		1	1
Constipation	5	5	10
Catarrh, nasal	2	3	5
Conjunctivitis	4	3	7
Contusions	4	4	8
Cellulitis	6		6
Celphalgia	3	10	13
Colic	1	3	4
Cataract, (operation)		1	1
Cardiac disease, mitral regurgitation	1	6	7
" " aortic "	2	4	6
" " " obstruction	1	6	7
" " fatty degeneration		3	3
Cystitis	2	1	3
Cyst, meibomian	1		1
Carbuncle	2		2
Coccyx, injury of		1	1
Coryza	5	10	15
Diarrhœa	16	44	60
Dislocation, thumb	1		1
Dysentery	1	3	4
Dog bite	2		2
Erysipelas, facial	3	4	7
Eczema	2		2
" chronic	1	1	2
Ear, removal of foreign body	1		1
Eye, removal of foreign body	1		1
Ectropion (operation)	1		1
Epithelioma of lip (operation)	1		1
Erythema, multiforme		1	1
Fracture, rib		1	1
" thigh	1		1
" patella, comminuted (operation)	1		1
Fissure	2		2
Fed by tube	5	12	17
Favus	1		1
Frost bite	1		1

TABLE No. 10½.---*Continued.*

Disease.	Male	Female	Total
Glands, suppurating	.....	2	2
Gastritis, acute	.....	1	1
Gall stones	.....	3	3
Grippe	23	55	78
Gangrene	1	.....	1
Herpes Zoster	.....	1	1
Haematoma, auris	2	2	4
Hyperæmia, spinal	.....	1	1
Hysteria	.....	1	1
Hyperchlorhydria	.....	1	1
Hernia	4	1	5
Hemorrhoids	3	2	5
Hepatitis, acute	1	.....	1
Hemiplegia	1	1	2
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	.....	1
Indigestion, acute	5	8	13
" chronic	4	4	8
Influenza	12	17	29
Insomnia	3	4	7
Iritis	1	2	3
Leucorrhœa	.....	5	5
Lumbago	5	4	9
Lacerations	17	7	24
Laryngitis	1	2	3
Morbus Coxae	1	.....	1
Myelitis, transverse	1	.....	1
Myalgia	1	.....	1
Necrosis, metacarpal (operation)	2	.....	2
Nasal duct, occlusion	.....	1	1
Neuralgia, facial	1	8	9
" intercostal	.....	2	2
Odontalgia	4	7	11
Otitis media	1	2	3
Phthisis	8	12	20
Pharyngitis	3	4	7
Paronychia	3	.....	3
Pleurodynia	3	3	6
Pleurisy	1	.....	1
Paraplegia	.....	1	1
Prostate, hypertrophy	1	.....	1
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Peritonitis, tubercular	1	.....	1
Rheumatoid, arthritis	1	1	2
Rheumatism, acute	1	8	9
" chronic	1	2	3
Rhagades	.....	4	4
Seborrhœa	1	2	3
Synovitis	1	1	2
Scarlet fever	.....	1	1
Sprained, ankle	.....	3	3
Typhoid, fever	4	9	13
Tonsillitis	2	18	20

TABLE No. 10½.---*Concluded.*

Disease.	Male	Female	Total
Torticollis	.....	2	2
Teeth, extracted	30	23	53
Tonsils, hypertrophied (operation)	.....	3	3
Tuberculosis, intestinal	.....	1	1
" knee joint	.....	1	1
Ulcer, varicose	1	5	6
" cornea	2	.....	2
" not specified	4	6	10
Whitlow	2	4	6
Totals	291	429	720

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	19	9	.....	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	10	7	3	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	13	5	1	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	9	5	6	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	6	6	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	5	2	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	2	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	3	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	3	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	6	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	3	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	3	28	2	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	3	20	.....	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	6	43	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	2	28	.....	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	19	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	31	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	28	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	16	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	108	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	64	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	96	.....	.....	.....
Totals	86	598	34	13	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male	Female	Total.
Carpenter's shop	10	2,144		2,144
Tailor's shop				
Shoe shop	6	1,830		1,830
Engineer's shop	9	2,823		2,823
Blacksmith's shop	3	1,050		1,050
Mason work				
Repairing roads	16	4,260		4,260
Wood yard and coal shed				
Bakery	3	978		978
Laundry	26	1,100	5,430	6,530
Dairy	10	3,200		3,200
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	6	1,531		1,531
Piggery	4	1,270		1,270
Painting	7	1,913		1,913
Farm	14	3,500		3,500
Garden	10	1,300		1,300
Grounds	10	1,790		1,790
Stable	8	1,650		1,650
Kitchen	24	1,214	3,600	4,814
Dining rooms	44	5,064	7,200	12,264
Officers' quarters	10		2,546	2,546
Sewing rooms	42		13,540	13,540
Knitting	28		7,914	7,914
Spinning				
Mending	15		3,920	3,920
Wards				
Halls	146	32,788	11,660	44,448
Storeroom	2	540		540
General	34	676	8,870	9,546
Tables	487	70,621	64,680	135,301

TABLE NO. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and districts	Males	Females	Total
Algoma District			
Brant			
Bruce			
Carleton	40	19	59
Dufferin			
Dundas	6	7	13
Durham			
Elgin			
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	58	76	134
Glengarry	8	6	14
Grenville	2	2	4
Grey	1		1
Haldimand			
Halton			
Hastings	51	25	76
Huron			
Kent	1		1
Lambton			
Lanark	17	16	33
Leeds	10	10	20
Lennox and Addington	25	20	45
Lincoln			
Middlesex	2		2
Muskoka District		1	1
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	29	34	63
Ontario		1	1
Oxford			
Parry Sound District			
Peel			
Perth			
Peterborough	2	1	3
Prescott	2	3	6
Prince Edward	12	15	27
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	25	26	51
Russell		2	2
Simcoe	1		1
Stormont	6	6	12
Thunder Bay District	1		1
Victoria	2		2
Waterloo	1		1
Welland		1	1
Wellington	1		1
Wentworth	2	2	4
York	5	7	12
Not classed, unknown, etc.	4	2	6
Total	316	282	598

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Female Department during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons, patients	718	200	Kerchiefs, nurses' uniform	174	.....
do nurses' uniform	222	45	Lace ..... yd.	345	.....
Bedticks	99	40	Lambrequins	34	.....
Blankets	.....	190	Mattresses	84	400
Blouse waists	1	.....	Neck ties, women's	216	.....
Curtains	75	50	do men's	132	.....
Chemises	326	300	Petticoats	173	200
Collars	270	.....	Pillow cases	416	300
Caps, nurses' uniform	74	.....	do ticks	8	60
Covers, cushion	105	.....	do shams	108	45
do bureau	51	.....	Stockings ..... pr.	14	480
do stand	34	.....	Socks ..... pr.	28	550
do sideboard	2	.....	Sheets	432	496
Cushions, window seat	10	.....	Shirts	553	800
do pin	22	.....	Sunbonnets	42	50
Chair seats	7	.....	Screens	4	8
Dresses, patients'	225	850	Stand backs	24	.....
do night	220	240	Towels	12	26
do nurses' uniform	118	60	Table cloths	41	260
Drawers, cotton ..... pr.	450	640	Window blinds	78	33
Drapes, mantel	10	.....	Wool blankets	.....	380
do table	4	.....	Counterpanes	.....	86
do bracket	13	.....	Drapes, grill	2	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Tailor Shop and Shoe Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Uniform coats	22	10	Vests	.....	116
do pants ..... pr.	22	14	Long boots ..... pr.	1	24
Patients' coats	162	650	Coburg boots ..... pr.	21	71
do pants ..... pr.	280	940	Women's boots ..... pr.	1	31
do combination suits	8	12	Slippers ..... pr.	96	22
do smocks	2	.....	Leather straps ..... pr.	24	.....
do overalls ..... pr.	4	.....	Harness	.....	20
Strong blankets	20	8			
do bedticks	1	.....			

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Carpenter's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Band saws, braized	19	.....
Base boards ....ft..	.....	40
Benches	.....	21
Book cases	.....	2
Boxes	10	.....
do coal	2	.....
do flower	31	.....
do feed	6	.....
Bread cutters	.....	8
Brushes	2,000	.....
Buggy	.....	1
Bureaus	.....	3
Carts	.....	4
Castors, put on ....sets..	3	.....
Ceilings	.....	2
Chairs	.....	174
do recaned..	2	.....
Closet seats	16	10
do tops	2	.....
Cover, fountain basin	1	.....
Cornices	.....	1
Couches	2	.....
Cupboards	3	2
Curtain poles	24	6
do rods	26	.....
Doors	5	18
do frames	1	2
do springs put on	3	.....
do bolts put on	4	.....
do bells put on	2	.....
Double bass viols	.....	4
Drawers ....sets..	2	10
do pulls put on	6	.....
do knobs put on	120	.....
Dumb waiter	.....	1
Emery grinder	.....	1
Floors	2	8
Gates	.....	2
do posts	.....	6
Garden seats	10	.....
Tent pegs	20	.....
Waggons	.....	3
do tongues	1	.....
Wardrobes	.....	6
Washstands	.....	13
Water stands	1	.....
Handles, brush	3	.....
do chisel	16	.....
do hammer	8	.....
do mop	54	.....
do scrubber	103	107
Hods	1	.....
Ice sleighs	.....	2
Ladders, step	2	2
Lawn marker	.....	1
Locks, put on	58	.....
Laundry trucks	.....	3
Lumber dressed ....ft..	10000	.....
Peels	3	.....
Picture frames	181	.....
do mats	23	.....
do moulding put up....ft..	1,029	.....
Platforms	1	.....
Piano box	.....	1
Roller blinds put up	34	.....
Roofs	.....	3
Sash	8	17
do hung	8	.....
do locks put on	6	.....
Scaffold	1	.....
Settees	.....	14
Sofas	.....	5
do upholstered	25	.....
Screens	10	7
Shelves ....sets..	12	.....
Sidewalks	.....	2
Sideboards	.....	2
Sink frames	2	1
Stable stalls	.....	6
Straight edges	8	.....
Silos	.....	2
Stage properties ..pieces..	6	12
Sheeting ceilings	1	.....
Tables	2	26
Tent poles	12	.....
Trap doors	5	.....
Water closets	1	.....
Wheelbarrows	.....	3
Window frames	4	.....
do stops	36	.....
Work benches	1	.....
Wire screens	5	.....

TABLE No. 16.---*Concluded.*

Carpenter work done in "Leahurst" from January 8th to May 27th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.
Panelled bathroom and lavatory in B. C. cedar and decorative tile ....rooms	2
Hardwood floors laid in .... rooms	7
Parquette floors laid in vestibule, hall, and 2 sitting rooms ....rooms	4
Arch windows, with architraves, etc	3
Bay windows, with architraves, etc	2
Turret windows, with architraves, etc	1
Oriel windows, with architraves, etc	1
Plain windows, throughout building	18
Transept windows, throughout building	11
Doors paneled, throughout building	24
Doors, plate glass	2
Stairs and balustrades in hardwood ....sets	2
Closet shelves ....sets	.....
Veranda and portico	2
do colonial pillars	8
do and portico steps	2
and woodwork throughout	.....
Butcher's house, two storeys, began building August 1st, 1904	.....
do do put up frame, sheeted and clapboarded	.....
do do made 15 window frames, and 3 outside and 10 inside door frames	.....
North Cottage; and veranda, re-shingled, built new bathroom and lavatory	.....
North Cottage; with new piers and chimneys	.....
New Court; built chimney and manhole	.....
Medical Superintendent's house; chimneys and roof	.....
Conservatory; built new sills, sash frames, stands and table for plants	.....
Wards 1, 3, 5 and 7 main building; cut and relaid floors for new closets	.....

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Blacksmith Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bedsteads, iron	.....	25	Nuts and washers	250	.....
Boilers for wards	.....	20	Plow points	20	.....
Bolts	160	.....	Shovels	.....	17
Band saws, braized	4	.....	Spades	.....	19
Braces, hooks and staples	90	.....	Sleighs	.....	3
Closet seats	.....	4	Wire mattresses	30	240
Chisels and clamps	56	60	Wheelbarrows	.....	4
Carriages	.....	12	Whiffle trees ....sets	4	6
Drills	5	.....	Waggons, lumber	.....	6
Harvest tools	24	36	Washing machines	.....	2
Locks and keys	24	60	Wringers	.....	1
Mason's picks and points	36	.....			

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the amount of Painting and Glazing done during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Location		Square Yards
Main building	Scraped ceilings throughout all the halls .... 4 storeys	1,260
" "	Painted ceilings and walls, all the halls,.... 4 storeys, 3 coat	1,260
Wards	2, 4, 6, 8 and 9 and music hall, all the walls .... do	2,200
"	1, 3, 5 and 7 and North and South Cottages, walls.. do	1,600
Main building	Stained and varnished stair balustrades.....4 storeys sets	4
Articles	do do 3 large double doors ..	3
"	do do 16 doors	16
"	Painted 15 ceilings	15
"	do 2 bathrooms and baths	2
Carriages	Re-painted and varnished....	3
Chairs	do do	92
Curtain poles	do do	10
Centre tables	do do	10
Oak furniture	do do ....pieces	56
Sleighs	do do	4
Settees	do do	15
Garden seats	Painted	12
Bedsteads	Enameled....	35
	Glass cut and set ....ft..	3,000
Ceilings	Whitewashed in Nos. 3, 5 and 7, and 2, 4 and 6	14
Walls	do in side stairways and basement	7

TABLE No. 19.

Report of Work Done in Engineer's Department for year ending September 30, 1904.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.	Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Arch plates	2	4	Electric, table lamps	2	8
Air vents	10	12	" switches	30	60
Agricultural implements	.....	4	" batteries	6	8
Brackets	24	10	" sockets	26	11
Brush heads	12	10	" rosettes	8	14
Boilers, steam, 1, 100 H.P., new ..	1	6	" fixtures	8	19
Boilers, hot water, re-built	3	12	" shades	12	8
Belts ....ft..	350	180	" plugs	10	12
Baths	2	18	" lights	.....	38
Basins	6	16	" fuse plugs	50	.....
Ball cocks	3	19	" flexible wire .. .. ..ft..	180	.....
Baths, basins, sinks	.....	90	Fire extinguishers	.....	8
Buck stays	6	10	Filter beds	.....	3
Comp. taps	30	240	Feed water heaters	.....	6
Closets	14	190	Furnaces	.....	12
Coils, heating	1	16	Firemen's tools	10	15
Door bells, electric	4	10	Governors	1	4
Dynamos and brushes	.....	180	Grate bars	6	10
Discs	20	10	Glue boilers	.....	4
Elevators, hydraulic	.....	22	Gegenstrom apparatus	.....	30
Engines, steam	.....	20	Gasoline stoves	.....	8

TABLE No. 19.—*Concluded.*

Work done in Engineer's Department, etc.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.	Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Gauge glasses	15	.....	Steam traps	.....	6
Hose ft.	250	31	Spray motors	.....	6
Hose fittings	25	24	Scissors	.....	24
Hydrants	.....	6	Stove and range linings	7	12
Injectors	1	11	Sinks	2	20
Key chains	15	6	Seats, closet	15	18
Kettles, cooking, re-jointed	3	18	Sludge pump	.....	6
Keys and locks	16	39	Tanks, closet	10	18
Lubricators	.....	16	Tanks, main	.....	6
Leaks, steam	.....	38	Urns	.....	8
Lawn mowers	2	23	Valves, globe and angle	40	135
Mudposts and new joints	12	40	Ventilators	12	14
Mangles	.....	2	Water columns	1	6
Motor, electric	.....	1	Wheelbarrows	.....	6
Oil separators	.....	4	Whistles	.....	3
Steam valves	.....	130	Weigh scales	.....	3
Pump valves	.....	12	Water pipe leaks	.....	30
Pumps, electric	.....	3	Water tanks (hot)	3	3
Pump, hand	.....	12	Wrenches	18	20
Pulleys	.....	8	Water pumped (lake) 28,000,000 gals.		
Reducing valves	.....	5			
Refrigerators	.....	10	Water pumped (well) 30,000 gals		
Steam separators	.....	8	Piping and fittings laid ¼-3 in., 1,516 ft.		
Smoke pipes	7	10			
Steam gauge	.....	6	Summer water pipes, 1,400 ft.		
Radiators	2	40			

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in Tin Shop for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.	Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Agate pots	.....	8	Minnow cans	1	2
Boilers	.....	12	Milk strainers	4	14
Bread tins	1	2	Measures	4	12
Coffee pots	.....	6	Oil cans	2	8
" cans	4	14	Pails	6	12
Carriage lamps	.....	2	Potato tins	.....	14
Coal hods	1	4	Stove pipes	30	.....
Coal oil cans	2	6	Saucepans	.....	14
Centre tins	8	12	Syrup cans	.....	6
Diploma cases	18	1	Spirit lamps	.....	2
Dish pans	.....	6	Splicing whips	.....	6
Dippers	2	5	Tin pumps and cups	6	17
Chimneys	2	2	Tea kettles and tea pots	.....	22
Knives and lemon squeezers	.....	6	Water cans and wash dishes	1	24
Lanterns	.....	18	Sinks and ranges	4	6
Milk pans	7	10	Boiler house roof, 295 sq. yards		
" cans	.....	13	Metal ceiling, 144 sq. yards.		

TABLE No. 21.

Returns of farm and garden for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	$ c.
800	bunches asparagus	@ 03	24 00
1,714	" lettuce	@ 3	51 42
410	" radish	@ 3	12 30
1,350	" savory, parsley, sage and onions	@ 4	54 00
200	pecks green beans	@ 20	40 00
68	" peas in pod	@ 20	13 60
500	heads cauliflower	@ 3	15 00
3,900	" cabbage	@ 3	117 00
2,350	" celery	@ 3	70 50
1,400	dozen cucumbers	@ 5	70 00
1,180	" sweet corn	@ 5	59 00
30	" melons and citron	@ 50	15 00
130	bushels spinach	@ 25	32 50
300	" rhubarb	@ 50	150 00
118	" tomatoes	@ 75	87 50
1,232	" potatoes	@ 75	924 00
250	" onions	@ 60	150 00
112	" beets	@ 40	44 80
1,140	" carrots	@ 20	228 00
6	" salsify	@ 70	4 20
132	" turnips	@ 20	26 40
25	" parsnips	@ 40	10 00
428	" apples	@ 45	192 60
1,040	quarts currants	@ 5	52 00
2,900	" strawberries	@ 5	145 00
1,000	" raspberries	@ 5	50 00
200	lbs. grapes	@ 5	10 00
1,075	bushels, oats and speltz	@ 35	376 25
96	tons pasturage grass	@ 4.00	384 00
105	" hay	@ 5.00	525 00
25	" straw	@ 4.00	100 00
150	" corn stalks	@ 4.00	600 00
12½	" mangolds	@ 7.50	95 55
20,412	gals. milk	@ 15	3,061 80
996	lbs. pork	@ 6	59 76
36	each young pigs sold		87 50
	lbs. rags sold		11 12
	lbs. old iron sold		47 50
	5,000 greenhouse bedding plants		
	800 greenhouse plants		
	12,000 annuals		
			$7,997 30

TABLE No. 22.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.---Farm Exchange Account.

			$ c.
1903			
Oct.	12	To paid J. B. Carruthers, rent of farm lot for 1902.....	25 00
Nov.	2	" E. R. Rees, 2 milch cows	90 00
	6	" E. Beaupre, taxes 1902, Carruthers' lot	14 63
	12	" A. Battery, R.C.F.A., manure acc. to Jan.	28 75
	25	" W. Massie, lumber	12 75
Dec.	4	" C. A. Rees, 1 milch cow	40 00
	28	" W. Walsh, 2 milch cows	100 00
	28	" H. Milton, 1 set double harness	35 00
	31	To balance	27 17
			373 30
1904			
Jan.	25	To paid C. Rees, 1 milch cow....	40 00
	29	" T. Hilton, harness repair	5 15
Feb.	5	" G. Croft, rent of pasture, '03	45 00
	5	" B. M. McGeen, taxes on Carruther lot	12 78
	22	" A. Tait, threshing 1530 bushels of corn @ 2c.....	30 60
	24	" T. E. Hughes, 1 sulky plow	34 00
Mar.	15	" W. A. McGill, V.S., attendance, medicine	28 00
	29	" W. J. Morgan, V.S., attendance, medicine	31 00
	31	To balance	205 64
			432 17
Apl.	28	To paid O. H. Kellar, 1 buggy	110 00
	28	" W. J. Morgan, V.S., services	14 00
	28	" B. Battery, manure	13 50
May	25	" Nelson McAdoo, 4 milch cows	180 00
	25	" Geo. Avery, 1 horse	160 00
	31	" W. Bodlie, 1 set harness	9 00
June	2	" Kingston Penit'y, stone and gravel	8 00
	3	" A. Battery, manure	30 00
	4	" G. Avery, 7½ days, man and team	18 75

			$ c.
1903			
Oct.	1	By balance.....	111 98
	1	" cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	145 00
Nov.	19	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	115 00
Dec.	11	" " L. Lesses, 66 lbs. rags at 2c	1 32
			373 30
1904			
Jan.	1	By balance....	27 17
	7	" cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	150 00
	7	" " R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	225 00
	28	" " A. McLean, 13 young pigs	30 00
			432 17
Apl.	1	By balance	205 64
May	25	" cash from surplus earnings, ind't. work	500 00
	25	" " A. McLean, 1,300 lbs. rags	10 50

TABLE No. 22.—*Concluded.*

1904			$. c.
June	4	To paid G. Avery, 500 cedar shrubs	6 00
	17	" Kingston Elec. Ry., pasture for sheep	20 00
	30	To balance	146 89
			716 14

1904			$. c.
July	19	To paid Jno. Elliott, 1 milch cow	48 00
Aug.	8	" F. Greenwood, 3 milch cows	145 00
Sept.	7	" W. J. Morgan, V.S., services	7 00
	17	" Selby and Youldon, repairs	50 19
	30	To balance	296 70
			546 89

1904			$. c.
			716 14

1904			$. c.
July	1	By balance	146 89
Aug.	4	" cash from R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	190 00
	8	" " A. McLean, 23 young pigs	57 50
Sept.	8	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	110 00
	17	" " L. Lesses, old iron	42 50
			546 89
Oct.	1	By balance	296 70

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1904.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1904.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Asylum for Insane, at Hamilton, for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

The annexed statistical tables give a detailed report of the movements of patients and the work done by the various departments, and it is only necessary for me to give a general summary of events.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

We began the official year with 1,018 names on the register and at the close there are 1,003.

The number of admissions during the year is 162, which is an increase of 27 over the same period last year. Every application during the year received prompt attention, and if the case was a proper subject for asylum treatment and care, an immediate admission was awarded.

The number discharged during the year is 70, which includes 55 recovered, 9 improved and 6 unimproved. There were 25 men and 25 women transferred during the year to the new asylum opened at Penetanguishene, and one man was transferred to the Toronto Asylum. One case was discharged as eloped. The total discharges in the regular way and by transfer or elopment are 127. The number that died is 55.

RATE OF MAINTENANCE.

The per capita rate of maintenance for the year is $137.27. Last year it was $115.81. Thus shewing a per capita increase this year of $21.46. I pointed out last year that a large coal account, amounting to $3,444.02, which should have been charged to last year's expenditure, was held over to this year's account, because of a dispute with the contractor. On account of the severity of the winter, we consumed 740 tons of coal in excess of last year. Through an alleged defect in the water meter the city charged us for arrearages in water supply an additional amount this year of $1,000. The increase in the wage and salary list, as well as the general increase in price of supplies, all go to swell the cost of maintenance.

Produce.	——	——	Price.	Value.
Fall Wheat	8 acres	64 bushels	$1 05	$ 67 20
Spring Wheat	7 "	200 "	90	180 00
Oats	35 "	1,805 "	35	631 75
Hay	75 "	140 tons	8 00	1,120 00
Straw		50 "	6 00	300 00
Corn for Silo	12 acres	200 "	1 20	240 00
Potatoes	22 "	3,800 bushels	50	1,900 90
Mangolds	7 "	6,000 "	20	1,200 00
Turnips	2 "	1,500 "	20	300 00
Carrots		100 "	20	20 00
Milk		168,472 quarts	03	5,053 16
Hogs sold live weight		175		1,648 03
				$12,661 04

Farm and Garden.

With the exception of fall wheat, which was winter killed, all the other products of the farm yielded a large return. The hay crop was exceptionally abundant, and the same may be said of the cereals, including spring wheat and oats. The season was rather cold and wet for maturing corn, but for silo purposes there was a fair crop. The early potatoes rotted somewhat, but the later crop yielded abundantly and of fine quality. The appended report of the farmer gives a detailed statement of the various products.

The yield of vegetables from the garden was good, and did much to vary and improve the dietary at the institution. The supply of small fruit was deficient. The bushes are old and require rooting out and to be replaced by new ones. The grape crop was a failure for the same reason, but partly because of the unfavorable season, which was too cold. The park and ornamental grounds never looked better—the abundant rains kept the lawns green the whole summer. The foliage beds were a marvel to look at and were much admired.

Repairs, Additions and Improvements.

Under the head of Capital Expenditure $15,000 was voted at the last session of the Legislature for repairs, additions and improvements. We have entered on the last quarter of the year and no part of that money has yet been expended. $3,500 was appropriated for improving the heating at Main Building, but it will be impossible to disturb the heating apparatus at this season of the year, and the same may be said of all the other projected improvements. A good deal of this work might have been done by asylum labor under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The building trade is so active, at present, that it is difficult to find artizan labor for public improvements, and I dare say the department has had its hands full in carrying on the many public works throughout the Province. It is unfortunate for an institution like this when money is appropriated for permanent improvements that it cannot be expended, for it may not be revoted another year, and the service suffers as the result of the delay.

Training School for Nurses.

Our training school for nurses continues to flourish. Dr. Webster and myself have borne the burden of teaching and lecturing to the various classes. The curriculum includes a two years' course in anatomy, surgery, physiology, therapeutics and general nursing. Six candidates (all women) passed the final examination last May and received the nursing certificate of qualification. Eight candidates passed the junior examination.

One of the graduates, Miss Gill, is in charge of the hospital building here; and another, Miss Smith, was promoted to the position of Chief Nurse at the new asylum opened at Penetanguishene.

It is a rule, that no nurse will be promoted to a supervisorship unless she has taken the course, and passed the examination successfully for the nursing certificate. The increase in wages, which enables a supervisor to reach a maximum of $18.00 per month, and the ordinary nurse $15.00, has done much to attract a better class of applicants, and will make the service more permanent.

What we need now is a Nurses' Home to make the service more endurable and attractive. It is too much to expect the nurses to sleep on the same halls as the patients. When their day's work is over they should

have a home to retire to like other people. The strain is too great to be in the constant presence of morbid minds, and I trust the Legislature at its next session will in its wisdom see the necessity of granting this much-desired end.

Water.

An effort was made during the year to find water on the premises for asylum use. An agreement was entered into between the Government and a professional well driller. A rising plateau of land at the south end of the asylum farm was selected as a likely place to find water. One hole was bored about 600 feet in depth, and a considerable supply of water was found, but it was strongly sulphurous. The contractor was of opinion that the same supply of water could be secured by drilling less than 100 feet, and thus escape the sulphurous rock strata. Some 16 or 18 holes were drilled at various depths ranging from 40 to 100 feet with a good supply of water in each of them, but the water in all was sulphurous. Specimens of water from each were sent to Toronto for analysis, and in every case it was found to be unfit for human use.

A Psycopathic Hospital.

The property known as "Boulderwood" purchased last year, containing about 11 acres of land, and situated on the brow of the mountain overlooking the city, remains in the same condition as when purchased. In its present state it is of little value to the institution. As a site for a public institution it would be hard to find its equal anywhere, and it has occurred to me that it should be utilized as a site for a building in some degree accessory or subsidiary to the asylum proper.

From my own experience, and also from watching the trend of Psychiatry the world over, I am of opinion that "Boulderwood" is an ideal site for a Psycopathic Hospital for the treatment of mild or incipient cases of mental disorder of a neurotic character, and usually classed under the head of neurasthenia.

The marked manifestations of this class of cases are legion and affect a large and ever-growing class of the community. These cases flock to the various sanitaria at home and abroad seeking relief which they rarely find. They take to travelling to and fro over the earth amid the bustle and throng of modern conditions of life, and return home more jaded and depressed than when they started. They require rest, rather than the fatigue and excitement of modern travel, and treatment in an institution presided over by physicians skilled in mental disease. They are on the dangerous borderland of insanity, but usually hesitate too long before they venture to seek relief at the proper source. The public in general have a strong repugnance to entering an asylum, except under the direst necessity, and only after every other suggested method of relief has been exhausted. It may then be too late, the Rubicon of hope may have been crossed, and the case already in a chronic condition. The public still foolishly look upon confinement in an asylum as a stigma of social degradation, and all sorts of devices are resorted to for the purpose of keeping it hidden from the public. They shrink from the ordeal of medical examination, and of being certified as lunatics, with all that it implies, such as the loss of their civil rights and confinement behind locked doors. They rebel at the thought of having to mingle in an asylum with the various grades and conditions of insane people. If they could enter an institution voluntarily without the usual restrictions

imposed by asylum discipline the ordeal would be robbed of half its terrors.

A Psycopathic Hospital equipped with every comfort and appliance known to science would meet this want. It might be a branch department of the asylum proper, or it might be an indenpendent institution. It should be presided over by experienced physicians skilled in the treatment of mental disease and a staff of nurses trained to the work.

General Remarks.

Looking over the history of the institution for the past year there is nothing eventful to note. The work has been largely of a routine character. No new work of importance has been initiated, and we are glad to know that nothing has happened to disturb the harmony and efficiency of our daily work. We continue to discharge our function of caring for the unfortunates committed to our charge, of easing their burdens and brightening their lives by every possible means within our reach. There has been the usual number of changes in the staff and among the employees. The increases in wages and salaries have done much to make us much more successfully compete in the labor market for the necessary help, and that is a matter of congratulation.

Miss Jones, the Assistant Matron, was promoted to the position of Matron at Penetang; and Miss Smith, a Supervisor, was also promoted to the same institution, as Chief Nurse. Mrs. Robertson was transferred from Brockville to fill the vacant position here of Assistant Matron. Miss Woodburn was appointed to fill the position of Chief Nurse here made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Ferrier.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the Year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903	478	540	1,018	478	540	1,018
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	31	5	36			
" Medical certificate	52	74	126	83	74	162
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	561	619	1,180
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	26	29	55			
" improved	3	6	9			
" unimproved	3	3	6			
Total number of discharges during year	32	38	70			
Died	28	27	55			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	26	25	51	87	90	177
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1904	.....	.....	.....	474	529	1,003
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	2,187	2,262	4,449			
Total number discharged	815	960	1,775			
" " died	651	559	1,210			
" " eloped	74	3	77			
" " transferred	173	211	384			
" " remaining, 30th September, 1904				474	529	1,003
Applications on fyle	3	7				

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 2nd of Sept., 1904)..	510	561	1,071
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the (30th of Sept., 1904)	474	529	1,003
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	181,050	199,900	380,950
Daily average population	494,672	546,174	1,043,846

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	38	42	80	1,016	1,298	2,314
Single	45	37	82	1,171	964	2,135
Total	83	79	162	2,187	2,262	4,449
Religion.						
Presbyterians	12	20	32	407	420	827
Episcopalians	12	13	25	427	393	820
Methodists	18	20	38	513	570	1,083
Baptists	5	5	10	110	140	250
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	14	13	27
Roman Catholics	16	12	28	390	434	824
Mennonites	1	2	3	22	15	37
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	13	6	19	184	205	389
Not reported	5	1	6	110	65	175
Total	83	79	162	2,187	2,262	4,449
Nationalities.						
English	7	5	12	331	242	573
Irish	5	4	9	244	362	606
Scotch	3	2	5	146	146	292
Canadian	61	62	123	1,282	1,336	2,618
United States	1	2	3	59	53	112
Other countries	6	4	10	77	82	159
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	48	41	89
Total	83	79	162	2,187	2,262	4,449

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitte l up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	5	14
Brant	6	2	8	113	138	251
Bruce				7	17	24
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	2	1	3	34	35	69
Elgin	1		1	6	7	13
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac	2		2	21	7	28
Grey	10	6	16	133	104	237
Haldimand	2	6	8	92	86	178
Haliburton District	1		1	1		1
Halton	2	4	6	74	86	160
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent				7	5	12
Lambton				8	4	12
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	5	5	10	122	125	247
Middlesex		1	1	16	13	29
Muskoka District				15	2	17
Nipissing District	1		1	3	3	6
Norfolk	2	2	4	88	97	185
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	35	31	66
Ontario				26	33	59
Oxford				16	12	28
Parry Sound District	2		2	5	4	9
Peel		1	1	16	27	43
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough				9	17	26
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District	1		1	2		2
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe				206	160	366
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District	1		1	5	2	7
Victoria				11	21	32
Waterloo	8	9	17	121	113	234
Welland	6	4	10	100	136	236
Wellington	7	10	17	195	211	406
Wentworth	18	26	44	430	495	925
York	6	1	7	184	197	381
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	83	79	162	2,187	2,262	4,449

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Brant	1	.....	1	45	34	79
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Dufferin	1	.....	1	21	10	31
Elgin	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Essex	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Frontenac	2	.....	2	20	2	22
Grey	6	.....	6	87	45	132
Haldimand	1	1	2	36	15	51
Halton	.....	1	1	32	23	55
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Huron	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Lincoln	2	.....	2	74	43	117
Middlesex	.....	1	1	8	7	15
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Norfolk	2	.....	2	44	37	81
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	22	14	36
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	20	20	40
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21
Parry Sound District	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Peel	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Rainy River District	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	9	18	27
Waterloo	1	1	2	59	20	79
Welland	4	1	5	48	32	80
Wellington	1	.....	1	76	40	116
Wentworth	2	.....	2	82	62	144
York	3	.....	3	151	144	295
Total admissions	31	5	36	1,125	732	1,857

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. C.	F.	May 21, 1903	Oct. 7, 1903	Recovered.
2	S. P.	M.	Dec. 8, 1902	" 15 1903	"
3	A. G.	M.	Oct. 12, 1903	Nov. 7, 1903	"
4	M. E. Mc.	F.	" 16, 1903	" 25, 1903	"
5	C. B.	M.	Aug. 20, 1903	" 30, 1903	"
6	N. D.	F.	June 11, 1903	Dec. 8, 1903	"
7	S. R.	F.	" 2, 1894	" 19, 1903	"
8	M. W.	F.	" 25, 1902	" 23, 1903	Unimproved.
9	T. M. W.	F.	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 2, 1904	Recovered.
10	I. F. V.	F.	July 16, 1903	Jan. 2, 1904	"
11	M. B.	F.	Aug. 12, 1903	" 9, 1904	"
12	D. H.	M.	Nov. 19, 1903	" 20, 1904	"
13	J. H.	M.	Jan. 19, 1898	" 22, 1904	Improved.
14	J. A. W.	F.	Oct. 8, 1902	" 27, 1904	Recovered.
15	A. Mc.	F.	July 14, 1903	Feb. 1, 1904	Unimproved.
16	R. T.	M.	Oct. 23, 1901	" 6, 1904	Recovered.
17	C. A. D.	M.	June 2, 1903	Mar. 15, 1904	"
18	E. C.	M.	Mar. 14, 1902	" 19, 1904	"
19	C. B.	M.	May 7, 1903	" 19, 1904	"
20	M. C.	F.	Mar. 24, 1902	" 30, 1904	"
21	W. H. N.	M.	Sept. 3, 1902	April 1, 1904	Improved.
22	T. F. S.	M.	Dec. 8, 1903	" 7, 1904	Unimproved.
23	S. E. A.	F.	July 21, 1902	" 15, 1904	Recovered.
24	C. C.	F.	Dec. 16, 1897	" 21, 1904	"
25	E. G. C.	F.	Nov. 28, 1902	" 21, 1904	Improved.
26	M. S.	F.	July 6, 1903	" 22, 1904	Recovered.
27	S. E. S.	F.	Sept. 15, 1903	" 23, 1904	"
28	C. H.	F.	May 10, 1902	" 26, 1904	"
29	V. V. W.	F.	April 21, 1904	May 5, 1904	Improved.
30	J. E.	M.	Jan. 19, 1904	" 17, 1904	Recovered.
31	W. H.	M.	" 25, 1904	" 17, 1904	"
32	J. A. S.	M.	May 28, 1903	" 25, 1904	Unimproved.
33	J. C.	M.	Mar. 24, 1904	" 25, 1904	Recovered.
34	A. H.	F.	Oct. 29, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
35	B. S.	F.	Dec. 4, 1901	" 26, 1904	"
36	J. O.	M.	Mar. 21, 1904	June 15, 1904	"
37	M. A. D.	F.	Nov. 19, 1903	" 20, 1904	Improved.
38	J. R.	M.	April 8, 1903	" 25, 1904	"
39	R. C.	F.	Dec. 8, 1901	July 4, 1904	Recovered.
40	H. F.	M.	" 19, 1903	" 7, 1904	"
41	M. H.	F.	June 18, 1903	" 11, 1904	"
42	J. A.	F.	July 31, 1900	" 11, 1904	Improved.
43	M. T.	F.	June 24, 1895	" 20, 1904	"
44	J. S.	M.	July 11, 1904	Aug. 9, 1904	Unimproved.
45	M. K.	F.	Mar. 8, 1904	" 9, 1904	Recovered.
46	M. W.	F.	Aug. 19, 1903	" 17, 1904	"
47	J. D. C.	M.	Sept. 11, 1902	" 20, 1904	"
48	U. S.	F.	May 9, 1904	Sept. 15, 1904	Unimproved.
49	E. L.	F.	Nov. 18, 1902	" 23, 1904	Recovered.
50	W. H.	M.	May 7, 1900	" 24, 1904	"
	A. J T. A.	M.	" 12, 1902	" 26, 1904	"

TABLE No. 5---*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of Residence of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
52	P. Y.	M.	Oct. 7, 1903	Sept. 26, 1904	Recovered.
53	R. C.	M.	Mar. 4, 1904	" 26, 1904	"
54	E. C.	M.	Oct. 21, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
55	N. O.	M.	Aug. 9, 1898	" 26, 1904	"
56	A. H. G.	M.	Dec. 23, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
57	W. C.	M.	June 2, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
58	J. H.	M.	Sept. 21, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
59	G. S. H.	M.	" 17, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
60	C. F.	F.	Oct. 31, 1902	" 26, 1904	"
61	A. L.	F.	July 15, 1901	" 26, 1904	Improved.
62	M. Mc.	F.	April 8, 1903	" 26, 1904	Recovered.
63	F. S.	F.	Oct. 1, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
64	A. J.	F.	" 2, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
65	R. M.	F.	Jan. 29, 1904	" 26, 1904	"
66	M. B.	F.	April 11, 1904	" 26, 1904	"
67	M. G.	F.	May 28, 1904	" 26, 1904	"
68	J. D.	M.	June 12, 1904	" 30, 1904	"
69	E. M.	F.	July 7, 1904	" 30, 1904	Recovered.
70	T. H.	M.	Nov. 26, 1903	" 26, 1904	Eloped.
71	W. J. H.	M.	Mar. 21, 1904	" 30, 1904	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate Cause of death
1	R. C.	M.	47	Oct. 12, 1903	5	9	8	Phthisis.
2	R. B.	M.	66	" 14, 1903	....	4	3	Senile decay.
3	J. W.	M.	43	" 16, 1903	21	4	3	Heart disease.
4	J. E.	M.	66	" 21, 1903	16	8	26	" "
5	J. M.	M.	50	" 28, 1903	....	11	8	Epilepsy.
6	S. Mc.	F.	61	Nov. 1, 1903	15	2	10	Exh'n of dementia.
7	E. A. H.	F.	36	" 6, 1903	2	10	30	General paresis.
8	R. H.	M.	76	" 17, 1903	....	5	13	Exhaust'n of mania.
9	M. A. S.	F.	55	" 18, 1903	9	10	30	Dropsy.
10	H. C.	F.	59	" 18, 1903	20	....	26	Bright's disease.
11	M. J.	F.	75	" 19, 1903	17	10	29	Senile decay.
12	A. S.	F.	55	" 27, 1903	27	8	10	Exh'n of dementia.
13	M. D.	F.	57	" 27, 1903	15	3	23	Septicaemia.
14	E. D.	F.	58	" 30, 1903	....	4	9	Cereb'l hemorrhage.
15	W. H.	M.	67	Dec. 4, 1903	2	....	14	Exha'n of dementia.
16	R. J. T. H.	M.	64	" 13, 1903	2	....	4	Phthisis.
17	J. S.	M.	67	" 22, 1903	1	4	18	Senile dementia.
18	W. T.	M.	40	" 28, 1903	....	11	16	General paresis.
19	F. B.	F.	44	Jan. 2, 1904	21	2	6	Exha'n of dementia.
20	E. F.	F.	64	" 7, 1904	....	3	....	Cerebral softening.

TABLE No. 6.—*Concluded.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
21	A. S.	F.	77	" 8, 1904..	14	6	11	Senile decay.
22	H. P.	M.	24	" 19, 1904..	4	10	5	La grippe.
23	E. M. H.	F.	28	" 25, 1904..	11	9	20	Epilepsy.
24	D. O.	M.	75	" 26, 1904..	16	8	10	Exh'n of mania.
25	E. E.	F.	54	Feb. 1, 1904..	2	10	3	Chorea.
26	I. Mc.	F.	77	" 8, 1904..	2	4	16	Senility.
27	S. M.	F.	87	" 13, 1904..	4	7	13	Senile decay.
28	D. E G.	M.	42	" 14, 1904..	15	6	....	Peritonitis.
29	E. M.	F.	36	" 14, 1904..	....	10	13	Erysipelas.
30	S. W.	F.	68	" 17, 1904..	1	7	1	Cerebral concussion
31	R. J. S.	M.	64	" 29, 1904..	1	11	8	Pneumonia.
32	M. A. C.	F.	55	Mar. 4, 1904..	9	8	14	Gen'l tuberculosis.
33	W. C.	M.	53	" 7, 1904..	2	7	26	Pneumonia.
34	G. G.	M.	56	" 8, 1904..	....	10	12	Pern'us anaemia.
35	R. C.	M.	57	" 20, 1904..	15	7	17	Pachymeningitis.
36	J. P.	M.	70	" 28, 1904..	....	6	19	Erysipelas.
37	J. K.	M.	60	April 7, 1904..	15	5	19	Cancer of stomach.
38	J. F.	M.	61	" 11, 1904..	21	5	15	Exhaus'n of mania.
39	G. E.	F.	46	" 17, 1904..	....	7	21	Phthisis.
40	J. Mc..	F.	53	May 22, 1904..	....	4	11	Ex'n of melancholia.
41	E. B.	F.	37	May 29, 1904..	1	....	13	Suicided at home.
42	S. J. H	F.	49	May 30, 1904..	10	5	2	Epilepsy.
43	J. H. P.	F.	54	June 27, 1904..	....	2	18	Phthisis.
44	L. D.	F.	49	July 4, 1904..	....	6	18	General paralysis.
45	P. M.	M.	78	" 7, 1904..	18	1	10	Senility.
46	G. H. B.	M.	42	" 8, 1904..	2	5	2	Exhaus'n of mania.
47	M. L.	M.	49	" 10, 1904..	10	6	7	Acute peritonitis.
48	C. F.	M.	40	" 20, 1904..	4	6	20	Acute enteritis.
49	M. H. R.	F.	70	Aug. 2, 1904..	4	8	8	Senile decay.
52	J. B.	F.	44	" 7, 1904..	10	5	24	Acute cereb. cong'n
53	J. T.	M.	62	" 16, 1904..	12	3	8	Exhaus'n of mania.
54	W. R.	M.	39	" 18, 1904..	....	....	1	Embolus of brain.
55	E. E.	M.	56	Sept. 5, 1904..	14	4	25	Dysentery.
50	R. W.	M.	40	" 5, 1904..	13	8	30	Bright's disease.
51	S. J. G.	F.	26	" 18, 1904..	5	3	25	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Total.
Agents	1	.....	1	9	1	10	11
Architects	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Actuaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Artists	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Book-keepers	1	.....	1	10	3	13	14
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Bricklayers	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2	25	.....	25	27
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Builders	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Barbers	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Broom-makers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Brickmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Bridge-tenders	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Brakesmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Basket-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Commercial travellers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Cabinet-makers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Consuls	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Coopers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Carpenters	2	.....	2	71	.....	71	73
Clerks	1	.....	1	47	9	56	57
Clergymen	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Carriage-makers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Cooks	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Carders	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Captains of steamboats	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cigar-makers	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Custom-house officers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Coachmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Civil servants	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Carters	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Dyers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	.....	4	4	2	455	457	461
Dress-makers	.....	1	1	.....	41	41	42
Detectives	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Druggists	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Dentists	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Editors	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Farmers	22	.....	22	648	3	651	673
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Furriers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Fitters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Firemen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Florists	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Gardeners	2	.....	2	11	.....	11	13
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	9
Glass-blowers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During previous years.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Gentlemen	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Hostlers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Harness-makers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Housekeepers	.....	55	55	.....	1,193	1,193	1,248
Inn-keepers	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	13
Jewellers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Janitors	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Labourers	23	.....	23	590	.....	590	613
Laundresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7
Ladies	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Lumbermen	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Milliners	.....	2	2	.....	5	5	7
Masons	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6
Machinists	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	32
Millers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Merchants	1	.....	1	20	9	29	30
Music-teachers	.....	1	1	30	2	32	33
Marble-cutters	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Messengers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Matrons	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Midwives	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Motormen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Musicians	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Mariners	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
No occupation	3	6	9	48	122	170	179
Night-watchmen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	26	78	104	104
Organ-builders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Others occupations	4	.....	4	67	13	80	84
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Painters	1	.....	1	33	.....	33	34
Printers	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	11
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	9
Physicians	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Railway employees	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Railway conductors	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Spinsters	.....	2	2	.....	15	15	17
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11
Students	1	1	2	14	4	18	20
Spinners	1	.....	1	9	7	16	17
Stone-cutters	1	.....	1	7	.....	7	8
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Total.
Shoemakers	1	.....	1	28	.....	28	29
Seamstresses	.....	6	6	.....	27	27	33
Station-masters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Soldiers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Salesmen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sail and tent-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shopkeepers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Ship-builders	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Sawyers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Stenographers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Teachers	1	1	2	15	27	42	44
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Tailors	1	.....	1	13	19	32	33
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Tobacco rollers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Travellers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Undertakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Veterinary surgeons	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15	15
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Waiters	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Watchmen	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Woolworkers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Unknown or other employments	.....	.....	.....	31	103	134	134
Total	83	79	162	2,104	2,183	4,287	4,449

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned. As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.			
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	6	12	18
Religious excitement	2	1	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	3	3	6
Love affairs, including seduction	1	...	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	4	5
Fright and nervous shocks	2	3	5
Physical.			
Intemperance in drink	7	...	7
Self-abuse, sexual	4	1	5
Overwork	2	9	11
Sunstroke	...	1	1
Accident or injury	2	1	3
Pregnancy	...	2	2
Puerperal	...	2	2
Lactation	...	1	1
Uterine disorders	...	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	1	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	...	1
Fevers	3	10	13
	2	...	2
Hereditary.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	5	8
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	10	29
Unknown	...	1	1
	20	10	30
Total	83	79	162

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
3683	M.	E. J. S. O.	Oct. 5, 1903	2 months	Returned.
4262	F.	M. S.	" 9, 1903	3 months	Discharged recov'd.
4183	F.	E. G. C.	" 14, 1903	"	Discharged impro'd.
4246	F.	N. H.	Nov. 4, 1903	2 months	Returned.
4276	F.	M. B.	" 16, 1903	"	Discharged recov'd.
4032	F.	B. S.	" 25, 1903	3 months	" "
4075	M.	E. C.	Dec. 5, 1903	"	" "
3955	F.	L. J.	" 5, 1903	"	Returned.
4258	F.	M. H.	" 18, 1903	"	Discharged recov'd.
4269	F.	I. F. U.	" 19, 1903	"	" "
4230	M.	J. R.	" 24, 1903	1 month	Discharged impro'd.
3861	F.	J. A.	Jan. 7, 1904	3 months	" "
4277	F.	M. W.	" 27, 1904	2 months	Discharged recov'd.
4299	F.	A. H.	Mar. 8, 1904	1 month	" "
4337	M.	J. E.	" 9, 1904	3 months	" "
4125	F.	S. E. A.	" 14, 1904	"	" "
4170	F.	C. F.	" 16, 1904	2 months	" "
3073	F.	M. T.	" 22, 1904	3 months	Discharged impro'd.
4098	F.	C. H.	" 26, 1904	1 month	Discharged recov'd.
4284	F.	S. E. S.	" 26, 1904	"	" "
4346	M.	C. W.	" 29, 1904	6 months	Returned.
4099	M.	A. J. T. A.	" 30, 1904	3 months	Discharged recov'd.
4286	M.	J. H.	April 1, 1904	"	" "
4302	F.	A. J.	" 1, 1904	"	" "
4288	F.	F. S.	" 16, 1904	"	" "
4244	F.	E. B.	" 28, 1904	"	Suicided at home.
4343	M.	G. H. B.	May 2, 1904	6 months	Returned.
4293	M.	P. Y.	" 9, 1904	2 months	Discharged recov'd.
4345	M.	J. W.	" 11, 1904	"	Returned.
4321	M.	H. F.	" 12, 1904	3 months	Discharged recov'd.
4348	M.	R. C.	" 16, 1904	2 months	" "
3976	F.	A. L.	" 16, 1904	3 months	Discharged impro'd.
2611	F.	C. W. H.	" 18, 1904	1 month	Returned.
2640	F.	F. S.	" 23, 1904	3 months	"
4145	F.	J. D. C.	" 23, 1904	"	Discharged recov'd.
4178	F.	E. L.	" 24, 1904	"	" "
4254	M.	W. C.	" 24, 1904	"	" "
3826	M.	W. H.	" 25, 1904	"	" "
4034	F.	R. C.	June 8, 1904	1 month	" "
4309	M.	J. W.	" 18, 1904	3 months	Still out.
4285	M.	G. S. H.	" 25, 1904	"	Discharged recov'd.
4350	F.	M. K.	" 28, 1904	"	" "
4346	M.	C. W.	" 30, 1904	2 months	Still out.
4325	M.	A. H. G.	" 30, 1904	"	Discharged recov'd.
4229	F.	N. Mc.	" 30, 1904	"	" "
4297	M.	E. C.	July 14, 1904	"	" "
4397	M.	J. D.	Aug. 2, 1904	"	" "
3575	M.	N. O.	" 5, 1904	1 month	" "
4360	F.	M. B.	" 15, 1904	"	" "
4340	F.	R. M.	" 22, 1904	"	" "
4354	M.	W. J. H.	Aug. 22, 1904	"	" "
4339	M.	E. C.	" 27, 1904	3 months	Returned.
4385	F.	M. G.	" 28, 1904	1 month	Discharged recov'd.

TABLE 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the results thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4374	M.	W. G.	Sept. 1, 1904	"	Still out.
4335	M.	G. R. K.	Sept. 6, 1904	2 months	" "
4355	M.	C. R.	" 7, 1904	3 months	" "
4372	F.	E. P.	" 19, 1904	1 month	" "
4233	M.	B. R. R.	" 24, 1904	3 months	" "
3299	M.	R. Mc.	Sept. 24, 1904	"	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	30	29	59	30	29	59
Discharged, recovered	17	19	36	17	19	36
" improved	1	4	5	1	4	5
" unimproved	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died before expiration of leave	....	1	1	....	1	1
Returned to asylum	6	3	9	6	3	9
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	7	1	8	7	1	8

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males	Females.	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	12	7	19	3	2	5	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 "	8	8	16	3	5	8	.....	2	2
" 30 " 35 "	11	10	21	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	15	11	26	5	5	10	2	3	5
" 40 " 45 "	8	10	18	4	7	12	5	2	7
" 45 " 50 "	7	14	21	3	5	8	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	4	5	9	.....	3	3	4	3	7
" 55 " 60 "	6	9	15	3	1	4	3	6	9
" 60 " 65 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" 65 " 70 "	5	2	7	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 70 " 75 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	83	79	162	26	29	55	28	27	55

TABLE No. 11.

Periods	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	33	14	1	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	17	11	1	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	7	15	4	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	7	19	5	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	15	2	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	5	8	4	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	6	6	4	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	2	6	2	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	11	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	11	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	6	7	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	5	5	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	13	29	6	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	32	5	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	12	58	6	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	10	43	.....	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	36	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	6	53	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	43	2	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	53	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	42	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	29	1	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	171	.....	.....	1
" 15 " 20 "	3	171	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	115	.....	.....	.....
Totals	162	1,003	55	9	6

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	983	.....	983
Tailor's shop	3	780	.....	780
Shoe shop	4	1,199	.....	1,199
Engineer's shop	6	2,198	.....	2,198
Mason work	4	1,298	.....	1,298
Wood yard and coal shed	3	1,026	.....	1,026
Bakery	5	1,360	.....	1,360
Laundry	31	3,330	5,673	9,003
Dairy	6	2,246	.....	2,246
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	365	.....	365
Painting	6	915	.....	915
Farm	33	7,221	.....	7,221
Garden	80	21,261	.....	21,261
Stable	7	2,436	.....	2,436
Kitchen	21	2,368	4,507	6,875
Dining rooms	63	8,067	14,715	22,782

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Nature of employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Officers' quarters	7	.....	2,343	2,343
Sewing rooms	53	.....	16,150	16,150
Knitting	36	.....	10,754	10,754
Mending	9	.....	2,685	2,685
Wards	419	83,217	74,592	157,809
Storeroom	1	366	.....	366
General	37	4,533	8,523	13,053
Total	838	145,166	139,942	285,108

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904 were originally received.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3	.....	3
Brant	36	33	69
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	.....	2	2
Dufferin	10	12	22
Durham	.....	3	3
Elgin	1	2	3
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	7	.....	7
Grey	43	39	82
Haldimand	16	30	46
Halton	17	23	40
Haliburton District	1	.....	1
Huron	2	.....	2
Kent	2	1	3
Lambton	1	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	1	.....	1
Lincoln	31	27	58
Middlesex	2	3	5
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Nipissing District	.....	2	2
Norfolk	25	27	52
Ontario	3	2	5
Oxford	4	3	7
Parry Sound District	2	1	3
Peel	3	7	10
Perth	3	2	5
Peterborough	1	2	3
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Simcoe	24	18	42
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Victoria	1	2	3
Waterloo	33	45	78
Welland	28	40	68
Wellington	51	57	108
Wentworth	96	119	215
York	20	25	45
Total admissions	474	529	1,003

TABLE No. 14.

Patients Transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Prisoners Transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County Originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Irish.	Nationality. Scotch.	Nationality. United States.	Nationality. Other countries, or unknown.	Religious Denominations. Church of England.	Religious Denominations. Roman Catholic.	Religious Denominations. Presbyterian.	Religious Denominations. Methodist.	Religious Denominations. Other Denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Social State. Unmarried.	Duration of Insanity prior to Admission. Years.	Duration of Insanity prior to Admission. Months.	Admitted by Warrant.	Admitted by Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum Transferred to
J.C	33	1	....	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	1	.....	1	Opitician	Toronto
J.C	62	2	....	Simcoe	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	.....	1	.....	Laborer	Penetang
T.C.	49	3	....	Grey	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	18	2	.....	Farmer	"
D.E.	50	4	....	Simcoe	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	.....	3	.....	Laborer	"
J.H.	34	5	....	"	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	.....	5	4	.....	"	"
A.H.	53	6	....	Grey	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	.....	1	5	.....	Farmer	"
J.L.	43	7	....	Simcoe	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	2	.....	6	.....	"	"
J.N.	47	8	....	"	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	.....	.....	2	None	"
H.S.	54	9	....	"	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	.....	2	7	.....	Laborer	"
W.H.T.	45	10	....	Grey	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	.....	3	8	.....	Peddlar	"
G.T.P.T.	36	11	....	Simcoe	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	6	.....	2	9	.....	Teacher	"
J.T.	64	12	....	"	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	.....	1	10	.....	Laborer	"
J.W.	44	13	....	"	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	2	....	11	.....	"	"
C.E.T.	70	14	....	"	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	9	.....	1.	.....	3	Painter	"
P.G.	46	15	....	"	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	10	.....	2	.....	4	Shoemaker	"
J.G.O.	62	16	....	Grey	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	6	....	7	.....	.....	5	Farmer	"
J.L	45	17	....	"	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	11	8	.....	12	.....	Laborer	"
J.B.	46	18	....	Simcoe	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	.....	13	.....	"	"
D.R.	70	19	....	"	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	7	....	7	.....	14	.....	Farmer	"
D.G.K	55	20	....	"	....	....	1.	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	13	.....	2	15	.....	Carpenter	"
R.Mc.	70	21	....	"	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	....	14	.....	16	.....	Laborer	"
H. H.	43	22	....	"	11	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	14	.....	7	.....	6	Engineer	"
E. C.	57	23	....	"	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	9	....	5	.....	17	.....	Farmer	"
J. T. C	52	24	....	"	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	15	1	.....	.....	7	"	"
J. J.	65	25	....	Grey	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	16	20	.....	18	.....	"	"
F. F.	55	36	....	"	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	17	2	.....	19	.....	Laborer	"
A. L.	45	....	1	Simcoe	....	....	6	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	18	.....	1	20	.....	Servant	"
M. A. Mc.	43	....	2	"	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	19	8	.....	.....	8	Home duties	"
S. D.	51	....	3	"	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	20	5	.....	.....	9	Servant	"
E. C.	38	....	4	"	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	21	.....	9	21	.....	"	"
E. F.	61	....	5	"	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	....	.....	2	.....	10	Home duties	"
M. S.	45	....	6	"	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	11	....	1	2	22	.....	"	"
B. B	46	..	7	"	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	12	....	4	.....	.....	11	"	"
C. K	42	....	8	"	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	22	8	.....	23	.....	"	"
E. T.	47	....	9	"	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	13	....	.....	1	24	.....	"	"
C. G.	35	....	10	"	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	23	.....	?	25	.....	Not stated	"
E. T	45	....	11	"	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	24	....	9	26	.....	Servant	"
J. O.	54	....	12	"	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	14	....	11	.....	27	.....	Housekeeper	"

| | | |

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in sewing room during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	731	2,968	Sheets	887	1,001
Bibs	103	41	Shirts	439	4,611
Blinds	35	.....	Sideboard covers (embroidered)	4	.....
Bags, laundry	8	.....	" " (drawn work)	2	.....
" tea	8	.....	Shrouds	67	.....
Blankets	.....	937	Stockings	579	5,583
Bureau covers	78	24	Socks	188	4,196
Caps, nurses'	135	.....	Overalls	.....	99
Coats, men's	.....	744	Pillows, sofa	23	35
Curtains, pairs	184	14	Pants	.....	1,753
Curtains, (knitted)	2	.....	Pudding cloths	138	.....
Counterpanes	18	439	Ticks, mattrass	164	161
Chemises	507	.....	" straw	92	852
Dresses	529	2,624	" pillow	66	.....
" uniform	57	2,112	Towels	956	.....
Doylies	11	.....	Tablecloths	112	352
Drawers, women's	243	1,251	Table covers (drawn work)	40	.....
" men's	58	2,617	" " (embroidery)	23	.....
Drapes, easel	8	.....	Table napkins	12	.....
" art muslin	2	.....	Tidies (crocheted)	7	3
Handkerchiefs	36	.....	Tam O'Shanters	12	12
Fringe, duck, yds.	10	.....	Tablecloths (felt)	12	.....
Jackets	179	744	Underskirts	501	420
Lace, crocheted and knitted	350	.....	Underwaists	20	.....
Lounge covers, crocheted	5	.....	Waists	47	.....
Floor mats	36	34	Vests	.....	392
Mitts	38	.....	Underskirts	.....	2,543
Night gowns	318	1,451	Window-seat cushion	1	.....
Pillow slips	583	1,368			
Pillow shams	147	44	Total	8,112	40,252

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	34,361	Pillow slips	64,856
Blankets	8,656	Pillow shams	2,793
Bibs	6,744	Pillow ticks	300
Bolster covers	1,164	Pants	20,559
Blouses	2,536	Sheets	78,721
Bed ticks	8,336	Skirts	25,232
Blinds	110	Stockings	27,472
Belts	75	Socks	29,105
Chemises	32,912	Shirts	37,222
Collars	10,120	Shirt fronts	133
Corsets	125	Suits	324
Cuffs	5,840	Sideboard covers	242
Curtains, prs	2,117	Tablecloths	13,589
Corset covers	3,663	Towels	46,249
Counterpanes	8,537	Table covers	560
Coats	4,423	Table napkins	7,351
Carpets	1,044	Toilet covers	5,153
Combinations	175	Tidies	425
Cushion tops	260	Toilet mats	487
Drawers	24,510	Tray cloths	1,102
Dressers	19,214	Tea cosies	56
Doylies	312	Undervests	5,237
Dusters	320	Vests	1,886
Handkerchiefs	8,323	Underdrawers	15,503
Jackets	4,460	Sundries	450
Neckties	661		
Night dresses	25,906	Total	700,527
Night shirts	519		

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	131	72	Smocks	9	.....
Vests	58	24	Overalls	28	.....
Trousers	419	114	Summer jackets cut out to be made by seamstresses on halls	288	.....
Coats (attendant's uniforms)	29	52			
Trousers " "	29	85			
Combination suits	1	.....	Total	992	347

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in shoe shop during the year ending September, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's brogans	109	86			
" boots	194	147	Muffs	1	.....
Braces, pairs	24	.....	Mail bags	.....	3
Razor strops	12	.....			
Women's shoes	132	212	Total	472	448

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Dumb waiters	.....	6	Mat frames	3	5
Mirrors	.....	9	Sinks	.....	10
Baseboards	.....	12	Refrigerators	.....	11
Organ case	.....	1	Lounges covered	.....	15
Wheelbarrows	.....	12	Water-closet covers	20	12
Perforated seats	.....	75	Ottomans	4	9
Plant boxes	.....	35	Doors	5	31
Wagon reaches	3	.....	Carts	.....	4
Large brushes	.....	40	Window-blind rollers	.....	94
Window sashes	.....	10	" " " put up	.....	50
" stops	.....	198	Locks	.....	65
" cords	.....	315	Meat boards	4	.....
Parting strips	.....	185	Wagon boxes	.....	6
Fly screens for windows	4	15	Stone hammer handles	.....	174
" " " doors	3	4	Sledge " "	.....	7
Folding screens	5	10	Chairs of all kinds	.....	279
Towel rollers	4	.....	Sofas	.....	6
Tables	4	10	Bureaus	.....	9
Wardrobes	2	3	Tables covered with iron	.....	7
Ornamental tables	9	29	Sign boards	7	.....
Bread cutters	.....	7	Ladders	4	.....
Step-ladders	2	6			

Shingled part of bursar's horse. Also horse-stable, carpenter's shop and green-house.

Cut opening and put on door in waiter at hospital.

Put in joists and floor in rooms left for waiter, hospital.

Removed window and put door in bath-room, superintendent's house.

Remodeled large desk in doctor's office.

Made cabinet for female chief attendant.

Made tank for swill waggon, also car in piggery.

Put doors on and platform, partitions, etc., in section of coal house for swill waggon.

TABLE 19.—*Concluded.*

Made two large cupboards for kitchen, M.B.

Refitted front doors on M.B. and east house and put on Yale locks, and also at superintendent's house.

Table No 20 Asylums Hamilton Tomson

General repairs to floors, stalls, etc., at farm buildings.

Frequent patching to old, rotten, dilapidated, Queen street steps, and also to sidewalks.

Put up new fence along brow of mountain.

Put up picture moulding in six halls.

Put in new plank around bottom of curling rink.

Built temporary building for water test.

Made large double tank for measuring water.

Put in door, shelves and drawers, etc., in store-room, hall 3, M.B.

Put in new sills in end of stable and carpenter shop.

Shoring up roof and putting in iron gird boiler house

Put in wooden box for hot water pipes from main building to superintendent's house.

Repaired glass in green house.

TABLE 20.

Work performed by the Engineer during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904

5 bath tubs cleaned out and repaired.
20 repairs made to Gegenstrom baths.
80 bedsteads repaired
15 wash-basins cleaned out.
3 repairs made to portable bake ovens.
5 broken closets replaced by new.
98 general repairs made to closets.
40 stopped up closets taken out and cleaned.
15 repairs made to dumb waiters.
50 pieces of graniteware repaired.
75 general repairs made to electric lights.
10 new electric lights put in.
15 new switches put in and repairs made.
25 repairs made to electric bells.
2 new bell buttons and connections put in.
1 bell indicator changed.
50 fuse wires replaced.
15 arc lamps trimmed 45 times each.
10 fire extinguishers replaced.
1 farm waggon repaired.
1 gas hot-water heater repaired
2 gas stoves repaired.
2 hot-water boilers repaired.
14 new window guards put on.
1 inspirator repaired.
4 repairs made to steam pumps.
5 repairs made to tea urns.
25 repairs made to urinals.
132 valves repaired and replaced.
25 new air vents on coils put on.
100 valves reseated.
275 pieces of tinware repaired
5 new wash-basins set up.

Water pipe new replaced underground, 100 feet 2-in., 318 feet 1½-in., 1,424 feet 1-in., 175 feet ½-in. and 100 feet ¾-in., 250 feet new sewer pipe laid.

5 stopped sewers cleaned out.

50 quarry drills sharpened.

Fire department members attended 35 practices during the year. Attended one fire.

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing work done by Painter during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

October..Painted and repaired Dr. Russell's house. Also bath-rooms, halls C, B, and D, and basement, M.B.

November..Painted male basement, dining-room, pantry and scullery, M.B., supervisor's room, hall C. Painted bed-room floors through female side M.B. On hall C 14 bed-room floors. On hall A 16 bed-room floors. Also furniture through female side M.B.

December ..Painted and varnished furniture main building and orchard house. Painted Farmer Elliott's kitchen and pantry. Repairs on graining hall 2, M.B. Oiled floor hall 1 and 2, M.B. Also halls 2, 4 and 6, Orchard house. Oiled bed-room floors, hall 4. Painted and bronzed 9 picture frames, hall 3, M.B. Also 39 picture frames hall 2, M.B. Hall 4, O.H., 12 chairs painted. Painted furniture halls 3 and 5, O.H.

February and March..Painted bed-room and floors on wing hall 3, M.B. Also din'ng-room, pantry and scullery, also hallway 3, M.B. Seven tables painted hall 3, M.B. Painted dining-room, pantry and scullery, female basement.

April and May Painted 14 bed-room floors hall 1, M.B. Also 12 bed-room floors on hall 2, M.B. Miss Woodburn's room painted. Bed-rooms and floors front transit and wing hall C, M.B. Painted Gardener Goodall's house, two rooms and kitchen. Painted 23 pieces furniture Dr. Russell's house.

TABLE No. 21.—*Continued.*

June and July..Dr. Beamer's office and reception room. Painted dining-room, pantry and scullery, hall 1, M.B. Painted 3 laundry maids' rooms, gate-keeper's house, 2 rooms, window sashes and door, two screen doors and seven window screens, 40 pieces of furniture, Orchard House and main building. Repaired two rooms for matron, M.B. Painted one folding screen, hospital. Painted outside trimmings Dr. Russell's house. Painted and grained hall 5 landing, M.B.

July and August..Repairs on front halls and stair cases, M.B. Also 10 bed-rooms, M.B. Painted Pantry and scullery halls, 1, 2, and 3. Painted bed-room floors hall 2, M.B.

September..Painted pantry and scullery hall A, M.B.; ceiling and woodwork hall B., M.B.; basement ceiling, and polishing and shellacing officers' dining-room floor, O.H. Shellacing matron's bed-room floors, Orchard House, also three rooms for Dr. Webster. Painted and grained front door Orchard House. Painted dining-room, stairways, male and female, M.B., verandah, M.B. Painted and bronzed pictures hall 4, O.H., also hall 2, O.H.

TABLE No. 22.

Work done by Mason during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

October..Removed brick from around four boilers, East Boiler House, M.B. Plastered ceiling in bath-room, female side, M.B. Took out cement floor and wall for water pipe, subway, M.B. Removed six feet of stone wall for new boilers to go in and replaced same.

November..Laid brick in fireplace in Dr. Beamer's office. Cut a hole through stone wall East House for meter pipe. Cut a hole through wall for water pipe, East Boiler House, M.B. Whitewashed baker's room, M.B. Fixed the floor in the mortuary. Assisted in fixing ovens in bake shop.

December..Plastered sides of four doors hall 6, O.H., and three in hall 1, O.H. Plastered one bed-room in hall 3, M.B., also sides of five doors and part of ceiling in wing of hall 3, M.B. Fixed fire-place in Miss Watson's dining-room. Built two bridge walls under two boilers, East Boiler House, M.B. Whitewashed boiler house, M.B. Fixed arch in West Boiler House, M.B.

January ..Plastered side of East Boiler House, M.B. Removed stone wall in East Boiler House between coal shed and boilers. Cut two holes in stone wall for beam to go through. Built two piers under beam East Boiler House, M.B. Built side arch in one boiler, East Boiler House, M.B. Put new brick in fireplace matron's bed-room, M.B. Cut hole in stone wall at superintendent's house for pipe to go through. Put new brick in fireplace in kitchen, M.B.

February..Built two side arches in boiler, West Boiler House, M.B. Repaired two furnaces East House. Whitewashed basement and subways, M.B. Plastered sides of five doors hall 3, M.B.

March.....Repaired range in Orchard House. Plastered sides of four doors, O.H. Plastered sides of five windows in hall 3, dining room, M.B. Quarried stone.

April.....Cemented west coal shed, M.B., 44 x 33 feet. Built brick wall around man-hole over water-pipe, East House. Laid wall under east side of drive house. Repaired two windows and plastered side wall in Dr. Wilson's office. Repaired the stove in laundry.

May .....Cut hole through stone wall basement. Built brick wall under north side carpenter's shop.

June .....Cemented part of coal shed 36 x 33 feet. Built stone wall at foot of Queen street steps 6 ft. wide, 30 ft. long and 11 ft. high.

July .....Helped build a brick oven in basement. Repaired wall in dining-room, hall 1, M.B. Cut a hole through stone wall at barn for water pipe. Whitewashed pig pen 180 ft. long by 36 ft. wide and 12 ft. high.

September..Whitewashed basement under new barn 120 ft. x 60 ft x 11 ft. Built brick chimney at carpenter's house. Whitewashed cattle stable. Repaired tank at pump house, Queen street.

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing the products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Apples	4,336 bushels	60	2,501 60
Beets	144 "	60	86 40
"	6,930 bunches	02	138 60
Beans	81 bushels	40	32 40
Currants	3,466 quarts	05	173 30
Cucumbers	41,120 each	01	411 20
Corn, green	1,879 dozen	08	150 32
Carrots	363 bushels	20	72 60
Cabbage	7,507 heads	04	300 28
Cauliflower	842 "	05	42 10
Gooseberries	64 quarts	05	3 20
Grapes	1,720 "	03	51 60
Lettuce	10,057 heads	01	100 57
Onions	22,575 bunches	01	225 75
"	116½ bushels	60	69 90
Peppers	4 "	60	2 40
Pumpkins	350 "	05	17 50
Parsnips	149 "	30	44 70
Peaches	4 "	40	1 60
Peas	236 "	32	75 52
Pears	58½ "	1 25	73 12
Plants, bedding	30,000	08	2,400 00
" annuals	5,000	03	150 00
" greenhouse, large	5,000	30	1,500 00
Quinces	4 bushels	1 00	4 00
Rhubarb	10,175 bunches	02	203 50
Raspberries	2,397 quarts	05	119 85
Radishes	6,161 bunches	01	61 61
"	5 bushels	60	3 00
Strawberries	1,318 quarts	05	65 90
Spinach	54 bunches	60	32 40
Squash	195	05	9 75
Turnips	12 bushels	20	2 40
Tomatoes	893 "	30	267 90
			$9,344 97

TABLE No. 24.

Products of farm during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Produce.		Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Fall wheat	8 acres..64 bushels	1 05	67 20
Spring wheat	7 " 200 "	90	180 00
Oats	35 " ..1,805 "	35	631 75
Hay	75 " 140 tons	8 00	1,120 00
Straw	50 "	6 00	300 00
Corn and silo	12 " 200 "	1 20	240 00
Potatoes	22 " ..3,800 bushels	50	1,900 00
Mangolds	7 " ..6,000 "	20	1,200 00
Turnips	2 " ..1,500 "	20	300 00
Carrots	100 "	20	20 00
Milk	..168,472 quarts	03	5,053 16
Hogs sold, live weight	175	.....	1,648 03
			$12,660 14

Besides the ordinary labor performed on the farm the following extra work was done:—

45 loads of sand hauled from city.
18 loads of gravel hauled from the beach.
60 loads of manure hauled from the city.
238 rods of wire fencing built.

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Months.	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk at three cents per quart.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over cost of feed.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October	14,520	435 60	188 42	247 18
November	13,364	400 92	250 42	150 50
December	13,948	418 44	242 05	176 39
January	13,896	416 88	242 05	174 83
February	13,000	390 00	233 71	156 29
March	13,856	415 68	252 62	163 06
April	13,776	413 28	252 62	160 66
May	14,508	435 24	214 62	220 62
June	13,564	409 92	205 62	203 30
July	15,008	450 24	211 62	238 62
August	15,112	453 36	211 62	241 74
September	13,820	414 60	194 52	220 08
	168,472	5,053 16	2,699 89	2,353 27

TABLE No. 26.

Hamilton Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1903.			Disbursements.	$	c.
Oct.	1	To paid	Wm. McCoy, repairing farm implements	2	00
	12	" "	D. Fraser, bran	51	88
	12	" "	O. McFarlane, chop wheat	58	28
	12	" "	Jno. Rodger, hors shoeing	10	76
	21	" "	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	97	20
Nov.	4	" "	T. S. Morris, chop feed	153	13
	5	" "	" "	79	63
	5	" "	D. Fraser, 3 tons bran @ 16.00	48	00
	5	" "	Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing	5	00
	5	" "	Wm. McCay, repairing farm implements	3	00
	5	" "	S. McKay, stabling horses, 1903	25	00
	5	" "	R. Evans Seed Co., seed	3	60
	9	" "	Massey-Harris Co., repairing farm implements	1	75
	23	" "	R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	148	25
Dec.	1	" "	W. McCoy, repairing farm implements	2	10
	5	" "	J. Craig, V.S., attendance and medicine	10	5
	5	" "	Massey-Harris Co., repairing farm implements	3	25
	7	" "	W. E. Peart, 75 rolls wire fence @ .55	41	25
	7	" "	T. S. Morris, chop feed	91	88
	7	" "	D. Fraser, bran	49	44
	26	" "	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	104	75
	30	" "	Armstrong & Chapman, stabling horses	10	00
	31	" "	Balance	232	20
				1,232	90
1904.					
Jan.	9	To paid	D. Fraser, bran	$48	48
	21	" "	R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	156	25
	27	" "	E. E. Martin, 1 boar	30	00
Feb.	12	" "	Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing		68
	13	" "	D. Fraser, bran	49	73
	13	" "	T. Morris Co., chop feed	91	88
	17	" "	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	105	50
	18	" "	J. Young & Son, threshing	53	32
Mar.	1	" "	Wm. McCoy, repairing sleigh		50
	16	" "	D. Fraser, bran	56	72
	23	" "	R. Hunter, 5 milch cows	251	50
				944	56

1903.			Receipts.	$	c.
Oct.	1	By cash balance		788	45
Nov.	5	" " from F. W. Fearman, 10 hogs, 1,930 lbs. @ 5.35		103	25
	5	" " " " " 1 stag, 210 lbs. @ 2.00		4	20
	23	" " " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows		125	00
Dec.	16	" " " " 5 dry cows		200	00
	19	" " " Jos. Broad, 1 live hog, 240 @ 5c.		12	00
				$1,232	90
1904					
Jan.	1	By balance		$232	20
	8	" cash from E. Daniels, 1 boar pig		3	50
	22	" " " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows		125	00
Feb.	17	" " " " 3 " "		128	00
	22	" " " Jno. Sanders, 1 sow 180 lbs. @ 5½c.		9	90
Mar.	4	" " " Jno. Proctor, 1 boar pig		4	00
	16	" " " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 hogs, 1,900 lbs. @ 5⅛c.		97	38
	16	" " " " " " 1 hog, 450 lbs. @ 3½c.		15	75
Mar.	22	" " " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows		80	00
	24	" " " C. Howell, 1 sow, 200 lbs. @ 5⅝c.		11	50
	29	" " " F. W. Fearman, 10 hogs, 1,770 lbs. @ 4¾c.		84	08
		" balance		53	25
				$844	56

TABLE No. 26.—Farm Exchange, etc.—*Concluded.*

1904.			Disbursements.—*Continued.*	
April	1	To balance		53 25
	21	" paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows		237 50
	27	" " E. Lyons, 103 4-5 bus. potatoes @ 50c.		51 91
	27	" " J. Rogers, horseshoeing		3 30
	27	" " J. D. Patterson, repairing wagon		10 00
May	2	" " W. McCoy, repairing farm implements		7 95
	23	" " R. Hunter, 3 milch cows		149 75
	27	" " T. S. Morris Co., 4 tons chop corn		98 00
June	1	" " Jno. Rodgers, horseshoeing		16 35
	3	" " Massey-Harris Co., repairing implements		1 00
	3	" " D. Fraser, bran		51 72
	13	" " Henry & Son, manure for 1 year		50 00
	17	" " R. Hunter, 3 milch cows		155 00
	30	" balance		215 63
				$1,071 36
July	18	To paid W. A. Gilbert, 1 bay horse		175 00
	20	" " R. Hunter, 4 milch cows		184 50
Aug.	5	" " D. Fraser, bran		55 60
	5	" " Jno. Rodgers, horseshoeing		11 40
	17	" " R. Hunter, 4 milch cows		195 25
	5	" " W. McCoy, repairing farm implements		12 90
	5	" " D. Maxwell, 1 horse rake		30 00
	5	" " T. S. Morris, chop corn		98 00
	5	" " Central Prison, binder twine		25 00
	6	" " Massey-Harris Co., repairing farm implements		2 30
	19	" " D. Fraser, bran		92 59
	25	" " W. E. Peart, repairing farm fence		41 40
Sept.	20	" " R. Hunter, 2 milch cows		95 25
	20	" " W. & J. Daw, repairing hog pens		15 60
	20	" " Massey-Harris Co., repairing farm implements		1 60
	20	" " W. McCoy, repairing farm implements		4 00
	20	" " Jno. Rodgers, horseshoeing		7 36
	20	" " T. S Morris, chop corn		98 00
	20	" " Alex. McFarlane, chop corn		31 20
Oct	1	" Balance		311 80
				$1,488 84

1904.			Receipts.—*Continued.*	
Apr.	15	By cash from Lake & Bailey, 434 24-34 bus. oats @ 35c.		$152 13
	15	" " " W. J. Lyons, 2 hogs, 340 @ 5½c.		17 85
	20	" " " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows		100 00
	27	" " " " 2 " "		85 00
May	20	" " " " 4 " "		160 00
	26	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,180 lbs. @ 4 9-10c.		106 82
June	1	" " " T. Macklem, 1 hog		4 00
	3	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,040 lbs. @ 5½c		105 06
	16	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,040 lbs. @ 5c.		102 00
	17	" " " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows		135 00
	29	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,070 lbs. @ 5c.		103 50
				$1,071 36
July	1	By balance		$ 215 63
	15	" cash from W. Laban, 1 sow, 160 lbs. @ 5½c.		8 80
	20	" " " R Hunter, 2 dry cows		87 50
	21	" " " F. W. Fearman, 12 hogs, 2,230 lbs. @ 5½c.		117 08
	22	" " " James Ford, 2 small pigs		5 00
	27	" " " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows		90 00
	28	" " " W. Lemon, 1 small pig		2 50
Aug.	1	" " " A. Buckholder, boar		3 00
	3	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,040 lbs. @ 5 3-8 c.		109 65
	10	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 1,970 lbs. @ 5½c.		108 35
	17	" " " R. Hunter, 4 dry cows		160 00
Sept.	1	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,070 lbs. @ 5½c.		113 85
	7	" " " J. Forsyth, 1 small pig		3 00
	13	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 1,950 lbs. @ 5¼c.		102 38
	16	" " R. Hunter, 4 dry cows		170 00
	22	" " " F. W. Fearman, 11 hogs, 2,040 lbs. @ 5½c.		107 10
	26	" " " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows		85 00
				$1,488 84
Oct.	1	By Balance		$311 80

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30th, 1904.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the Tenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on Oct. 1st, 1903	310	307	617
Admitted during the year by warrant	19	10	29
" " certificates	33	51	83
Total admitted during the year	52	61	113
Total number under treatment during the year	362	368	730
Discharged during year recovered	20	20	40
Discharged during year improved	5	7	12
Total number discharged during the year	25	27	52
Total number died during the year	32	26	58
Total number eloped during the year	2		2
Total number transferred during the year	22	40	62
Total number leaving institution during the year	81	93	174
Remaining in Asylum, Sept. 30th, 1904	281	275	556

Admissions.

Fifty-two men and sixty-one women were admitted during the year, making a total of one hundred and thirteen. Thirty-three of this total number had been ill mentally more than twelve months, leaving only eighty who could be considered as acute cases with good prospects of recovery before them. In sixty-three cases the causation was unknown and in thirty-eight cases the mental illness was believed to be due to heredity with other combined causes not ascertained; only two cases were ascribed to the use of alcohol, while eleven were caused by structural brain disease, bodily disease, or old age.

Discharges.

During the year fifty-two men and women were discharged, forty having recovered and twelve having improved; in addition to those who were discharged outright, several among the sixty-two who were transferred to other asylums were well advanced on the road to recovery. To maintain an average of one discharged patient per week from the comparatively small number of acute patients admitted, as has been accomplished for a good many years past, is a matter of satisfaction and encouragement to all those who devote their best thought to the amelioration of this class of their fellow-beings.

Deaths.

There was an unusually high mortality rate during the year, although eighteen of the fifty-eight who died had attained the age of sixty years or over. Phthisis, and the exhaustion of acute mental disease was each the cause of death in eleven cases, and self-destruction was the cause in two instances; other principal mortaliy causes were epilepsy, dysentery and continued fever.

Farm and Garden.

The crops in both the farm and garden have been of average excellence though somewhat later in maturing than in previous years. The unusual rain-fall has caused some decay in the potato crop, but the yield will still nearly equal the requirements. Ensilage, oats, hay and roots have all been excellent, and the fruits and vegetables of the garden have amply supplied the patients during the summer and autumn.

Grounds.

Each succeeding year now reveals the increasing beauty which is the outcome of previous long years of continued industry. The elms and maples in the new park have grown rapidly and already present a pleasing prospect of shade and protection from the hot sun in the summer months. The flowers have been a source of much pleasure to the whole population and the sedative influence of the pleasing landscape is no longer a matter of speculation.

The ravine which has so long been unimproved by reason of the large volumn of other pressing work, has this year been graded and the creek bed has been excavated and brought into uniformity with the banks on either side. This improvement has added much to the appearance of this section of the grounds.

Bridge.

The largest and most difficult undertaking by the institution labor during the past year has been the construction of the bridge over the ravine. The stones were brought from the quarry in their rough state and dressed during the winter months, and the mason, assisted by a number of attendants and patients, has been able to erect a most substantial and comely structure. This work has just been completed, and while it has afforded an opportunity for the suitable occupation of a large number of patients, it supplies a long-needed want, and now presents a creditable appearance.

New Property.

Already the gardener has made considerable progress in establishing a garden on the newly acquired property and he has good crops of cabbages and roots nearly ready to be harvested. The orchard has been thoroughly pruned and will this year yield a most desirable addition to the apple crop. Twenty tons of hay have been cut on this land, and although the season has been unfavorable for extensive farming operations, there has been a profitable return from this section of the property.

The old fences had been removed before this land was acquired, so that new fences became necessary and a substantial wire fence was erected along the north and east boundaries of the lot.

Negotiations were commenced with the council of Etobicoke Township for the closing of the unused roadway between this new lot and the old asylum property, but these were not completed on account of the large consideration demanded by the council for the privilege of moving this road to the west side of the new property. As no public interest would be sacrificed, and no public convenience would be curtailed, but on the other hand great protection and advantage would accrue to the patients by the proposed change in the location of the road, it is to be hoped that the council will, during the coming year, accede to the request for the change.

Spray Baths.

During the past summer, under the supervision of the Public Works Department,the two front cottages on the female side have been supplied with spray baths, and now four of the ten cottages are provided with modern bathing conveniences. I trust that next year you will be able to secure an appropriation for this system for the three remaining cottages on the male side, so that the following year may see the whole institution adequately equipped in this respect.

Small Pox.

In the early part of January a female nurse who had only been employed about a week, developed small pox, but by good fortune the disease was diagnosed early and the patient was isolated before the advent of the pustular stage. The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health was at once notified and he visited the patient for the purpose of confirming the diagnoses on the first morning of the pustular eruption. Under the direction of the secretary a special medical attendant was engaged and an adequate nursing staff employed, and the patient was housed in a separate building unoccupied by other patients. In addition to these precautionary measures, the whole institution was placed under strict quarantine regulations. It is a matter for congratulation that the adoption of these measures prevented the extension of the disease to other employees or patients and that it was limited to this one case, which made a good recovery.

Typhoid Fever.

In consequence of the unusual thickness of the ice in the lake near the shore during the past winter and the severe storms in the spring, the intake water pipe was broken and contaminated water was pumped up to supply the whole population of the institution for some weeks before the damage could be detected. Indeed it was the occurrence of several cases of typhoid simultaneously, which first suggested the impurity of the water supply, and as soon as the lake water became clear enough to allow examinations of the water pipe, the inference in regard to the damage was confirmed. A temporary hospital was improvised by using the lower rooms of the Assembly Hall, and a staff of trained nurses, with the necessary assistants, was employed in order to provide the best care and treatment for the sufferers. Only boiled water, or water from a well in the garden, was allowed to be used for drinking purposes, but notwithstanding the most rigid precautions, several patients found access to the impure water which had necessarily to be used for bathing, scrubbing and other institution purposes. As a consequence, the epidemic extended over a period of several months while the pipe was undergoing repairs by the Public Works Department. Even

after the repairs had been completed there were a number of fresh cases of the fever and these were possibly caused by the growth and multiplication of colonies of bacilli in the iron water-pipes situated in the various buildings. To overcome this possible source of danger the engineer forced volumes of steam into every water pipe in the institution, thus annihilating every possible remaining colony of bacilli. Altogether there were during the whole season, 36 cases of fever, 8 among the employees and 28 among the patients. The mortality from this cause amounted to four cases, in all of whom the vigor of the nervous systems had been greatly impaired, coincidently with the mental disease from which they originally suffered.

Wharf and Water Supply.

In 1898 the intake pipe was broken by the severe storms which prevailed in the spring season and a very limited epidemic of typhoid fever ensued. Besides the suffering by the victims of the fever, the damage to the pipe entailed a large expenditure for repairs. The occurrence of another large break with the consequent extensive epidemic of fever during the past year within so short a period of that above mentioned, and the accompanying large outlay for repairs, would forcibly suggest that the present protection to the pipe is insufficient, and that some measure for a radical improvement should at once be adopted. In this connection the decayed and broken condition of the old wharf should be considered, and according to the opinion of a competent marine engineer, if it were properly repaired and extended, it would afford the necessary protection to the water pipe. The extended wharf would at the same time provide facilities for unloading coal at this place and thus effect a saving of $1,200 to $1,500 per annum in the cost of the coal.

Statutory Amendment Regarding Admissions.

When admission is sought for a patient to an asylum the usual procedure is to make application to the Medical Superintendent for the necessary history, form and blank medical certificates, and to ascertain if there be an available vacancy. As the Statute (Cap. 319, Secs. 7, 8 and 9, R.S.O.) reads at present, however, the presentation of two certificates made out according to prescribed form, even without notice or without having previously ascertained that a vacancy exists, is sufficient authority for the Medical Superintendent to receive and detain any patient so certified, and although the Medical Superintendent is not compelled to receive the patient, much inconvenience and local irritation would frequently result from his refusal to do so. As it is manifestly improper to convey a patient to an asylum without having learned beforehand that there is room for the patient, and as the statutory regulation enables unsuitable patients to be presented for admission by eluding the supervisory judgment of the Medical Superintendent, it would seem desirable in order to avoid confusion and irregularity, that the statute be amended in such particulars as would secure uniformity of procedure in this important matter.

The institution life here has been harmonious and progressive and much of the success of the management has been directly due to your own liberal and timely council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. H. BEEMER.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				310	307	617
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	19	10	29			
By Medical Certificate	33	51	84	52	61	113
Total number under treatment during year				362	368	730
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	20	20	40			
" improved	5	7	12			
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year	25	27	52			
Died	32	26	58			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	22	40	62	81	93	174
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				281	275	556
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				912	897	1,809
discharged	228	216	444			
died	217	226	473			
eloped	16		16			
transferred	140	180	320	631	622	1,253
" remaining 30th September, 1904				281	275	556
Number of applications on fyle				17	4	21

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903, to the 30th September, 1904.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 2nd of November, 1903).	312	313	625
Minimum " " " (on the 25th of September, 1904).	280	275	555
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	110,947	108,724	219,671
Daily average population	303.96	297.87	601.83

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Married	17	34	51	306	482	788	839
Widowed							
Single	35	27	62	554	354	908	970
Not reported							
Total	52	61	113	860	836	1,696	1,809
Religion.							
Presbyterians	11	16	27	175	156	331	358
Episcopalians	8	10	18	165	182	347	365
Methodists	16	18	34	197	207	404	438
Baptists	2	1	3	27	37	64	67
Congregationalists				2	5	7	7
Roman Catholics	12	12	24	206	184	390	414
Mennonites		1	1				1
Quakers							
Infidels							
Other denominations	3	2	5	55	30	85	90
Not reported		1	1	33	35	68	69
Total	52	61	113	860	836	1,696	1,809
Nationalities.							
English	5	5	10	102	81	183	193
Irish	1	3	4	114	145	259	263
Scotch	1	3	4	41	52	93	97
Canadian	40	47	87	550	515	1,065	1,152
United States	3		3	13	16	29	32
Other countries	2	2	4	24	15	39	43
Unknown		1	1	16	12	28	29
Total	52	61	113	860	836	1,696	1,809

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		5	5	14	13	27	32
Brant				7	4	11	11
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				4	1	5	5
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey		1	1	17	9	26	27
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton				3	5	8	8
Hastings				22	31	53	53
Huron		1	1	5	4	9	10
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin	2		2		1	1	3
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	1	3	4	21	15	36	40
Nipissing	4	2	6	25	7	32	38
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	31	30	61	62
Ontario	3	7	10	63	68	131	141
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound	4		4	17	9	26	30
Peel	2	1	3	39	40	79	82
Perth	1		1	7	2	9	10
Peterborough	3	6	9	52	65	117	126
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River				9	4	13	13
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	13	10	23	99	99	198	221
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	1	1	2	11	3	14	16
Victoria	5	5	10	54	64	118	128
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington					3	3	3
Wentworth					5	5	5
York	13	18	31	210	286	496	527
Not classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	52	61	113	893	836	1,696	1,809

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	3	11	1
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				2	1	3	3
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin				1	1	2	2
Elgin				4		4	4
Essex					1	1	1
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				11	7	18	18
Haldimand							
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				17	22	39	39
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Manitoulin	1		1		1	1	2
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District		1	1	11	6	17	18
Nipissing	3	2	5	18	1	19	24
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham				16	14	30	30
Ontario	2	1	3	34	15	49	52
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	3		3	14	4	18	21
Peel	1		1	21	19	40	41
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough	2		2	34	22	56	58
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				6	4	10	10
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	2	2	4	40	22	62	66
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	1	1	2	10	2	12	14
Victoria	2		2	36	28	64	66
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					3	3	3
York	2	3	5	150	141	291	296
Not Classed				1	3	4	4
Total admissions	19	10	29	512	374	886	915

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. H.	F.	Nov. 18th, 1901	Oct. 6th, 1903	Recovered.
2	G. P.	F.	June 1st, 1900	15th, 1903	Improved.
3	J. C.	M.	Jan. 14th, 1903	15th, 1903	Recovered.
4	M. E. P.	F.	Dec. 18th, 1901	21st, 1903	"
5	M. J. S.	F.	Mar. 26th, 1903	21st, 1903	"
6	S. J. G.	F.	Nov. 8th, 1899	Nov. 3rd, 1903	Improved.
7	J. J. O'L.	M.	Dec. 10th, 1902	3rd, 1903	Recovered.
8	G. F. J.	M.	Feb. 15th, 1899	10th, 1903	"
9	J. L. H.	M.	Aug. 29th, 1902	10th, 1903	"
10	E. McC.	M.	July 7th, 1903	10th, 1903	"
11	C. B.	M.	Feb. 14th, 1901	13th, 1903	Improved.
12	D. J.	F.	Feb. 3rd, 1903	14th, 1903	Recovered.
13	M. C.	F.	Aug. 8th, 1903	18th, 1903	"
14	E. T. E.	M.	Sept. 3rd, 1903	20th, 1903	"
15	S. H. S.	M.	June 21st, 1903	Dec. 8th, 1903	"
16	J. G. B.	M.	Aug. 20th, 1898	10th, 1903	Improved.
17	R. M.	M.	May 25th, 1901	17th, 1903	Recovered.
18	A. D.	F.	Sept. 9th 1903	23rd, 1903	Improved.
19	J. B.	F.	May 20th, 1903	29th, 1903	Recovered.
20	H. McD.	F.	Oct. 25th, 1902	Jan. 2nd, 1904	"
21	L. G.	F.	Jan. 2nd, 1902	2nd, 1904	"
22	D. F.	M.	Dec. 11th, 1902	2nd, 1904	"
23	C. A.	F.	April 6th, 1903	Feb. 20th, 1904	"
24	C. S.	F.	Oct. 2nd, 1899	Mar. 4th, 1904	Improved.
25	J. T.	M.	June 4th, 1903	4th, 1904	Recovered.
26	F. M.	M.	Jan. 29th, 1895	7th, 1904	Improved.
27	R. B.	F.	Feb. 24th, 1902	10th, 1904	"
28	M. H.	F.	May 8th, 1902	12th, 1904	Recovered.
29	C. B. S.	F.	Mar. 15th, 1902	24th, 1904	Recovered.
30	W. G.	M.	Dec. 7th, 1903	April 19th, 1904	Improved.
31	P. W.	M.	Jan. 11th, 1904	22nd, 1904	"
32	M. V.	F.	Feb. 28th, 1903	23rd, 1904	Recovered.
33	W. R. M.	M.	Mar. 7th, 1899	May 14th, 1904	Improved.
34	L. M. S.	F.	Aug. 27th, 1903	17th, 1904	Recovered.
35	A. V.	F.	Aug. 13th, 1902	17th, 1904	"
36	A. B.	M.	May 19th, 1902	23rd, 1904	"
37	J. H.	M.	May 6th, 1904	June 13th, 1904	"
38	S. R. H.	M.	April 20th, 1904	15th, 1904	"
39	W. J. G.	M.	Sept. 23rd, 1901	15th, 1904	"
40	E. J. McC.	F.	July 23rd, 1903	14th, 1904	"
41	A. B.	F.	May 3rd, 1904	July 7th, 1904	"
42	J. M. H.	M.	Mar. 30th, 1902	11th, 1904	"
43	E. W.	F.	Jan. 4th, 1904	Aug. 4th, 1904	"
44	E. P.	F.	June 29th, 1904	11th, 1904	Improved.
45	D. G.	F.	July 24th, 1903	29th, 1904	Recovered.
46	E. M. M. B.	F.	July 31st, 1903	25th, 1904	"
47	A. S.	F.	Feb. 7th, 1904	26th, 1904	"
48	J. S.	M.	Jan. 3rd, 1902	Sept. 12th, 1904	"
49	P. W. G.	M.	Jan. 3rd, 1904	12th, 1904	"
50	V. E. T.	M.	Nov. 17th, 1903	23rd, 1904	"
51	C. C.	M.	Dec. 24th, 1903	23rd, 1904	"
52	J. C.	M.	April 10th, 1904	23rd, 1904	"

Table No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. M.....	M.....	32	Oct. 22nd, 1903.....	.....	1	23	Exh. melancholia.
2	J. S.....	M.....	40	" 26th, 1903.....	.....	5	5	" "
3	W. E. S.....	M.....	60	Nov. 5th, 1903.....	.....	3	9	Cerebral hemm.
4	T. S.....	M.....	65	" 6th, 1903.....	13	9	13	Senility.
5	M. A.....	F.....	60	" 13th, 1903.....	10	3	4	Cerebral hemm.
6	E. F.....	F.....	95	" 18th, 1903.....	8	10	10	Senility.
7	M. Mc. D.....	F.....	62	Dec. 1st, 1903.....	7	10	10	Shock, suicide.
8	J. D.	M.....	35	" 24th, 1903.....	.....	1	8	Exh. mania.
9	A. W.....	M.....	32	" 25th, 1903.....	.....	2	26	Suicide, hanging.
10	A. G.....	F.....	56	Jan. 11th, 1904.....	5	6	7	Phlegmonous ulcers.
11	M. J. B.....	F.....	31	" 13th, 1904.....	2	5	1	Chronic nephritis.
12	S. M. S.....	F.....	81	" 14th, 1904.....	1	6	29	Senility.
13	J. K.....	M.....	49	" 18th, 1904.....	7	3	30	Chronic nephritis.
14	C. G. P.....	F.....	25	" 22nd, 1904.....	.....	.....	10	Pneumonia.
15	H. M.....	F.....	58	Feb. 6th, 1904.....	12	10	20	Phthisis.
16	O. M. N.....	F.....	39	" 9th, 1904.....	1	5	5	"
17	V. S.....	F.....	45	" 12th, 1904.....	.....	1	17	Exh. melancholia.
18	M. D. S.....	M.....	23	" 14th, 1904.....	.....	.....	3	Exh. mania (G.P.)
19	E. D. C.....	M.....	33	" 20th, 1904.....	1	5	30	Exh. dementia.
20	H. J. K.....	M.....	40	" 23rd, 1904.....	.....	4	9	General paralysis.
21	G. C.....	M.....	39	Mar. 1st, 1904.....	.....	9	1	Epilepsy.
22	E. M. P.....	F.....	42	" 3rd, 1904.....	1	6	5	Ovarian Cyst.
23	E. C...	M.....	42	" 6th, 1904.....	8	0	2	Phthisis.
24	D. J. S	F.....	29	" 9th, 1904.....	.....	8	19	"
25	J. E. C.....	M.....	32	" 11th, 1904.....	1	6	13	Exh. melancholia.
26	A. P.....	F.....	74	" 12th, 1904.....	13	2	5	Senility.
27	U. C. O.....	F.....	31	" 13th, 1904.....	5	8	13	Phthisis.
28	E. C. H.....	F.....	36	" 29th, 1904.....	.....	3	13	Tuberculosis.
29	A. G.....	M.....	37	Apr. 1st, 1904.....	.....	.....	2	Exh. mania.
30	J. E. S.....	F.....	31	" 8th, 1904.....	.....	4	19	Exh. melancholia.
31	G. W. H.....	M.....	57	" 20th, 1904.....	.....	6	29	Exh. mania.
32	M. C. H.....	F.....	37	" 23rd, 1904.....	2	3	7	Phthisis.
33	Y. H.....	M.....	53	" 23rd, 1904.....	9	.....	13	Pernicious anæmia.
34	J. V.....	M.....	70	May 11th, 1904.....	14	3	21	Old age.
35	M. C.....	F.....	77	June 1st, 1904.....	.....	.....	22	Dysentery.
36	K. K. K.....	M.....	30	" 6th, 1904.....	.....	8	.....	Typhoid fever.
37	J. L. H.....	M.....	30	" 7th, 1904.....	1	8	8	" "
38	H. Y.....	M.....	40	" 7th, 1904.....	.....	.....	5	Cerebral hemm.
39	A. C.....	F.....	57	" 13th, 1904.....	13	5	21	Senility.
40	S. B	F.....	52	" 14th, 1904.....	.....	4	12	Exh. exc. melanch.
41	M. C.....	F.....	72	" 20th, 1904.....	6	7	7	Typhoid fever.
42	J. McL.....	F.....	28	" 27th, 1904.....	3	7	12	Tuberculosis.
43	A. S.....	F.....	82	July 17th, 1904.....	9	6	9	Senility.
44	H. Y.....	M.....	60	" 28th, 1904.....	13	9	28	Epilepsy.
45	N. W.....	M.....	70	Aug. 4th, 1904	.....	1	19	Senility.
46	A. G.....	M.....	70	" 11th, 1904.....	1	5	5	Enteric fever.
47	F. T. W.....	M.....	62	" 14th, 1904.....	4	10	30	Dysentery.
48	M. R.....	F.....	65	" 22nd, 1904.....	5	6	7	Old age.
49	A. A.....	F.....	39	" 25th, 1904.....	1	7	15	Dysentery.
50	J. P. K.....	M.....	38	" 26th, 1904.....	3	7	2	Phthisis.
51	G. B	M.....	76	" 27th, 1904.....	1	7	2	Senility.
52	B. G.....	F.....	28	Sept. 1st, 1904.....	.....	1	7	Diseminated sclerosis.
53	C. B.....	M.....	78	" 4th, 1904.....	1	1	.....	Senility.
54	A. A. McM...	M.....	38	" 5th, 1904.....	5	7	6	Phthisis.
55	T. C.....	M.....	40	" 9th, 1904.....	.....	2	17	Peritonitis.
56	J. J. B.....	M.....	.....	" 11th, 1904.....	11	0	21	Dysentery.
57	J. H. W.....	M.....	38	" 25th, 1904.....	.....	8	24	Exh. melancholia.
58	C. Y.....	M.....	45	" 29th, 1904.....	.....	1	1	Sarcoma.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Architects				2		2	2
Artists				1	1	2	2
Bookkeepers		1	1	8		8	9
Bakers				2		2	2
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				9		9	9
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Barristers				1		1	1
Bookbinders					2	2	2
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	9		9	10
Coopers				1		4	4
Carpenters				26		26	26
Clerks	3		3	26	1	27	30
Clergymen				4		4	4
Cooks				2		2	2
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil servants				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	1	147	148	155
Dressmakers					18	18	18
Druggists	1		1	7		7	8
Dentists				1		1	1
Doctors				5		5	5
Engineers	1		1	6		6	7
Editors				1		1	1
Farmers	11		11	241		241	252
Fishermen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners	1		1	8		8	9
Gentlemen	1		1	1		1	2
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hucksters	1		1				1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hunters	1		1				1
Harnessmakers				7		7	7
Housekeepers		36	36		467	467	503
Inn-keepers				2		2	2
Jewellers				2		2	2
Laborers	22		22	251		251	273
Laundresses					1	1	1
Ladies		1	1				1
Lawyers				2		2	2
Lumbermen	1		1	16		16	17
Milliners					1	4	1
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				13		13	13
Moulders				5		5	5
Merchants	1		1	12		12	13
Mechanics	1		1	1		1	2
Music-teachers		1	1		3	3	1
Marble-cutters				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No occupation		2	2	28	78	106	108
Nurses					7	7	7
Not stated				38	33	71	71
Other occupations	1		1	3	2	5	6
Photographers				2		2	2
Prostitutes					12	12	12
Painters				7	1	8	8
Peddlers		1	1	2		2	3
Stenographers				2	1	3	3
Spinsters		3	3		30	30	33
Sailors				7		7	7
Students				10	6	16	16
Spinners					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Showmen				6		6	6
Shoemakers				11		11	11
Seamstresses		1	1		2	2	3
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				3		3	3
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Teachers		3	3	13	13	26	29
Tailors	1		1	14	2	16	17
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				2		2	2
Waggonmakers				2		2	2
Unknown or other employments	4	5	9	3	2	5	14
Total	52	61	113	800	836	1,696	1,809

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admission for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					1	1
Religious excitement				2		2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles					1	1
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	6	7
Fright and nervous shocks				1		1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	2		2	2	1	3
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				2		2
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	2	1	3
Over-work				1	1	2
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury				4		4
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					6	6
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	3	5	2	4	6
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age		2	2	5	4	9
Fevers				1	2	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	12	18			
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	9	20			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	1				
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1			
Unknown	29	35	63	28	30	58
Total	52	61	113	52	61	113

TABLE No. 9

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1657	M	S. S.	October 9th, 1903	2 months	Recovered.
1675	F	M. C.	" 15th, 1903	1 month	"
1627	F	M. V.	" 15th, 1903	6 months	"
1504	M	A. J. R.	" 16th, 1903	1 week	Returned.
1170	F	L. G.	" 28th, 1903	2 months	Recovered.
1684	M	E. T. E.	" 31st, 1903	1 month	"
1168	M	W. R. M.	November 11th, 1903	6 months	Improved.
1650	M	J. T.	" 11th, 1903	2 weeks	Returned.
1645	F	J. B.	" 20th, 1903	1 month	Recovered.
1634	F	C. A.	" 29th, 1903	3 months	"
1529	M	A. B.	" 27th, 1903	6 "	"
1526	F	M. H.	December 10th, 1903	3 "	"
1670	F	E. J. McC.	" 11th, 1903	1 month	"
1451	M	W. J. G.	" 15th, 1903	6 months	"
1650	M	J. T.	" 26th, 1903	2 "	"
1562	F	A. V.	January 14th, 1904	2 "	"
1720	M	W. G.	February 5th, 1904	2 "	Improved.
1680	M	I. M. S.	" 10th, 1904	3 "	Recovered.
1636	M	J. T.	April 1st, 1904	6 "	Still out.
1472	M	J. S.	" 1st, 1904	5 "	Recovered.
1362	M	D. B.	" 2nd, 1904	2 "	Returned.
1499	M	J. M. H.	" 11th, 1904	3 "	Recovered.
1671	F	D. G.	" 13th, 1904	4 "	"
1660	M	J. G.	May 4th, 1904	6 "	Still out.
1728	F	E. W.	" 20th, 1904	2 "	"
1622	M	G. J.	" 25th, 1904	2 "	"
1192	M	J. R.	" 25th, 1904	6 "	"
1200	M	F. McM.	" 30th, 1904	3 "	Returned.
1673	F	M. M. B.	" 30th, 1904	3 "	Recovered.
331	F	M. L.	June 9th, 1904	4 "	Still out.
1619	M	H. T.	" 19th, "	3 "	Returned.
1642	M	W. C.	" 23rd, "	4 "	Still out.
1732	F	A. S.	" 25th, "	2 "	Recovered.
1646	F	E. T.	" 25th, "	4 "	Still out.
1609	F	M. E. H.	" 28th, "	4 "	"
1727	M	P. W. G.	July 1st, "	2 "	Recovered.
1585	M	D. S.	" 2nd, "	4 "	Still out.
1704	F	F. G.	" 4th, "	4 "	"
1723	M	C. C.	" 8th, "	3 "	Recovered.
1716	M	V. E. T.	" 11th, "	2 "	"
1705	M	G. I.	" 13th, "	2 "	Returned.
1693	F	M. A. H.	" 26th, "	3 "	Still out.
1751	M	J. C.	August 4th, "	2 "	Recovered.
1368	M	T. A.	" 4th, "	2 "	Still out.
1733	F	L. C.	" 16th, "	2 "	"
1690	M	P. J.	September 6th, "	2 "	"
1753	M	G. L.	" 7th, "	2 "	"
1705	M	G. I.	" 12th, "	2 "	"
1774	M	W. S.	" 13th, "	2 "	"
1795	M	J. Y.	" 17th, "	2 "	"
1702	F	M. McE.	" 25th, "	2 "	"
1794	M	R. P.	" 26th, "	2 "	"
1516	M	A. H.	" 28th, "	3 "	"
1786	F	E. B. A.	" 29th, "	1 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				33	21	54
Discharged, recovered	11	14	25			
" improved	2		2			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to asylum	7	1	8			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	13	6	19	33	21	54

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 to 20 "	1	1	2	1		1			
" 20 to 25 "	8	2	10	5	1	6	1		1
" 25 to 30 "	4	10	14	4	4	8		4	4
" 30 to 35 "	6	10	16	4	5	9	6	3	9
" 35 to 40 "	10	13	23	1	3	4	6	4	10
" 40 to 45 "	7	7	14	2	1	3	5	1	6
" 45 to 50 "	7	7	14	3	2	5	2	1	3
" 50 to 55 "	2	5	7		2	2	1	1	2
" 55 to 60 "	2	1	3		1	1	1	3	4
" 60 to 65 "	2	1	3				3	2	5
" 65 to 70 "	1	2	3		1	1	1	1	2
" 70 to 75 "	1	1	2				4	2	6
" 75 to 80 "	1	1	2				2	1	3
" 80 to 85								2	2
" 85 to 90 "									
" 90 to 95 "								1	1
Unknown									
Totals	52	61	113	20	20	40	32	26	58

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	20	10			
From 1 to 2 months	15	9	3	1	
" 2 to 3 "	10	9	1		
" 3 to 4 "	8	11	1	2	
" 4 to 5 "	3	4	2	1	
" 5 to 6 "	3	10	1		
" 6 to 7 "	5	3	2		
" 7 to 8 "	1	7	2		
" 8 to 9 "	3	2	3		
" 9 to 10 "	5	1	3		
" 10 to 11 "	2	5	4		
" 11 to 12 "	5	12			
" 12 to 18 "	4	33	4		
" 18 months to 2 years	5	23	6		
" 2 to 3 years	5	54	7	2	
" 3 to 4 "	3	45		2	
" 4 to 5 "	2	29	1	1	
" 5 to 6 "	2	22		2	
" 6 to 7 "	1	19			
" 7 to 8 "	2	17			
" 8 to 9 "		20			
" 9 to 10 "	4	11		1	
" 10 to 15 "	4	170			
" 15 to 20 "	1				
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals	113	556	40	12	

Table No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,273	.....	1,273
Tailor's shop	5	590	865	1 455
Shoe shop	2	646	.....	646
Engineer's shop	9	2,915	.....	2,915
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	4	1,203	.....	1,203
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakery	4	1,064	.....	1,064
Laundry	24	1,244	4,953	6 197
Dairy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	5	1,664	.....	1,664
Farm	11	3,513	.....	3,513
Garden	13	3,846	.....	3,846
Grounds	31	10,368	.....	10,364
Stable	4	1,574	.....	1,574
Kitchen	14	2,615	1,659	4,274
Dining rooms	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers' quarters	7	425	1,660	2,085
Sewing rooms	8	.....	2,446	2,446
Knitting	33	84	10,629	10,713
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	20	.....	5,080	5,080
Wards	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	19	5,434	6,595	12,029
Storeroom	1	303	.....	303
General	271	40,481	40,919	81,400
Sewing	27	.....	8,637	8,637
Special	35	7,849	2,774	10,623
Subway	9	2,849	.....	2,849
Total	581	89,940	86,217	176,157

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5	9	14	Nipissing District	5	1	9
Brant	2	1	3	Norfolk			
Bruce	1		1	Northumberland	6	2	8
Carleton				Ontario	24	33	57
Dufferin	1	1	2	Oxford	4		4
Dundas				Parry Sound District	8	2	10
Durham	2		2	Peel	11	15	26
Elgin	1		1	Perth	5		5
Essex		1	1	Peterborough	23	33	56
Frontenac	1		1	Prescott			
Glengarry				Prince Edward		1	1
Grenville				Rainy River District	5	1	6
Grey	9	4	13	Renfrew			
Haldimand	1	1	2	Russell			
Halton		1	1	Simcoe	35	23	58
Hastings	4	4	8	Stormont			
Huron	2	1	3	Thunder Bay District	4	2	6
Kent	2		2	Victoria	23	26	49
Lambton	2	1	3	Waterloo	2	2	4
Lanark				Welland		1	1
Leeds				Wellington		1	1
Lennox and Addington				Wentworth		2	2
Lincoln	1		1	York	82	98	180
Manitoulin	1		1	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	1	2
Middlesex	2	1	3				
Muskoka District	6	3	9	Total	281	275	556

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.						Religious Denominations.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
M. S	30	.....	1	Algoma	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	8	.....	1	Home duties	London
A. S	63	.....	1	Brant	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	8	9	.....	1	"	"
E. G	55	.....	1	Norfolk	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	8	9	1	.....	Housewife	"
M. J. C	57	.....	1	Essex	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	11	6	1	.....	"	"
M. G	61	.....	1	Oxford	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	11	6	1	.....	"	"
C. D	60	.....	1	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	11	1	1	.....	"	"
M. A. J	64	.....	1	Bruce	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	11	1	.....	1	"	"
E. A. M	44	.....	1	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	12	11	.....	1	School teacher	"
F. McL	44	.....	1	Grey	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	12	9	1	.....	Housewife	"
E. A. P	64	.....	1	Algoma	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	.....	.....	"	"
S. B	52	1	.....	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	9	9	1	.....	Farmer	Hamilton
H. A. H	32	1	.....	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	.....	1	Clerk	"
O. A	40	1	.....	Nipissing	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	4	1	.....	Laborer	Penetang
G. W. C	44	1	.....	Nipissing	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	7	1	.....	Farmer	"
A. C	35	1	.....	Nipissing	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	2	1	.....	"	"
J. B	43	1	.....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	"
A. R	32	1	.....	Algoma	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	.....	Laborer	"
J. W	41	1	.....	Rainy River	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	10	1	.....	Farmer	"
S. C	41	1	.....	Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	1	.....	.....	"	"
A. D	40	1	.....	Nipissing	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	8	11	.....	.....	Laborer	"
W. T. W	38	1	.....	Simcoe	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	3	1	.....	Druggist	"
J. McN	33	1	.....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	10	.....	1	Laborer	"
S. N	26	1	.....	Nipissing	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	11	1	.....	"	"
W. P	36	1	.....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	4	.....	1	Farmer	"
C. J	41	1	.....	Thunder Bay	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	1	1	.....	"	"
H. L	23	1	.....	Algoma	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	"	"
X. R	27	1	.....	Nipissing	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	5	1	.....	Laborer	"
C. R	50	1	.....	Muskoka	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	1	.....	"	"
D. F	38	1	.....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	1	.....	"	"
H. M	20	1	.....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	1	.....	"	"
S. S	31	1	.....	Rainy River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	2	1	.....	Farmer	"
J. B	26	1	.....	Rainy River	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	.....	.....	Laborer	"
F. S	48	.....	1	Simcoe	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	8	.....	1	Housewife	"

| | | |

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1904

Articles.	Number of articles.	Articles.	Number of articles.
Aprons	12,214	Pillow cases	28,059
Blouses	1,000	Pillow shams	1,100
Bed ticks	300	Petticoats	4,879
Blankets	4,320	Quilts	920
Collars	5,730	Rugs	1,483
Cuffs (pairs)	2,511	Socks (pairs)	15,139
Chemises	12,417	Stockings	250
Combination suits	1 9	Sheets	48,907
Cushion covers	400	Shirts	14,614
Clothes bags	100	Trousers	1,060
Corset covers	800	Tidies	500
Curtains (pairs)	576	Tablecloths	6,914
Counterpanes	2,820	Table covers	2,958
Coats	1,000	Table napkins	5,214
Dresses	5,503	Towels (hand)	7,078
Drawers	9,000	" (roller)	6,446
Dusters	1,265	" (dish)	3,064
Guernseys	5,919	" (bath)	9,238
Handkerchiefs	7,052	Uniforms	146
Nightgowns	8,003	Vests	507
Nightshirts	900		
Neckties	200	Total	241,645
Overalls	1,050		

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in sewing room during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	712	398	44	Nightgowns	188	188	.....
Blouses	14	5	.....	Neckties	150	125	.....
Box covers	5	1	.....	Pillowcases	800	800	50
Blankets	.....	.....	13	Petticoats	175	175	.....
Bed ticks	12	12	.....	Rugs	112	.....	.....
Curtains (pairs)	100	93	6	Sheets	570	570	50
Cushion covers	54	12	16	Shirts	300	300	1,028
Cushions	.....	8	.....	Shrouds	50	50	.....
Cuffs	114	8	.....	Sash curtains	50	20	.....
Collars	6	6	.....	Tablecloths	170	170	.....
Candy bags	600	600	.....	Table napkins	150	150	.....
Caps	177	.....	.....	Toilet covers	45	10	.....
Chemises	141	141	.....	Towels (dish)	270	270	.....
Combination suits	29	29	.....	" (roller)	155	155	.....
Dresses	375	20	8	Uniform dresses	70	20	.....
Drawers	107	107	355	" blouses	30	.....	.....
Dusters	75	75	.....	Window seat covers	4	4	.....
Laundry bags	40	20	.....				
Mattress covers	160	160	.....	Total	6,040	4 712	1,570
Mantel drapes	30	10	.....				

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in tailor shop during the year ending, September 30th., 1904.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Total.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Total.
Aprons	1	108	109	Overall jackets	47	759	806
Coats, russill cord	1	.....	1	Robes	.....	4	4
Coats, serge uniform	30	.....	30	Shirts, flannel	241	.....	241
" shirting "	13	.....	13	Trousers, uniform serge	36	.....	36
" tweed	147	837	984	" tweed	146	1,173	1,319
Drawers, flannel	18	.....	18	Vests	90	545	635
Meat Sheets	2	.....	2				
Overall pants	98	1,115	1,213	Totals	908	4,850	5,758
Overcoats	5	9	14				

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in shoe shop during the year ending, September 30th., 1904.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Total.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Total.
Slippers	35	271	306	Harness, pieces	.....	15	15
Shoes and boots	10	325	335				
Lace boots	19	7	26	Total	64	618	682

TABLE No. 19.

Washing done in Cottages from October 1st, 1903 to September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Articles.	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.
Aprons	589	9,995	10,584	Overall Pants	926	.....	926
Blankets	704	169	873	Overall Jackets	881	.....	881
Bed Ticks	595	.....	595	Pillow Cases	1,085	442	1,527
Bath Towels	1,569	14,274	15,843	Pants	717	.....	717
Cushion Covers	.....	699	699	Petticoats	.....	6,940	6,940
Chemises	.....	11,148	11,148	Rugs	632	.....	632
Counterpanes	.....	310	310	Roller Towels	2,107	666	2,773
Curtains, pairs	.....	331	331	Sheets	1,421	1,359	2,780
Coats	882	.....	882	Stockings	.....	15,217	15,217
Combination Suits	.....	201	201	Socks	4,046	.....	4,046
Corset Covers	.....	2,555	2,555	Shirts, cotton	2,182	.....	2,182
Drawers	3,549	9,591	13,140	Shirts, flannel	2,256	.....	2,256
Draper Towels	585	2,342	2,927	Stand Covers	.....	42	42
Dresses	.....	5,320	5,320	Tidies	.....	3,579	3,579
Dish Towels	11,065	12,830	23,895	Toilet Covers	.....	217	217
Guernseys	.....	2,761	2,761	Table Covers	.....	93	93
Handkerchiefs	1,829	7,886	9,715	Table Cloths	.....	741	741
Lambrequins	.....	108	108	Uniform Dresses	.....	23	23
Mattress Covers	.....	199	199	Underwaists	.....	2,775	2,775
Napkins, table	.....	3,697	3,697				
Night Gowns	.....	5,882	5,882	Total	38,449	122,395	160,844
Night Shirts	829	.....	829				

TABLE No. 20.

Sewing done in cottages during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.
Aprons				910	2,606	3,516
Aprons (uniform)		57	57			
Blankets				749	621	1,370
Bed ticks				708		708
Braces				469		469
Blouses						
Box covers						
Blinds		9	9		138	138
Counterpanes		3	3	207	445	652
Combination suits					576	576
Chemises		3	3		5,214	5,214
Cuffs (uniform)		19	19			
Curtains (pairs)		18½	18½			
Cushion covers		50	50			
Coats				1,314		1,314
Curtains (sash)		14	14			
Corset covers		11	11		1,056	1,056
Dresses		377	377		5,656	5,656
Drawers		10	10	1,178	4,960	6,138
Draper towels					132	132
Lambrequins		1	1			
Lace (yards)		69½	69½			
Mattress covers				757	899	1,656
Mitts	24	77	101	564	243	807
Lamp shades		5	5			
Mats		29	29		229	229
Mantledrapes		17	17			
Nightgowns					2,579	2,579
Nightshirts				445		445
Neckties		12	12			
Overall pants				967		967
Overall jackets				806		806
Pants				2,072		2,072
Pillow cases				640	2,066	2,706
Pillow ticks				532	1,118	1,650
Petticoats					3,185	3,185
Pillow shams					38	38
Quilts		8	8		705	705
Roller towels				1,156	445	1,601
Rugs		114	114	677	567	1,244
Socks (finished)		269	269			
Stockings		309	309		6,443	6,443
Socks (knitted)	269	236	505	4,174		4,174
Shirts (flannel)				1,374		1,374
Shirts (cotton)				3,646		3,646
Sheets				712	1,619	2,331
Splashers		2	2			
Stand covers		7	7			
Table cloths					422	422
Table covers		7	7			
Tidies		91	91		1,601	1,601
Table napkins						
Toilet covers		18	18			
Tea cosies		3	3			
Table matts		12	12			
Under vests					924	924
Uniform dresses		45	45		174	174
Under waists		21	21			
Uniform caps		93	93			
Uniform shirts		2	2			
Vests				1,518		1,518
Total	293	2,019	2,312	25,575	44,661	70,236

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Garden produce for year ending September 30th, 1904.

Product.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Apples	1,472 bushels	60	883 20
Asparagus	12,100 bunches	01	121 00
Beans	227 bushels	50	113 50
Beets	564 "	40	225 60
"	5,100 bunches	02	108 00
Carrots	6,900 "	01	69 00
"	756 bushels	40	302 40
Cauliflowers	1,569 heads	04	62 76
Cabbage	24,249 "	03	727 47
Celery	14,317 "	02	286 34
Cucumbers	305 dozen	10	30 50
Corn	83 "	10	8 30
Cress	2,300 bunches	01	23 00
Citron	100	05	5 00
Currants	1,272 boxes	06	76 32
Lettuce	20,131 bunches	01	201 34
Melon	676	05	33 80
Marrow	700	05	35 00
Mint	500 bunches	01	5 00
Onions	14,962 "	02	299 24
"	176 bushels	80	140 80
Potatoes (early)	140 "	75	105 00
Parsnips	434 "	40	173 60
Peas (green)	155 "	50	77 50
Punkpins	600	05	30 00
Parsley	1,200 bunches	01	12 00
Pears	71 baskets	60	42 60
Rhubarb	25,460 bunches	02	509 20
Radish	12,000 "	02	240 00
Raspberries	459 boxes	08	36 72
Strawberries	250 "	08	20 00
Spinach	275 bushels	40	110 00
Salsify	25 "	50	12 50
Sage and savory	1,000 bunches	01	10 00
Tomatoes	60 bushels	50	30 00
Turnips	228 "	25	57 00
Hay	35 tons	8 00	280 00
Total			5,503 69

TABLE No. 22.

Return of Farm produce for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Product.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Wheat	60 bushels	92	55 20
Oats	2,000 bushels	42	840 00
Barley	200 bushels	48	96 00
Peas	160 bushels	67	107 20
Straw	75 tons	6 50	487 50
Hay	80 tons	11 00	880 00
Mangels	350 tons	5 00	1,750 00
Milk	18,936 gallons	17	3,219 12
Eggs	173 dozen	23	39 79
Pork			1,081 59
Calves	1	1 00	11 00
Potatoes	1,300 bushels	70	910 00
Turnips	200 bushels	20	40 00
Ensilage	300 tons	1 50	450 00
Beans (green)	200 bushels	60	12 00
Beets	80 bushels	40	32 00
Corn	200 dozen	10	20 00
Cabbage	500 heads	3	15 00
Carrots (field)	300 bushels	20	60 00
Carrots (garden)	80 bushels	40	32 00
Lettuce	1,000 bunches	2	20 00
Onions (green)	1,000 bunches	2	20 00
Onions (dry)	20 bushels	80	16 00
Peas (green)	10 bushels	1 00	15 00
Radishes	400 bunches	2	8 00
Rhubarb	1,000 bunches	2	20 00
Parsnips	60 bushels	40	24 00
Apples	200 bushels	50	100 00
Pears	11 baskets	60	6 60
Total			10,368 00

TABLE No. 23.

Work in Painter's Department for year ending September 30th, 1904.

Work.		Work.	
Book case	1	Kiosks, painted	2
Box, painted and grained	1	Ladders, painted	4
Boxes, oiled	2	New laundry, painted	1
Cottages, painted	D. and (5)	Pavilion, painted	1
Chairs, repaired	84	Picture moulding, stained and varnished	600 feet
Coffins	9	Rooms, painted	2
Curtain poles, stained and varnished	10	" papered	2
Closet seats	14	Radiators, painted and bronzed	2
Curtain poles, painted	2	Shower bath rooms	2
Cart, painted and striped	1	Storm sashes, painted end glazed	7
Cans, lettered	42	Sign board	1
Corner brackets, stained and varnished	9	Shields, painted	3
China cupboard, filled and varnished	1	Screen doors, painted	3
Corner bracket, japanned	4 dozen	Shutters, painted	6
Greenhouses, repaired	2	Tables, painted	2
Gardener's house	1	" repaired	8
Gat J	1	Verandah floors, painted	2
Glass cut, for cottages	1,500 panes	Verandah roofs, painted	1
" for pictures	52 "	Windows, frosted (greenhouse)	24
" odds	410 "	Window fly screens, painted	14
Hat rack, painted and grained	1	Waggon Box, painted, striped and varnished	1
Hollow, rectangular poles, painted	20	Pump house, cleaned; and filter, painted	1
		Dumb bells, oiled	1 pair

TABLE No. 24.

Work done in Mason's Department during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Description.	New work.	Repairs.	Description.	New work.	Repairs.
Bath Rooms	2	.....	Tile Drain laid	280 ft.	.....
Brick Arches	20	.....	Cement Floor laid	206 sq. yd.	.....
Plastering	160 sq. yd.	.....	Chimneys built	2	.....
Cement Floors Laid	94 sq. yd.	.....	Slaughter House Floor	.....	1
Bath Rooms Completed	8	.....	Dining Room Walls patched	.....	1
Ranges	.....	3	Scullery Plastered	1	.....
Boilers	.....	3	Laundry patched	.....	1
Cottage Walls Patched	.....	4	Bridge completed	1	.....
Pier at Wharf built	1	.....			

TABLE No. 25.

Work done in Carpenter's Department during year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Description.	New Work.	Repairs.	Description.	New Work.	Repairs.
Base Mould	1,00 ft.	.....	Ladders, step	3	8
Blind Rollers	14	18	Moulds, Picture	600 ft.	.....
Blinds	12	.....	Mattress	1	.....
Bridge (foot)	1	.....	Mirrors	.....	5
Broom Handle	12	.....	Pulley Wheel	1	.....
Bookcase	1	.....	Piano Stool	.....	3
Boxes	12	5	Rubbers	.....	14
Balusters	12	.....	Sidewalks	.....	270 ft.
Chairs	.....	158	Shutters	16	10
Closet Seats	24	30	Snow Shovels	6	12
Coffins	9	.....	Sewerage Cart	1	.....
Curtain Poles	10	.....	Sofas, re-upholstered	29	.....
Curtain Brackets	25 pr.	.....	Shafts, cart	3 pr.	.....
Centres	2	2	Storm Sash	10	12
Carts	.....	3	Stair Steps	12	5
Cupboards	1	1	Dumb Bells	1 set	.....
Clothes Racks	1	.....	Screen Doors	4	.....
Casings, door and window	28	.....	Tables	6	7
Doors	2	30	Tables, draining	3	3
Door Frames	3	.....	Trucks	.....	3
Fly Screens	5	9	Windows	2	6
Floors	1	6	Washstands	.....	10
Fixtures, store room	2	3	Waiters	.....	3
Frames, mat	7 pr.	.....	Wagons	.....	2
Gates	1	2	Wagon Box	1	.....
Hammer Handles	6	.....	Wheelbarrows	.....	6
Hat Racks	4	.....	Wringers	.....	2
Locks	37	53	Picture Moulding, replaced	.....	700 ft.
Ladders	2	4	Hay Rack	1	.....

TABLE No. 25—*Continued.*

Alterations, etc.

Centre Building Dining Room enlarged.
Centre Building Dining Room Pantry enlarged
Alterations to Floor in Slaughter House (farm).
Alterations for New Spray Bath Rooms.
Fixing up Storm Sash and taking down same.
Fixing up Shutters and taking down same.
600 ft. New Plank Flooring at Farm.
299 Cedar Posts for New Fence.

TABLE No. 26.

New Work done in Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Description.	—	—	Description.	—	—
Bath, fitted up	4		Wired Dining Room	1	
Sinks, fitted up	5		Dead Weight Valve	1	
Man-hole Grates	4		Steam Traps	2	
Refrigerator, lined	1		Gegenstrom Rain Bath Apparatus	2	
Starch Cooker	1		Steam Pipe, covered		150 feet
Gasoline Gas Generator	1		Steam Pipe, put up		750 "
Fan	1		Electric Fixtures, put up	46	
Hangers for Steam Pipes	60		Key Ways, cut	6	
Shafting		34 feet	Shaft Couplings, bored out	3	
Shafting Hangers	4		Iron T. Beams, 10½ in., under floor of dry kiln	3	
Counter Shafts	2		Keys, for water taps	22	
Wire Guards, around engine	1				

Repairing done in Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Description.	—	—	Description.	—	—
Basins, taken out	8		Screw and Nut, for water filter, 3 in. x 12 in.	1	
Basins, pipe cleaned and repaired	91		All new pipes in Water Filter at Pumping Station		
Bath Pipes, cleaned out and repaired	21		Lawn Mowers, repaired and sharpened	128	
Bath, taken out	4		Tin Ware	62	
Sink Pipes, cleaned out and repaired	26		Steam Taps	2	
Flange Unions, repaired	8		Water Pipe, laid		1,000 ft.
Steam Pipe Leaks, repaired	30		Electric Lights	59	
Watr Pipe Leaks, repaired	78		Electric Safety Plugs	65	
Pipe Machine Shaft	1		Engine Cylinders, bored out	2	
Pipe Machine Boxes babbitted	3		Engine Piston	1	
Globe and Angle Valves	66		Engine Rings	4	
Compression Bibb Taps	203		Engine Valve	1	
Coal Oil Stoves	21		Engine Crank Pin, brass babbit	2	
Soil Pipe, cleaned out	15		Engine Cross Head, brass babbit	1	
Urinal Pipes, cleaned out	11		Steam Pump	1	
Drains, flushed out	6				
Tin Ceiling		360 Sq. ft.			
Well Pumps	2				

TABLE No. 27.

Mimico Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1903		Disbursements.	$ c.
October	8	To paid A. W. Chapman	75 00
"	16	" R. Hunter, 3 milk cows	138 75
Nov.	4	" Wilkinson Plough Co.	27 20
"	4	" Massey Harris Co.	83 98
"	4	" Gurney Foundry Co.	71 00
"	17	" G. T. R. Co., freight	10 00
"	30	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	100 50
"	30	" L. Milburn, wages on bridge	225 00
"	30	" W. Miller, wages on bridge	201 00
Dec.	31	To balance	629 76
			1,562 19
1904			
Jan.	12	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	147 75
"	12	" G. T. R. Co., freight	17 08
"	6	" T. Musgrove, music	40 00
"	16	" G. T. R. Co., freight	17 49
Feb.	24	" Market fees	90
March	7	" R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	161 75
"	7	" L. Milburn, wages on bridge	81 00
"	7	" W. Miller, wages on bridge	79 80
"	31	To balance	658 99
			1,204 76
April	7	To paid J. Maloney & Co., stone for bridge	258 71
"	12	" T. Dunn, travelling expenses of horse	9 70
"	14	" G. T. R. Co., freight	17 82
"	19	" T. Musgrove, music	28 00
"	22	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	96 50
May	4	" Watt & Watson, cedar posts	97 56
"	13	" Ed. Stock, 1 milch cow	47 00
"	13	" G. T. R. Co., freight	18 86
"	23	" Market fees	30
"	17	" W. H. Smith, 1 horse	175 00
June	3	" Market fees	27
"	11	" R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	188 75
"	30	To balance	299 16
			1,237 63

1903.		Receipts.	$ c.
Oct.	1	By balance	1,369 19
"	1	" cash from F. Falkner, 2 calves	2 00
"	31	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	105 00
Nov.	30	" " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	85 00
Dec.	15	" " P. McElroy, 1 calf	1 00
			1,562 19
1904.			
Jan.	1	By balance	629 76
"	15	" cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	125 00
"	4	" " P. McElroy, 1 calf	1 00
"	14	" " F. Falkner, 1 calf	1 00
"	29	" " P. McElroy, 1 calf	1 00
Feb.	23	" " W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,110 lbs. at 5c	105 50
"	24	" " W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,300 lbs. at 5c	115 00
"	26	" " W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,310 lbs. at 5c	115 50
Mar.	9	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	110 00
"	29	" " Geo. Stables, 1 calf	1 00
			1,204 76
April	1	By balance	658 99
"	25	" cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	120 00
May	23	" " W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,090 lbs. at 5c	104 50
"	23	" " G. Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
June	3	" " W. Harris, 9 hogs, 1,770 lbs. at 5.15	91 15
"	7	" " Sheridan Mfg. Co.	56 25
"	11	" " R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	172 00
"	30	" " Farm Exchange, "3 Hogs"	33 74
			1,237 63

TABLE No. 27.—(*Concluded*).

1904.		Disbursements.	$ c.
July	6	To paid Jno. Craib, 1 cart	43 00
"	6	" Market fees	60
"	21	" R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	137 75
Aug.	6	" Market fees	34
"	9	" Steele Briggs Co., garden seeds	19 05
"	11	" C. P. Industries, binder twine	12 30
Sept.	2	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	99 00
"	6	" Frost & Wood, 1 cultivator	28 00
"	3	" T. Pattison, recovery of lost cow	1 35
"	30	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	90 50
"	30	To balance	416 80
			848 69

1904.		Receipts.	$ c.
July	1	By balance	299 16
"	6	" cash from W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,060 lbs. at 5¼c	103 01
"	6	" " Geo. Stables, 1 calf	1 00
"	6	" " Geo. Lotts, 1 calf	1 00
"	7	" " W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,060 lbs. at 5¼c	105 57
"	27	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	123 00
Sept.	6	" " W. Harris, 6 hogs, 2,000 lbs. at 5½c	110 00
"	6	" " W. Harris, 1 hog, 550 lbs. at 4.90	26 95
"	31	" " W. Ritcher, 1 calf	1 00
"	2	" " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	77 00
"	16	" " G. Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
			848 69
Oct.	1	By balance	416 80

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1904.

Brockville, October 1, 1904.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1904.

There were one hundred and ten patients admitted during the year all of whom were from the Brockville district. Last year the total admissions amounted to one hundred and nineteen, but this number includes a transfer of twenty-five male patients from the London Asylum.

The number of female patients in residence at the end of last year was three hundred and thirty-five, as compared with three hundred and thirty-eight at the end of this year. In addition we have awarded admission to three other female patients, and we have on hand a number of applications for whom we are unable to provide accommodation. The only possible remedy to relieve this congestion is to remove a number of our female patients to another institution so as to permit us to promptly admit our acute cases, and give them the benefit of early treatment, and thus increase materially their chances of complete recovery.

The number of male patients in residence at the end of last year was three hundred and thirty-one, as compared with three hundred and twenty-two at the end of this year. We have been able to admit all male applicants, and at the present time we have eleven vacancies.

Of the ninety-four admissions from the Brockville district last year forty were males and fifty-four were females. Of the one hundred and ten admissions from the same district this year fifty-five were males and fifty-five were females. The total district admission has increased by sixteen during the last year.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges during the year amounted to fifty-seven. Of this number forty-eight have recovered, being forty-four per cent. of the number admitted during the year. This is the largest percentage of recoveries in the history of the institution, and is largely due to the fact that all of our patients were admitted from our own district, and were as a whole a better class than those admitted in former years, when transfers were received from other asylums. It is interesting to note also that recoveries were more frequent amongst those who were admitted soon after insanity developed.

Deaths.

The number of deaths amounted to fifty-seven. This number is larger than usual. Owing to the number of transfers we have received from other institutions in the past, an unusually large number of our patients are well advanced in years, and were, of course, not able to withstand the debilitating effects of a long and severe winter. Eighteen of those who died were over seventy years of age. I am glad to report that we have not had any cases of contagious diseases during the past year.

In spite of our earnest efforts to admit cases promptly, twenty-three patients were admitted by warrant during the year. This is a better showing than last year but it is unfortunate that so many patients are obliged still to undergo the disgrace and suffering connected with a temporary detention in gaol. When one realizes the importance of early treatment in these cases the loss of so much precious time is indeed a matter of regret.

General.

It is the general belief amongst alienists that the number of the insane is increasing throughout the civilized world, and so far as we can judge from information obtained from all available sources, this Province is no exception to the rule. This being admitted, our most pressing duty at the present time is to provide sufficient accommodation for those seeking admission to our asylums, but at the same time every effort should be put forth to ascertain why insanity is increasing so rapidly, and an earnest endeavor made to find means to check its too rapid growth. It appears to be quite true that many years of careful scientific observation and study of the insane, by distinguished alienists in many countries, leaves a great deal unexplained regarding the cause and proper treatment of mental disease. We should not, however, be discouraged by this fact, but should rather bear in mind the great progress that has been made, and work with the hope that we may be nearer the solution of some of the more perplexing problems in the science of Psychiatry, than we suppose. But while it is true that there are many unsolved problems in Psychiatry, it is also true that we are able to assign a definite cause in a large number of cases. It is generally acknowledged that a considerable proportion of cases of insanity are due to the excessive use of alcohol, to the unnecessary use of drugs, and to the fact that persons of a neurotic tendency fail to shape their lives in conformity with their peculiar mentality. Here are causes over which we could and should exercise some control, and possessed of this knowledge it becomes the duty of every one of us, both by advice and example, to do something towards lessening the number of such cases. If the importance of these facts were thoroughly impressed on the general public so that everyone might realize the necessity of assisting in the prevention of intemperance, etc., much good would result therefrom.

While it is a matter of regret that comparatively little attention has been given to the study of mental diseases in our medical colleges in the the past, we are glad to know that there has been a marked improvement in this respect during the past few years. I am firmly convinced that if the medical student is thoroughly impressed with the fact that insanity is the most distressing disease he will be called upon to treat, and if he is thoroughly instructed in its symptoms and how to treat its incipient stages, many cases that reach our asylums would never be heard of and a great deal of distress and worry could be avoided.

Everyone who has given the matter any consideration knows that the ignorance of the laity regarding insanity is as deepseated as it is distressing. They appear to have little or no knowledge of the fact that the treatment of mental affections has made great progress in recent years, and they apparently fail to be impressed with the knowledge that it is not at all unusual to find in almost every community persons occupying responsible positions who at one time suffered from some form of mental aberration, and recovered as a result of prompt and scientific treatment in one or other of our hospitals for the insane. The recovery of these persons is in a large measure due to the fact that their friends, with a full realization of their

condition, transferred them to an institution when the disease was in its incipient stage and more amenable to treatment. The general public should be instructed to obliterate from their minds the altogether too prevalent conception that insanity means disgrace, and that an insane person is an incomprehensible curiosity, but at the same time care should be taken not to underestimate the danger of a too careless supervision of the mentally deranged.

Occupation.

The unfinished condition of our grounds is not an unmixed evil, as it provides an unlimited supply of labor for our patients for many years to come. The fact that occupation of a suitable kind is an important factor in the treatment of the insane is so universally accepted by alienists that no further reference need be made to it. Even those patients who are more or less accustomed to sedentary pursuits seem to improve much more rapidly when employed in the performance of ordinary manual labor, such as building roads or working on lawns, etc. The fresh air and gentle exercise appear to have a beneficial effect on their mental condition, while at the same time they improve physically and a vigorous and healthy foundation is laid, on which is often built a speedy and permanent recovery. In addition a considerable saving in expenditure is effected in utilizing intelligently the labor of patients, in the performance of work in the institution itself, as well as on the grounds. We have had thus a double object in view in largely increasing the number of patients at work, and the results of this policy have been most satisfactory in every way. And now it may not perhaps be out of place to make some reference to the work we have accomplished during the past year.

In that portion of the grounds to the right of the main entrance, several large trenches were dug for the purpose of receiving the stones, large and small, that completely covered the ground. A good deal of grading was done with the earth remaining after the stone was covered, and in addition a strip about sixty feet wide on the east side of the main avenue has been graded and prepared for lawn seeding. About two acres of ground in front of the main building was graded and seeded early in the spring and owing to the generous rainfall during the season we have had a fairly good catch, with prospects of a good lawn in the near future. The balance of this plot extending to the green house has been carefully prepared during the summer, and is now almost ready for seeding. In addition to this, the plot in front of the male cottages has been thoroughly cultivated, for the purpose of destroying the weeds and noxious grasses that flourished there for years. A considerable portion of this, bordering on the walk and roadway, has also been prepared for seeding. This work has very materially improved the appearance of our grounds, but a great deal still remains to be done.

We have also constructed a roadway from the north-eastern part of the grove along the brow of the hill to the green house where it connects with a road leading to the driveway in front of the buildings, and then extends to the farmer's residence, barns, etc. In connection with this work a terrace is being built as far as the green house. This, of course, was done by our own labor and, while it was a rather large undertaking, we are amply rewarded by the fact that when completed we will have transformed a veritable eyesore into a place of beauty, and at the same time made it much more convenient for the farmer to reach the riverside portion of the farm. Good progress was also made with the construction of the fence on the west

side of the property. We were able to procure the necessary stone on the premises. These were quarried and dressed by the patients, and by doing this a considerable saving was effected. We have also made a great number of minor improvements all of which combine to improve the general appearance of our grounds.

In addition to the foregoing a considerable amount of work has been done in and around the buildings. A number of rooms in the executive building have been plastered and painted, several of the halls and cottages have been renovated, arches have been cut in the wall between the day rooms and corridors, in some of the cottages, as a result of which the rooms are brighter and much more cheerful.

All this work has been done by our male patients, and I regret that we have so little with which to credit our female patients. It is indeed a difficult matter to find suitable occupation for the latter class. Many of them are employed in the laundry and in the various domestic duties in connection with the institution. Others are engaged in the making of varoius articles of fancy work, suitable for the decoration of the halls and cottages. In addition to this there are many who might, with benefit to themselves, be employed in some light and interesting occupation. To overcome this difficulty we have commenced the manufacture of rugs, mats, etc., and I am glad to say that we have met with very great success.

Amusements and Recreation.

We have already stated that occupation is an important factor in the treatment of the insane. Amusement and recreation are not less important. It is quite impossible for us to measure the distress of patients, who through no fault of theirs, are separated from their homes and friends, and in many cases from the associations of a life time. If we add to this the mental torture produced by heartbreaking and distressing delusions, etc., we have a condition that must excite the sympathy of every one charged with the care of these unfortunate people. How necessary it is, therefore, that we should endeavor to brighten, even for a time, the lives of our afflicted inmates, and to help them to forget their delusions. With this object in view weekly dances were held in the hall during the winter months, when as many patients as we could accommodate in our very limited space were permitted to attend. Once a week we have "At Homes" at which the patients indulge in games of various kinds, and light refreshments are served. These evenings are looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by our patients, and it is a matter of very general regret that our hall is so small, that we are obliged to refuse admission to a large number of those for whom the entertainments are provided. In addition, many of the female patients take great pleasure in providing music during the day in the halls and cottages for those amongst them who, while they are less talented, nevertheless fully appreciate the efforts that are made in their behalf. During the summer months a number of our female patients play croquet and other games on the lawns in front of the building, while a large and interested audience watch the play from the spacious verandahs, or while sitting in the cool shade of adjacent trees. Every morning in summer all our patients who are not confined to their beds on account of illness, or who are not at work, are taken to different parts of the grounds where they have an opportunity of enjoying the beautiful scenery and inhaling the invigorating fresh air. The afternoons are spent on the verandahs and lawns our desire being to give them a constant and unlimited supply of fresh air.

I think, however, that as far as our male population is concerned, the greatest pleasure, and at the same time, the greatest benefit has been de-

rived from bowling on the green. A splendid lawn has been constructed and during the afternoons and evenings when the weather was favorable, bowling was indulged in by the patients. We held a bowling tournament on the first of July for patients only, prizes being offered for the various events. It lasted from 8 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., after which the prizes were distributed. In the afternoon more than four hundred patients of both sexes were present on the lawn and surrounding grove, when lemonade and cake were served. It was a busy day for the officers and attendants, but it was heartily enjoyed by the patients. It is a source of great gratification to know that the erection of our new rink will permit our bowlers to indulge in curling during the coming winter, and as the principles of the two games are very similar, we are looking forward with pleasure to many enjoyable evenings. Several of our patients were taken to the circus, as usual, and the annual field day of sports was held a few days ago. On this occasion an exhibition of fancy work was made, and visitors were astonished at the quantity and quality of the exhibit.

I have also to thank, in behalf of the patients, several of the ladies and gentlemen of Brockville for many splendid entertainments which they kindly provided during the past year. They were more than willing, they were anxious to assist us, and it is altogether impossible for me to sufficiently thank them for their sweet charity. The citizens of Brockville, too, are entitled to our gratitude for the kind interest they have always manifested in the welfare of our institution.

Farm and Garden.

I regret to say that our corn crop was not nearly as good as usual. Owing to the excessive amount of rain in the spring a considerable portion of the low-lying land could not be planted at the proper time, and much that was planted in other parts of the farm did not grow. Our crop is not much more than one half as large as usual. We have, however, endeavored to provide against a recurrence of this trouble by constructing several drains to carry off the surface water. A portion of the potato crop, too, was very disappointing. The soil was excellent and the crop looked very promising when a blight came and arrested further growth. The balance planted on another part of the farm is above the average. The other root crops are all that can be desired. Our garden produce has been fairly good, but we are still unable to supply the wants of the institution. Additional ground has been prepared during the year, but it requires a great deal of care and cultivation to render it suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. We hope soon to be able to furnish sufficient garden stuff to supply our wants.

Wants.

It is reasonable to suppose that the wants of a comparatively new institution should be somewhat numerous. Other institutions have had their Infirmaries, Nurse's Homes, and Assembly Halls, added from time to time, and our desire to be progressive, and to be able to provide our attendants and patients with all that can be offered them elsewhere, obliges us to draw your attention to the necessity of erecting at least one new building next year. We have no complaints to make regarding the treatment that this institution has received in the past, nor have we any reason to fear that we shall receive less generous treatment in the future.

At the present time we need a Nurse's Home. We would be glad to have an Infirmary. But what we need more than anything else is an Assembly Hall and Chapel. This is indeed a pressing want and I sincerely hope that it will receive your careful consideration.

We also need to have our coal vaults enlarged. At the present time we can take in only one half of our yearly supply of coal, and if the capacity of the present vaults were doubled, our coal could all be brought direct from the barges, and we would save the cost of rehandling it, which amounts to a considerable sum each year.

Most of the work for which appropriations were made has been completed or is well under way. The Gegenstrom apparatus, which was asked for last year in Halls 3 and C, have been completed. This leaves the main building well provided with proper facilities for the hydro-therapeutic treatment of our patients. New machinery has been added to the laundry. The balance of the equipment for our cold storage has been supplied and placed in position. Portions of the brick wall in the main building, which had been almost completely destroyed owing to the defective gutters, are being prepared and now that the gutters are being remodelled we hope that no further trouble of that kind will be experienced. The curling and skating rink will soon be completed for which we are very grateful. I am sure that the privilege of engaging in curling and skating will be very much appreciated by our patients during the coming winter.

Training School.

During the past year we have succeeded in establishing a training school for our nurses, both male and female. Everyone admits the necessity of such a school in connection with our Insane Asylums. An excellent course of lectures has been outlined, and examinations will be held and diplomas awarded in the usual way. I am glad to report a splendid co-operation between nurses and teachers in the important work, and we are confident that the result of our labors in this direction will mean the more careful and intelligent nursing of our patients.

Religious Services.

I desire also to take this opportunity to thank the Reverend Clergy of Brockville for all they have done for us during the past year. Religious services were held every Sunday morning, and when we consider that the clergymen officiating are obliged to perform this work in addition to their regular labors on that day, we feel that we are deeply indebted to them. I am sure that we can always depend on them to minister to the spiritual needs of our afflicted people, and I sincerely hope that another year may find us able to provide them with a place of devotion more suitable to their sacred work.

Official Changes.

There have been but few official changes during the past year: My predecessor, Dr. J. B. Murphy, died very suddenly in January, after more than thirteen years of faithful service. Officers and employees, without exception, deeply and sincerely mourn the loss of a warm hearted, generous friend and adviser. The patients remember him yet, nor will they soon forget the kind interest he always manifested in their welfare and happiness.

The only other change was the removal of our Assistant Matron, Mrs. Robertson, to Hamilton, and the appointment of Miss McGillicuddy in her

place. We were sorry to lose Mrs. Robertson, but are glad to say that her successor is proving herself to be both careful and efficient.

I cannot close this report without thanking most sincerely the officers as well as every person connected with this institution, for the generous and loyal support they have accorded me since my appointment. We have all worked in harmony with but one object in view, namely, to promote the welfare of the patients. Anything we have accomplished is the result of our united efforts.

I desire also to thank you, Sir, for the kind interest you have at all times manifested in our welfare, and for the intelligent and painstaking assistance rendered us during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

THOS. J. MOHER,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				331	335	666
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	15	8	23			
" Medical Certificate	40	47	87	55	55	110
Total number under treatment during year				386	390	776
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	27	21	48			
" improved	2	5	7			
" unimproved		2	2			
Total number of discharges during year	29	28	57			
Died	33	24	57			
Eloped	2		2			
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904	64	52	116	322	338	660
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				736	691	1427
" discharged	182	208	390			
" died	214	144	358			
" eloped	16	1	17			
" transferred	2		2			
Total number remaining, 30th September, 1904				322	338	660

Applications on fyle—M, 1; F, 8.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903 to the 30th September, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 26th of November	333	339	672
Minimum " " " on the 20th of March	319	332	651
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	118,875	122,811	241,686
Daily average population	324.9	335.5	660.3

	Admission of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	20	35	55	240	321	561	616
Single	35	20	55	441	315	756	811
Not reported							
Total	55	55	110	681	636	1,317	1,427
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	10	13	23	122	102	224	247
Episcopalians	10	6	16	118	118	236	252
Methodists	8	16	24	108	135	243	267
Baptists	2	1	3	17	15	32	35
Congregationalists				4	3	7	7
Roman Catholics	24	18	42	244	235	479	521
Mennonites				3			3
Quakers							
Infidels							
Other denominations	1	1	2	34	21	55	57
Not reported				34	7	41	41
Total	55	55	110	681	636	1,317	1,427
NATIONALITIES.							
English	1		1	50	37	87	88
Irish	4	4	8	53	79	132	140
Scotch		2	2	21	19	40	42
Canadian	46	46	92	495	472	967	1,059
United States	1	1	2	25	15	40	42
Other Countries	3	2	5	18	7	25	30
Unknown				19	7	26	26
Total	55	55	110	681	636	1,317	1,427

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1
Brant						
Bruce				4	2	6
Carleton	18	20	38	160	164	324
Dufferin						
Elgin				4	4	8
Essex				7	4	11
Frontenac				12	13	25
Grey				3	1	4
Huldimand				3		3
Halton				2		2
Hastings				10	26	36
Huron				5	3	8
Kent				7	1	8
Lambton				8	1	9
Lanark	3	5	8	66	62	128
Leeds and Grenville	16	16	32	122	134	256
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8
Lincoln				2	3	5
Middlesex				15	16	31
Muskoka District				1		1
Nipitsing District					1	1
Norfolk				2		2
Northumberland and Durham				12	9	21
Ontario				4	7	11
Oxford				5	3	8
Peel				4	2	6
Perth				6	1	7
Peterborough				4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	5	2	7	53	49	102
Prince Edward				2	3	5
Renfrew				9	9	18
Simcoe				7	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	13	12	25	129	106	235
Victoria				2	8	10
Waterloo				2		2
Welland				3		3
Wellington				1	2	3
Wentworth				3	5	8
York				47	42	89
Not Classed				6	1	7
Total admissions	55	55	110	736	691	1,427

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904,

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Carleton	10	5	15	107	87	194
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Grey	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	6	17	23
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	23	14	37
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	26	16	42
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Peel	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	29	25	54
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	1	4	30	10	40
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Welland	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
York	.....	.....	.....	42	35	77
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total admissions	15	8	23	365	262	627

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. R. J	M	Oct. 31, 1902	Oct. 1, 1903	Recovered.
2	E. A.	F	April 8, 1903	" 23, 1903	Improved.
3	M. G.	F	July 18, 1903	" 19, 1903	Unimproved.
4	E. D.	F	Oct. 13, 1903	Nov. 13, 1903	Recovered.
5	A. J.	F	July 30, 1903	" 17, 1903	"
6	J. J.	M	June 22, 1903	" 17, 1903	"
7	H. B.	M	May 19, 1902	Dec. 5, 1903	"
8	M. M.	F	Nov. 12, 1896	" 18, 1903	"
9	B. McD.	F	June 4, 1903	" 21, 1903	"
10	S. C.	M	Sept. 4, "	Jany. 2, 1904	"
11	W. W.	M	Feby. 9, "	" 12, 1904	"
12	L. M	F	June 20, "	" 21, 1904	"
13	W. E. K	M	Jany. 15, 1903	" 26, 1904	"
14	A. S.	M	Oct. 20, 1897	Feby. 1, 1904	"
15	S. M. K.	F	Sept. 15, 1902	" 3, 1904	"
16	W. J. W.	M	Oct. 1, 1903	" 6, 1904	"
17	M. A. T	F	Nov. 6, 1901	" 13, 1904	"
18	E. W	F	Aug. 20, 1903	" 15, 1904	"
19	A. D.	F	March 30, 1903	" 25, 1904	"
20	T. W. O'M.	M	Nov. 23, 1903	" 29, 1904	"
21	C. M'L. S.	M	Nov. 2, 1903	March 2, 1904	"
22	N. P.	M	Jany. 26, 1904	" 10, 1904	"
23	E. McD.	F	June 23, 1903	" 20, 1904	Improved.
24	W. J. McC.	M	Oct. 17, 1902	" 31, 1904	Recovered.
25	G. E. H.	M	March 27, 1903	April 2, 1904	"
26	A. M' L.	F	Jany. 15, 1904	" 16, 1904	"
27	P. J. M.	M	Feby. 29, 1904	" 22, 1904	"
28	J. D. McC.	M	Dec. 26, 1903	" 28, 1904	"
29	S. M'D.	F	June 25, 1897	May 5, 1904	Improved.
30	A. J.	F	Nov. 8, 1903	" 21, 1904	Recovered.
31	M. L. O'C.	F	Jany. 16 1903	" 21, 1904	Improved.
32	M. L.	M	July 25, 1902	June 1, 1904	Recovered.
33	W. J. McK.	M	Sept. 18, 1903	" 1, 1904	"
34	A. B.	M	Oct. 20, 1903	" 1, 1904	"
35	G. D.	F	June 26, 1901	" 3, 1904	"
36	W. T. F.	M	April 9, 1904	" 4, 1904	"
37	P. O. H.	M	March 4, 1904	" 9, 1904	"
38	W. H.	M	Oct. 5, 1903	" 16, 1904	"
39	C. G.	F	Nov. 20, 1903	" 30, 1904	"
40	A. B.	M	April 4, 1904	July 7, 1904	"
41	S. McM.	F	Sept. 24, 1903	" 7, 1904	Improved.
42	G. D. L.	M	May 13, 1904	" 8, 1904	Recovered.
43	A. McA.	M	" 6, 1901	" 18, 1904	Improved.
44	A. McC.	F	June 17, 1902	" 18, 1904	Recovered.
45	J. McC.	F	Nov. 13, 1903	" 25, 1904	"
46	J. T. B.	M	Feby. 13, 1904	Aug. 12, 1904	"
47	J. F	F	Aug. 13, 1902	" 18, 1904	"
48	J. H. G.	M	Jany. 4, 1904	" 23, 1904	"
49	M. E. P.	F	Aug. 4, 1903	" 25, 1904	"
50	E. W.	F	Oct. 2, 1902	" 30, 1904	Improved.
51	G. D.	M	June 11, 1903	Sept. 12, 1904	Recovered.
52	A. McI.	M	May 18, 1904	" 12, 1904	"
53	S. McD	F	Aug. 1, 1902	" 13, 1904	"
54	S. B	M	July 4, 1904	" 23, 1904	"
55	S. I	M	Jany. 16, 1902	" 21, 1904	"
56	E. R	F	March 27, 1904	" 27, 1904	"
57	J. H	M	April 11, 1904	" 30, 1904	"

TABLE NO. 6

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	months.	Days.	
1	M. S.....	F....	70	Oct. 3, 1903.....	1	11	1	Senile decay.
2	J. McB	M....	68	22, 1903.....	.....	6	5	Exhaustion of dementia.
3	W. R.....	M....	80	27, 1903.....	.....	4	4	Senile decay.
4	G. B.	M....	71	30, 1903.....	7	10	25	Apoplexy.
5	W. H.....	M....	49	Nov. 1, 1903.....	.....	5	26	Locomotor Ataxia.
6	A. F.....	F....	40	5, 1903.....	1	7	21	Inanition.
7	W. H. L....	M....	73	14, 1903.....	.....	.....	15	Senile decay.
8	J. M.....	M....	21	21, 1903.....	.....	6	2	Epilepsy.
9	T.S.....	M....	24	24, 1903.....	2	2	4	Exhaustion of mania.
10	T.L.....	M....	70	30, 1903.....	.....	.....	12	" "
11	W.K.....	M....	48	Dec. 2, 1903.....	3	2	22	Phthisis.
12	J.M.....	M....	52	4, 1903.....	1	1	25	Inanition.
13	I. G.....	M....	60	8, 1903.....	.....	5	22	Epilepsy.
14	E. B.....	F....	30	17, 1903.....	2	7	27	Exhaustion of melancholia.
15	T. C.....	M....	45	23, 1903.....	.....	2	11	Paresis.
16	M. A. McD.	F....	90	25, 1903.....	4	1	28	Senile decay.
17	C. F.....	F....	75	Jan. 2, 1904.....	4	3	28	Paralysis.
18	J. R.....	M....	58	2, 1904.....	.....	5	18	Paresis.
19	J. C.....	F....	71	4, 1904.....	.....	9	8	Senile decay.
20	A. P.....	F....	77	7, 1904.....	1	9	16	"
21	A. McC.....	M....	69	12, 1904.....	6	6	28	Heart failure
22	S J	M....	78	16, 1904.....	.....	4	13	Influenza.
23	A. P.....	M....	21	25, 1904.....	1	4	16	Epilepsy.
24	R. M	M....	48	28, 1904.....	7	2	25	Exhaustion of dementia.
25	S. McL	F....	53	31, 1904.....	.....	3	18	Suicide by hanging.
26	J. W.....	M....	70	Feb. 5, 1904.....	2	7	30	Exhaustion of mania.
27	J. C.....	M....	79	6, 1904.....	7	.....	10	Senile decay.
28	D. G.....	M....	71	6, 1904.....	.....	6	30	Erysipelas
29	R. L.....	M....	40	7, 1904.....	7	.....	5	Heart disease.
30	E. R	F....	24	12, 1904.....	4	3	26	Pneumonia.
31	H. D.....	F....	63	24, 1904.....	5	10	27	Phthisis.
32	O. McC.....	M....	55	Mar. 9, 1904.....	5	4	28	Heart disease.
33	S. M.....	M....	65	18, 1904.....	6	9	3	Apoplexy.
34	S. B.....	F....	56	April 3, 1904.....	1	5	12	Heart disease.
35	A. T.....	M....	87	4, 1904.....	9	3	8	Pneumonia.
36	J. McS.....	M....	50	12, 1904.....	2	1	20	"
37	S. McC.....	F....	70	19, 1904.....	.....	.....	17	Exhaustion of mania.
38	J. S.....	F....	49	24, 1904.....	9	2	6	Phthisis.
39	S. H.....	F....	81	May 1, 1904.....	7	10	6	Senile decay.
40	J. F.....	M....	51	1, 1904.....	8	8	26	Cancer of liver.
41	M. C.....	F....	68	7, 1904.....	8	.....	6	Pneumonia.
42	S. H.....	F....	80	June 11, 1904.....	4	1	9	Senile decay.
43	M. V	F....	77	28, 1904.....	9	4	9	Cancer of stomach.
44	N. McG	F....	22	July 1, 1904.....	.....	.....	3	Anaemia.
45	J. K.....	M....	45	3, 1904.....	8	6	28	Phthisis.
46	B. McC.....	F....	98	11, 1904.....	7	5	10	Cancer of stomach.
47	J. B.....	M....	67	22, 1904.....	9	6	25	Pulmonary hemorrhage.
48	M. A. McG .	F....	29	Aug. 2, 1904.....	.....	1	1	Exhaustion of dementia.
49	M. K.....	F....	73	9, 1904.....	6	4	14	Heart failure.
50	J. H.....	M....	24	12, 1904.....	1	10	3	Phthisis.
51	A. C.....	F....	43	14, 1904.....	.....	6	20	Cancer.
52	F. W.....	F....	56	27, 1904.....	.....	4	11	Phthisis.
53	P. O'C.....	M....	63	Sept. 6, 1904.....	7	7	18	Exhaustion of mania.
54	F. X. B	M....	63	6, 1904.....	.....	.....	11	Exhaustion of melancholia.
55	M. M	F....	52	8, 1904.....	6	5	13	Hepatitis.
56	R. E.....	M....	86	16, 1904.....	7	1	11	Senile decay.
57	H. N.....	M....	25	30, 1904.....	.....	3	18	Acute melancholia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Artists					1	1	1
Banker	1		1				1
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bricklayers	1		1				1
Butchers				2		2	2
Blacksmiths	1		1	5		5	6
Barbers				2		2	2
Bookbinders	1		1	1		1	1
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Confectioners				1		1	1
Carpenters	2		2	17		17	19
Clerks	2	1	3	14	4	18	21
Clergymen				2		2	2
Carriagemakers				2		2	2
Cooks				1	1	2	2
Coachmen				3		3	3
Civil servants				3		3	3
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		3	3	1	132	133	136
Dressmakers					9	9	9
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers				6		6	6
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	16		16	200		200	216
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				2		2	2
Glassblowers				1		1	1
Harnessmakers				5		5	5
Housekeepers		47	47		347	347	394
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Labourers	20		20	209		209	229
Laundresses				1	1	2	2
Lumbermen				3		3	3
Milliners		2	2		3	3	5
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists	1		1	5		5	6
Matchmakers				2		2	2
Millers	1		1	4		4	5
Merchants	2		2	9		9	11
Mechanics				5		5	5
Music teachers					1	1	1
No occupation	2	1	3	33	67	100	103
Nightwatchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					5	5	5
Not stated				13	32	45	45
Other occupations				10		10	10
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters				10		10	10
Printers				4		4	4
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors	1		1	5		5	6
Students	3		3	9	1	10	13
Spinners				1		1	1
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers		1	1		4	4	5
Seamstresses		1	1	1		1	1
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Teachers				6	4	10	10
Tinsmiths				5		5	5
Tailors	1		1	6	4	10	11
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Woodworkers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				27	15	42	42
Total	55	55	110	681	636	1,317	1,427

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause			As exciting cause.		
Moral	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	3	4	.....	3	8
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	3	2	5	7	9	16
Physical						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Over-work	3	2	5	1	3	4
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Brain disease with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	3	5	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease	3	2	5	3	2	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	3	6	12	11	23
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Hereditary						
With other ascertained cause in combination	19	21	40	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	6	13	.....	.....	.....
Congenital						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	10	10	20	10	5	15
Total	55	55	110	55	55	110

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
1271	F	A. D.	Oct.	17, 1903	3 months	Discharged, recovered.
1274	F	E. A.	"	21, "	"	" improved.
1308	M	W. J. W.	Nov.	5, "	"	" recovered.
1286	F	B. McD.	"	17, "	"	" "
1311	M	S. C.	"	24, "	"	" "
1307	F	E. B. W.	"	25, "	"	" "
1042	F	G. D.	"	30, "	6 months	" "
1284	M	A. S.	Dec.	3, "	3 months	Returned.
1319	M	W. H.	"	11, "	"	Discharged recovered.
424	M	P. O'C.	"	22, "	1 month	Returned.
1176	M	M. L.	"	31, "	3 months	Discharged recovered.
1080	F	M. A. T.	Jan.	1, 1904	1 month	" "
1289	F	L. A. M.	"	2, "	3 months	" "
1230	M	D. J. McC.	"	12, "	"	" "
1336	M	T. O'M.	"	28, "	"	" "
1325	M	A. B.	Feb.	29, "	"	" "
1315	M	W. J. McN.	Mar.	2, "	"	" "
1027	M	E. B.	"	15, "	"	Returned.
1356	M	P. J. M.	"	30, "	1 month	Discharged recovered.
1346	F	A. M. L.	April	1, "	"	" "
559	F	S. McD.	"	1, "	"	" improved.
1358	M	P. O'H.	"	8, "	2 months	" recovered.
1244	F	A. P.	"	26, "	1 month	Returned.
1028	M	A. McA.	"	26, "	3 months	Discharged improved.
1316	F	S. McM.	"	30, "	2 months	" "
1321	F	K. L.	May	5, "	"	Returned.
1203	F	E. W.	"	19, "	1 month	Discharged improved.
1332	F	J. McC.	"	24, "	2 months	" recovered.
1169	F	A. McC.	"	30, "	"	" "
1342	M	J. G.	June	7, "	"	" "
1304	F	M. E. P.	"	20, "	1 month	" "
1103	M	S. I.	"	23, "	3 months	" "
1185	F	J. F.	July	1, "	1 month	" "
1353	M	J. T. B.	"	7, "	2 months	" "
1377	M	W. N.	"	18, "	1 month	Still out.
1181	F	S. McD.	Aug.	6, "	"	"
1381	M	A. McI.	"	6, "	"	"
1287	M	G. D.	"	9, "	"	"
939	F	M. T.	"	11, "	"	Returned.
1402	F	E. G. R.	Sept.	5, "	"	Still out.
1369	M	J. H.	"	3, "	"	Discharged recovered.
1355	M	W. E.	"	21, "	"	Still out.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				25	17	42
Discharged, recovered	16	12	28			
" improved	4	1	5			
" unimproved						
Returned to Asylum	3	3	6			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1904	2	1	3			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 to 20 "	3	4	7		1	1			
" 20 to 25 "	7	4	11	3	1	4	4	2	6
" 25 to 30 "	12	5	17	5	3	8	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 "	7	8	15	2	1	3		1	1
" 35 to 40 "	4	10	14	4	5	9			
" 40 to 45 "	5	12	17	2	4	6		2	2
" 45 to 50 "	4	3	7	3	1	4	6	1	7
" 50 to 55 "	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	2	5
" 55 to 60 "	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
" 60 to 65 "	3		3	2		2	3	1	4
" 65 to 70 "	1		1	1		1	4	1	5
" 70 to 75 "	3	2	5	1	1	2	5	4	9
" 75 to 80 "		1	1				2	3	5
" 80 to 85 "							1	2	3
" 85 to 90 "							2		2
" 90 to 95 "								1	1
Unknown								1	1
Totals	55	55	110	27	21	48	33	24	57

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
Under 1 month	24	5			
From 1 to 2 months	17	12	2		
" 2 to 3 "	15	7	3		
" 3 to 4 "	8	13	7		1
" 4 to 5 "	1	7	6		1
" 5 to 6 "	1	5	2		
" 6 to 7 "	13	7	4	1	
" 7 to 8 "	2	3	3		
" 8 to 9 "	2	5	2	1	
" 9 to 10 "		3	1	1	
" 10 to 11 "		3	1		
" 11 to 12 "		4	1		
" 12 to 18 "	9	21	6	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	1	44	3	1	
" 2 to 3 years	5	65	4		
" 3 to 4 "	2	54		1	
" 4 to 5 "		66			
" 5 to 6 "	2	25		1	
" 6 to 7 "	1	61	2		
" 7 to 8 "		92	1		
" 8 to 9 "	3	68			
" 9 to 10 "	1	90			
" 10 to 15 "	1				
" 15 to 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards	2				
Totals	110	660	48	7	2

TABLE NO. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days works.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,163	.....	1,163
Tailor's shop	2	559	.....	559
Engineer's shop	3	910	.....	910
Mason work	12	861	.....	.....
Repairing roads	21	3,062	.....	3,062
Wood yard and coal shed	4	1,410	.....	1,410
Bakery	3	996	.....	996
Laundry	24	1,305	5,672	6,977
Dairy	6	2,190	.....	2,190
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	621	.....	621
Piggery	3	941	.....	941
Painting	4	752	.....	752
Farm	30	7,466	.....	7,466
Garden and Grounds	72	14,851	120	14,971
Stable	8	2,632	.....	2,632
Kitchen	14	1,443	3,212	4,655
Dining rooms	68	10,915	12,002	22,917
Officers' quarters	2	.....	691	691
Sewing rooms	28	.....	5,402	5,402
Knitting	19	.....	4,392	4,392
Mending	21	.....	3,923	3,923
Wards and halls	95	12,001	12,102	24,103
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	142	21,910	22,536	44,446
	588	86,298	70,052	156,350

TABLE No. 13

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District....	2	.....	2	Northumberland ..	2	4	6
Bruce	3	2	5	Ontario	3	4	7
Carleton	70	80	150	Oxford	5	2	7
Dundas	10	8	18	Parry Sound District	.....	1	1
Durham	2	4	6	Peel	2	1	3
Elgin	1	2	3	Perth	5	2	7
Essex	3	3	6	Peterboro'	3	1	4
Frontenac	2	8	10	Prescott	19	24	43
Glengarry	6	9	15	Renfrew	4	4	8
Grenville	5	16	21	Russell	1	5	6
Grey	2	1	3	Simcoe	6	2	8
Halton	1	.....	1	Stormont	35	24	59
Hastings	5	18	23	Victoria	2	4	6
Huron	5	2	7	Waterloo	2	.....	2
Kent	5	.....	5	Wellington	3	1	4
Lambton	5	1	6	Wentworth	.....	3	3
Lanark	16	22	38	York	30	30	60
Leeds	36	29	65	Not classed, unknown, etc.	9	2	11
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7				
Lincoln	1	2	3				
Middlesex	7	12	19	Total.....	322	338	660
Norfolk	2	.....	2				

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing work done in sewing room for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	608	2,867	Sheets	665	1,120
Bedticks	43	124	Shirts	485	1,405
Cuffs, nurses'	20	.....	Skirts	304	1,599
Caps, nurses'	59	.....	Shrouds	47	.....
Cushions	118	.....	Stockings	215	2,321
Chemises	426	2,871	Socks	363	2,240
Curtains	46	25	Strait Jackets	15	17
Dresses	309	3,476	Towels	794	313
Drawers, (pairs)....	320	2,844	Toilet covers	59	.....
Fichues	94	24	Table cloths	248	433
Lace, yards	296	.....	Undershirts	227	368
Mats, crocheted	8	.....	Uniforms	23	12
Mittens, (pairs)	271	172	Waists	16	80
Nightgowns	138	516	Miscellaneous	97	147
Pillowslips	530	994			
Pillowshams	76	.....	Total.....	6,920	24,068

TABLE NO. 15.

Shewing number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30, 1904.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	16,117	Handkerchiefs	3,727
Blouses	2,477	Neckties	667
Blinds	64	Nightgowns	3,352
Blankets	4,081	Nightshirts	1,285
Bedticks	120	Pillowslips	21,401
Collars	2,548	Pillowshams	1,470
Cuffs	2,213	Pillowticks	175
Caps	73	Pinafores	
Chemises	20,127	Pudding cloths	141
Counterpanes	2,115	Stockings	3,624
Coats	745	Socks	8,015
Canvas quilts and rugs	34	Sheets	39,881
Corset covers	893	Shirts	25,327
Curtains	1,912	Skirts	10,659
Corsets	14	Tablecloths	8,977
Combinations	232	Table Napkins	2,374
Carpets	3	Toilet covers	628
Drawers	7,679	Towels	22,422
Dusters	201	Trousers	2,150
Doylies	217	Uniforms	466
Dresses	7,234	Vests	578
Fichues	595	Misellaneous linen	932
Guernseys	1,793		
		Total	229,738

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing work done in tailor shop for year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, (uniform)	29	145	Overall pants	6	
Pants, (uniform)	28	238	Combination suits	2	
Coats	165		Horse blankets		6
Pants	296		Robes		5
Vests	19	28			
Overall jackets	6	4	Total	551	426

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing work done by carpenter for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Benches	6	12	Lounges, upholstered	18	
Bins, coal	1	12	Patterns for Engineer	6	12
Blinds, venetian, new tape and cord		34	Rollers, spring	28	15
Boards, meat	8		Sash and frames	4	12
Boxes, meat	6		Sash, storm	22	
Boxes, packing	34		Shelves	2	6
Brushes, large	8	26	Sidewalks		3,500 ft.
Chairs, common		560	Sinks	5	14
Chairs, rocking		83	Sleighs		4
Clothes rack for laundry	6	4	Sofas	6	
Couches	2	4	Step ladders	2	18
Cupboards	2		Stoneboats	2	4
Doors	8	87	Tables	2	15
Doors, screen	4	2	Track		750 ft.
Floor, new in pantry	2	3	Waggons		6
Floor, new in bathroom	1	5	Waiters	4	2
Gates	2	2	Wash stands		18
Keys		18	Water closet seats	12	16
Locks	23	160	Wheel barrows		4
Locks, refrigerator	16		Windows, screen	6	8

Made large wheel arbor and windlass for slaughter house.
Made 156 pieces copping for fence.
Put 756 pieces of fence in position.
Put 6 arches in cottéges.
Put 750 feet of moulding on walls in Hall A and Cottage D.

TABLE NO. 18.

Shewing work done by engineer during the year endin~ Sept. 30, 1904.

Beds set up	6	Urinals repaired	7
Beds repaired	118	Valves, steam and water, repaired	145
Bells, electric, repaired	7	Valves, radiators put on	6
Buttons, electric, changed	2	Valves, refaced	12
Boilers, steam, repaired	4	Wire, telephone, repaired	20
Boilers, tea and coffee, repaired	10	Washing machine repaired	4
Battery, electric, repairs	35	Radiators, air valves put on	35
Covering boilers, repairs	8	Reservoir cleaned out	2
Closets, water, repairs	160	Range grates replaced	6
Closets cleaned out	110	Steam boiler grates repaired	3
Engines repaired	2	Closets fitted with self-flushing valves	7
Extinguishers, fire, charged up	13	Sink traps, iron put on	7
Fixtures, gas, repairs	40	Cottage boilers repaired	9
Grates, shaking, repaired	11	Extractor, laundry, repairs	4
Heaters, Toby, repaired	9	Extractor, laundry, new put in	1
Tubs, bath, repaired	16	Iron ceiling repairs, 500 square feet	
Tubs, bath, position changed	3	Pumped during the year for all purposes, 20,745,395 gallons of water.	
Taps, refaced	70	Piping slaughter house and cow stable for water supplies	
Taps, repaired	180	Made two hydrants for same.	
Taps, replaced	12	Lathe work for all purposes about 400 hours.	
Telephones repaired	15		
Urinals cleaned out	75		

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing work done by painter for year ending September 30th, 1905.

Painted 4 bed-rooms, kitchen and verandah floors in Superintendent's residence.
" 3 doors and base. Dining-room in Cottage E.
Put on 75 yards burlap in Cottage D.
Painted halls and sitting-rooms of both flats in Cottage D, and grained woodwork in lower flat.
Painted dado in dormitory in Hall B.
" 5 doors and base of 5 rooms in Hall A.
" Chief Attendant's bed-room.
" 3 male employees bed-rooms, grained woodwork.
" halls and 4 bedrooms top flat Ex. Building.
" dado in vestibule halls 1 and 3, and grained woodwork.
" dining-room in Hall C, and grained woodwork.
Did patching Halls 1, 2, and 3.
Shellaced and varnished 12 refrigerators.
Painted hall and one sitting-room in Cottage 5.
" dining-room in Cottage 5.
" bath-room, ceiling and dining-room and part of hall in Cottage 4, and grained woodwork.
Patching in Cottage 6.
Painted 2 buggies, 1 waggonette, 2 express waggons, 2 cutters and 3 sleighs.
" kitchen of main building, grained woodwork and dado.
" post of new fence in front of Ex. Buidling.
" kitchen in farmer's residence.
Grained front doors in Cottages 4 and 5.
" amusement hall, grained woodwork.
Bronzed 6 picture frames.
Painted 12 chairs.

TABLE NO. 20.

Shewing products of the farm for year ending September 30, 1904.

Hay, 20 tons at $9.00.....	$180 00	Potatoes, 1,500 bushels at 64c.....	$960 00
Ensilage corn, 100 tons at $3.00..	300 00	Carrots, 100 bushels at 15c.....	15 00
Mangolds, 2,000 bushels at 15c...	300 00		
Turnips, 500 bushels at 15c.....	75 00	Total.....	$1,800 10

TABLE NO. 21.

Shewing products of garden for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

Articles.			
Asparagus, bunches	841	.08 c.	$ 67 28
Beans, beans, bushels	81	.80	64 80
Beets, bushels	120	.40	48 00
Beets, bunches	947	04	37 88
Cabbage, heads	3,100	.03½	108 50
Cauliflower, heads	900	.08	72 00
Celery, heads	3,500	.04	140 00
Carrots, bunches	977	.03	29 31
Carrots, bushels	140	.40	56 00
Corn, green, dozen	550	.08	44 00
Corn, fodder, tons	8	2.00	16 00
Citrons	25	.05	1 25
Cucumbers	115	.12	13 80
Cress, bunches	144	.04	5 67
Currants, red, boxes	315	.07	22 05
Currants, black, boxes	388	.10	38 80
Lettuce, bunches	1,727	.03	51 81
Mint, bunches	40	.05	2 00
Onions, bunches	675	.04	27 00
Onions, bushels	75	1.20	90 00
Onions, pickling, quarts	20	.08	1 60
Peas, green, bushels	42	1.00	42 00
Parsnips, bushels	100	.40	40 00
Pumpkins	88	.06	5 28
Peppers, dozen	3½	.10	35
Rhubarb, bunches	2,721	.03	81 63
Radishes, bunches	569	.03	17 07
Raspberries, boxes	431	.08	34 48
Strawberries, boxes	369	.08	29 52
Spinach, bushels	51	50	25 50
Squash	95	.08	7 60
Turnips, bushels	100	.40	40 00
Tomatoes, bushels	150	.90	135 00
VEGETABLE PLANTS.			
Tomato Plants	900	1.50 per c.	13 50
Cabbage plants	4,000	.25 "	10 00
Cauliflower plants	1,000	50 "	5 00
Celery plants	4,500	40 "	18 00
FLOWER PLANTS.			
Geranium plants, Zonale	800	.10	80 00
Geranium Plants, Saleroi	500	.06	30 00
Coleus, Archaranthus, etc.	800	.06	48 00
Miscellaneous plants	150	.25	37 50
" "	325	.15	48 75
" "	400	.06	24 00
" "	450	.03	13 50
		Total	$1,724 52

TABLE No. 24.

Brockville Asylum—Farm Produce Account.

1903.

Oct.	12	To paid	H. S. McDonald, 1 milch cow	36 00
"	19	"	H. Perry, 4-1800 tons straw, at $5	24 50
"	19	"	E. Sherwood, hire wagon 9 days, at 50c.	4 50
"	19	"	Cossitt Bros, 1 pair rake wheels	3 50
"	19	"	H. Perry, 3,350 hay, at $9	15 07
Nov.	4	"	Bissell Ross, 2 cows at $45; 1 cow at $47 50	137 50
"	7	"	C. A Radd, harness repairs	10 70
"	7	"	P. Ferguson, blacksmithing account	15 43
"	7	"	R. B. Easton, blacksmithing account	13 50
"	7	"	Joel Jardson, 1 plow point	18 00
"	7	"	E. Tennant, 1 milch cow	45 00
"	12	"	H. Perry, 4,400 hay, at $10	22 00
Dec.	1	"	A. W. Malloy, 4 milch cows, at $45	180 00
"	1	"	J J. Henderson & Son, 2 milch cows	60 00
"	1	"	J. J. Henderson & Son, 1 Holstein bull	20 00
"	1	"	W Elliott 1 milch cow	30 00
"	9	"	D. McAlpine, V.S., services	9 50
"	9	"	C. A. Radd & Co, harness repairs	24 25
"	9	"	A. S. Wright, vehicle repairs	3 25
"	31	To balance		104 76
				777 46

1903.

Oct.	1	By balance		83 71
Nov.	25	By cash from	J. Sutton, 1,800 lbs. rags, at $8	7 20
"	30	"	Maintenance account, 2 pigs, 616 lbs., at 7½c.	46 20
"	30	"	Maintenance acct., 8 cows, 4,021 lbs., at 6½c.	261 36
Dec.	10	"	R. A. Bash, 20 lbs. tallow, at 3c.	60
"	14	"	W. H. Weilson, 701 lbs. tallow, at 3c.	21 03
"	14	"	W. H. Weilson, 12 hides, 712 lbs., at 6c.	42 72
"	30	"	Maintenance acct., 4 cows., 2,110 lbs., at 6½c.	137 14
"	30	"	Sundry persons, 71 pigs, at $2.50	177 50
				777 46

1904.

Jan.	11	To paid	J. McAvoy, 4-1920 tons straw, at $5	24 80
"	13	"	W. D. Donald, 1 milch cow	42 50
"	13	"	Geo. Cornell, 2 milch cows	80 00
"	30	"	R. Grey, 1 milch cow	32 50
"	31	"	Brockville & Prescott Toll Ry. Co., tolls	10 00
Feb.	1	"	C R. Rudd & Co., harness repairs	9 70
"	1	"	W. H. McNish, 13-2010 tons hay, at $9	121 57
"	6	"	R Reid & Co., 1 young boar	10 00
"	6	"	Dom. Express Co charges	95
"	19	"	P. Ferguson, blacksmithing	21 98
"	19	"	C. R. Rudd & Co, harness repairs	6 65

1904.

Jan.	1	By balance		104 76
"	22	By cash from	H. Bissell, 1 sow, 550 lbs., at 4c.	22 00
"	31	"	Maintenance acct., 2 pigs, 609 lbs., at 7½c.	45 67
Feb.	4	"	H. Bissell, 13 hogs, 2,350 lbs., at 4½c.	105 75
"	4	"	J. McDonald, 179 lbs. tallow, at 2c.	3 58
"	12	"	J. McDonald, 97 lbs tallow	1 94
"	12	"	E. C. Tennant, 1 young bull	30 00
"	12	"	Sundry persons, 8 calves, at $1	8 00
"	12	"	Sundry persons, 64 young pigs, at $2.50	160 00

TABLE No. 24.—*Concluded.*

Feb.	19	To paid	Nemans, harness repairs	8 00
"	26	"	A. S. Wright, wagon repairs	6 75
March	20	"	R. R. McFarlane, 1,740 lbs. straw, at $6	5 22
"	16	"	R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	17 35
"	16	"	C. R. Rudd & Co., harness repairs	2 15
"	26	"	Jno. Miller, 12-1170 tons straw, at $6	75 51
"	31	To balance		6 05
				481 70

Apr.	1	By balance		6 05
"	19	By cash from	J. W. Warner, 50 barrels, at 12½c.	6 25
"	19	"	J. Sutton, 1,700 lbs. rags, at 4c.	6 80
May	10	"	J. McDonald, 1 hide, 42 lbs., at 6½c.	2 73
"	11	"	J. McDonald, 42 lbs. tallow, at 2c.	84
"	14	"	C. L. Webster, 1 boar pig	12 00
"	30	"	Maintenance acct., 1 beef, 457 lbs., at 6½c.	29 70
June	2	"	D. McCrimmon, 1 pig	5 00
"	7	"	R. Bedlow, 2 hogs, 467 lbs., at 5c.	23 35
"	15	"	J. H. Warner, 40 barrels, at 15c.	6 00
"	30	"	Sundry persons, 2 calves, at $1	2 00
"	30	"	Sundry persons, 90 young pigs, at $2.50	225 00
				481 70

May	3	To paid	A. Abbott, 2,465 hay, at $9	11 09
"	6	"	C. H. Rudd, harness repairs	7 90
"	6	"	C. H. Rudd, harness repairs	2 10
June	18	"	A. Cunningham, 590 lbs. iron, at $6	30 27
"	27	"	A. S. Wright, repairs to vehicles	32 20
"	27	"	J. W. Stagg, 1 155-2000 iron, at $5	8 87
"	27	"	R. B. Easton, blacksmithing account	28 25
"	27	"	J. F. McCow, 4 loads manure	2 40
"	27	"	R. B. Easton, blacksmithing account	28 25
"	27	"	P. Ferguson, blacksmithing account	19 20
"	27	"	James Cummings, 210 bushels oats	83 90
"	30	To balance		89 49
				325 72

July	1	By balance		89 49
"	7	By cash from	T. A. Sutton, 1,510 lbs. rags, at 40c.	6 04
Aug.	24	"	J. McDonald, 2 hides, 114 lbs., at 6½c.	7 41
"	24	"	J. McDonald, 10 lbs. tallow, at 2c.	20
"	29	"	J. McDonald, 1 hide, 52 lbs., at 7c.	3 64
"	29	"	J. Morrow, 1 young sow	5 00
"	30	"	Bissell and Ross, 1 hog, 525 lbs., at 2c.	10 50
Sept.	10	"	J. H. Warner, 39 sugar barrels, at 15c.	5 85
"	10	"	J. McDonald, 1 calf skin	65
"	20	"	Maintenance acct., beef	94 96
"	30	"	Sundry persons, 43 young pigs, at $2.50	107 50
"	30	"	Sundry persons, 2 young pigs, at $2.75	5 50
				336 74

July	5	To paid	I. Shroop, 3-690 tons straw, at $6	20 07
"	20	"	J. Judson, repairs	2 25
Aug.	11	"	Geo. W. Hazelton, patterns	7 00
"	13	"	P. J. Murray, 5,470 straw, at $5	13 67
"	26	"	F. R. Curry, paris green, 20 lbs., at 21c.	4 20
Sept.	1	"	Booth Bros., 2 milch cows	82 00
"	1	"	J. J. Henderson, 1 milch cow	35 00
"	1	"	T. Nevans, harness repairs	14 10
"	4	"	D. McAlpine., V.S., services	23 50
"	23	"	Biselle & Bros., 2 milch cows	80 00
"	30	To balance		54 95
				336 74

Oct.	1	By balance		54 95

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, COBOURG, ONTARIO, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1904.

October 1st, 1904.

To R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario.

Sir,—Pursuant to statute, I have the honor to transmit to you the Third Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

There were 144 patients in residence in this institution on Oct. 1st, 1903, all of whom were females. In the course of the twelve months which have since elapsed, there have been admitted 4 patients, making the total number now under treatment during the year 148. Of these 4 have died, leaving in residence at the present time 144 patients. The deaths were all from natural causes, organic heart disease, paralysis and exhaustion of mania. Our death rate for the year just ended was 2.7 per cent., which is lower than that of most institutions of this kind. The average annual death rate since the opening of this institution was 2.51.

Ages of Patients in Residence Sept. 30th, 1904.

Ages.	Patients.
From 25 to 30 years	3
" 30 " 35 "	8
" 35 " 40 "	14
" 40 " 45 "	18
" 45 " 50 "	21
" 50 " 55 "	14
" 55 " 60 "	23
" 60 " 65 "	18
" 65 " 70 "	14
" 70 " 75 "	8
" 75 " 80 "	1
" 80 " 85 "	1
" 85 " 90 "	1

It will be seen by the foregoing table that more than 50 per cent. of our patients have passed the half century mark. Considering this they enjoy a remarkable immunity from diseases other than insanity. We have had no contagious diseases among them during the year. Their physical health has been uniformly good, which proves that the sanitary condition of the institution continues to be all that we could wish. I regret that we have no recoveries to record, but it must be remembered that all our patients are chronics, and have been transferred to this asylum from the other institutions as "incurable". They might be classified as chronic mania, melancholia and dementia. This class composes the majority of the insane population in our provincial institutions, and is ever on the increase. The questions "Is insanity on the increase, and what are the causes?" are often asked of those who have the care of the insane, but these are questions difficult to answer owing to insufficient data. Even when registration is correctly made, the results are not trustworthy, in consequence of so many factors entering into the problem. In the United States, immigration has a potent bearing on the result of these computations. This may be seen from the fact that while only one-eighth of the population is foreign born,

one-third of the insane population belongs to this class. As modern conditions of health and disease are much the same in all countries, we may take the statistics of England, where a thorough system of registration is enforced, as in great measure applicable to Canada. The tables compiled by the English commissioners in lunacy show that in 1870, one in every 523 of the population was insane, and in 1890, one in 320. This marks a rapid rise in the ratio of the insane, which sadly portrays the rapid pace this age has set isself. At this rate, it would not take many years to double the ratio, a prospect not pleasant to contemplate at the beginning of this 20th century. Is this dismal propensity to continue indefinitely? I trust not. There will come a time, no doubt, when civilization will become less trammeled by such unwholesome tendencies, and will pursue a wiser and saner course. Some writers say that insanity grows directly as the education of the people increases, but this needs considerable qualification. In my opinion, true education, that is the true development of mind and body, is the best preventative of insanity.

Improvements.

With the exception of beautifying the lawn and grounds, little has been done in the way of improvements this year. The fence and root house which I recommended last year, I regret to say, have not been built, though both are a pressing necessity.

The contract for the erection of the superintendent's residence was awarded last spring, and the work is now under way. The contractors expect to have it completed early in December.

The necessary repairs incident to the running of the institution were attended to, and will be enumerated in the engineer's report.

Garden.

Owing to the wet season, our garden was not so productive as last year. The land is low and wet and not well adapted for gardening purposes, but considering the season and the amount of labor spent upon it, we have had a fair return. The kind and quantities of vegetables are appended in the gardener's report.

The vacant lot east of the superintendent's house was broken up and planted with corn last spring, and next year we intend to use it for a garden, as the land is high and the soil well adapted for growing vegetables. It will need a new fence on the north and east sides of it. There is also need of a fence on the south and east sides of the lot, on which stands the superintendent's house.

Employment.

Our policy of giving employment to as many of our patients as possible has been continued with the usual beneficial results. We do not compel them to work, and many of them are unable to perform work of any kind, in the aggregate a considerable amount of work is done by the patients on the halls, in the kitchen, laundry, dining-room and sewing-room. Our first aim is to promote the physical and mental welfare of those under our care by the benefits resulting from work and exercise properly taken.

Amusements.

We have tried, as usual, to break the monotony of institution life by providing as much entertainment as possible for our patients. The different church choirs of the town gave us very enjoyable concerts during the winter months, besides the "Boys' Brigade Band" and other local talent, from time to time contributed to the pleasure and amusement of the patients. The directors of the central exhibition at Cobourg very kindly furnished free tickets to our patients and nurses to attend the "Fair". Our thanks are due Messrs. Jas. Russell, R. Cullis and W. Rosevear for their kind consideration in this regard. The patients enjoyed the "sights" very much. These amusements and concerts with the annual picnic, Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas celebration have all been enjoyable and welcome diversions, and for the time being at least, infused a ray of gladness into the clouded lives of our afflicted patients. I desire to acknowledge here our high appreciation of the services of all those who took part in contributing to the pleasure and amusement of our patients.

Religious services have been conducted as usual on Sunday mornings at 9 o'clock. I extend my grateful thanks to the ministers of the town for their gratuitous services in looking after the spiritual welfare of the patients.

Officers and Employees.

Unprecedented physical health has been maintained among the officers and employees of the institution during the year. No serious illness has occurred to mar the usefulness of those in charge of the domestic affairs of the asylum. There have been but few changes in our nursing staff during the year, a condition much desired. The faithfulness and efficiency of those in the immediate care of the patients have met my approbation, and I am pleased to be able to report that close observance to duty, which in many instances demands much self-sacrifice, has merited my hearty appreciation. A change has recently been made in our official staff by the transfer of Miss Nelles, the Matron, to a similar position at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on the 1st of October. She is succeeded here by Miss Hardy, Matron at the Orillia Institution.

Permit me to extend to you, Sir, my appreciation of valuable advice and counsel rendered when consulted on the administration of affairs connected with our institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. McNICHOLL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane. Cobourg, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	144
Admitted during year :—						
By Medical Certificate	.....	4	4	.....	4	4
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	148
Died	.....	4	4			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	144
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	159
" discharged	.....	2	2			
" died	.....	10	10			
" transferred	.....	3	3	.....	15	15
" remaining, 30th September, 1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	144

TABLE No. 2

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from 1st October, 1903 to the 30th September, 1904.

Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of October)		145	145
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of December)		143	143
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year		52,796	52,796
Daily average population		144.25	144.25

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social State.						
Married } Widowed }		3	3		66	66
Single		1	1		93	93
Total		4	4		159	159
Religion.						
Presbyterians					26	26
Episcopalians		1	1		37	37
Methodists		1	1		39	39
Baptists		1	1		6	6
Roman Catholics		1	1		32	32
Quakers					1	1
Other Denominatons					13	13
Not Reported					5	5
Total		4	4		159	159
Nationalities.						
English		1	1		17	17
Irish		1	1		28	28
Scotch					10	10
Canadian		2	2		99	99
United States					2	2
Other Countries					2	2
Unknown					1	1
Total		4	4		159	159

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September—1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brant					2	2	
Elgin					2	2	
Essex					1	1	
Grey					6	6	
Halton					2	2	
Hastings					3	3	
Huron					6	6	
Kent					1	1	
Lambton					4	4	
Lennox and Addington					1	1	
Lincoln					4	4	
Middlesex					12	12	
Northumberland and Durham		3	3		21	21	
Ontario					8	8	
Oxford					5	5	
Peel					1	1	
Perth					3	3	
Peterborough					8	8	
Renfrew					1	1	
Simcoe					9	9	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					3	3	
Victoria					5	5	
Wellington					5	5	
Wentworth					8	8	
York		1	1		35	35	
Not Classed					2	2	
Haliburton					1	1	
Total admissions		4	4		159	159	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					3	3
Halton					1	1
Hastings					1	1
Huron					4	4
Kent					1	1
Lambton					1	1
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					2	2
Middlesex					4	4
Northumberland and Durham					5	5
Ontario					5	5
Oxford					2	2
Peel					1	1
Perth					2	2
Peterborough					5	5
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	1
Victoria					3	3
Wellington					2	2
Wentworth					4	4
York					27	27
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions					84	84

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	N. N	F	36	Dec. 2, 1903	1	9	5	Paralysis.
2	I. McL	F ...	76	Dec. 27, 1903	1	2	10	Exhaustion of chronic mania
3	F. O'B.....	F	75	May 6, 1904	.....	.....	21	Paralysis.
4	E. H.	F	62	Sept. 7, 1904	2	6	9	Valvular disease of heart.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bookkeepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48	48
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Housekeepers	.....	4	4	.....	57	57	61
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
No occupation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	4	4	.....	155	155	159

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical.....									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Showing, in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 35 to 40 years								1	1
" 45 " 50 "		1	1						
" 60 " 65 "								1	1
" 70 " 75 "		1	1						
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					2	2
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
Totals		4	4						4

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
From 2 to 3 months	1				
" 4 " 5 "		1			
" 6 " 7 "		1			
" 9 " 10 "	1				
" 11 " 12 "		1			
" 12 " 18 "		3			
" 18 months to 2 years		6			
" 2 to 3 years		132			
" 3 " 4 "	1				
" 7 " 8 "	1				
Totals	4	144			

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Laundry	7		1827	1827
Kitchen	3		659	659
Dining-rooms	13		3881	3881
Sewing-rooms	5		914	914
Knitting	6		1574	1574
Mending	8		292	292
Wards	40		9975	9975
General	11		2586	2586
Total	93		21,708	21,708

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brant		2	2	Middlesex		10	10
Dundas		1	1	Northumberland		6	6
Durham		9	9	Ontario		7	7
Elgin		2	2	Oxford		5	5
Essex		1	1	Peel		1	1
Glengarry		1	1	Perth		3	3
Grey		6	6	Peterborough		8	8
Halton		2	2	Simcoe		8	8
Hastings		3	3	Stormont		1	1
Huron		6	6	Victoria		5	5
Kent		1	1	Wellington		3	3
Lambton		4	4	Wentworth		8	8
Lennox and Addington		1	1	York		33	33
Lincoln		4	4	Not classed, unknown, etc.		3	3
				Total		144	144

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Garden Produce, 1904.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Beans	3 pecks	$ 25 peck	$ 0 75
Beets	29 bunches	05 bunch	1 45
Beets	20 bushels	40 bushel	8 00
Cabbage	52 dozen	50 dozen	26 00
Carrots	104 bunches	05 bunch	5 20
Carrots	30 bushels	40 bushel	12 00
Corn	144½ dozen	10 dozen	14 45
Lettuce	92 bunches	05 bunch	4 60
Onions	111 bunches	05 bunch	5 55
Onions	3½ bushels	1 00 bushel	3 50
Parsnips	2 bunches	05 bunch	10
Parsnips	10 bushels	40 bushel	4 00
Radishes	50 bunches	05 bunch	2 50
Tomatoes	7 baskets	50 basket	3 50
			$91 60

TABLE No. 15.

Showing number of articles repaired in the Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Repaired.	Articles.	Repaired.
Closets	63	Tinware	10
Dumb Waiter	1	Valves	9
Lavatories	3	Water Taps	118
Sinks	3	Wringer	1
Spray Bath	7		

Repaired all the belts, put in 24 feet of 1-inch pipe, and overhauled heating plant generally.

TABLE No. 16.

List of articles made in the Sewing-room during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	140	Skirts	15
Chemises	104	Stockings	117
Drawers	60	Tablecloths	15
Dresses	157	Towels	133
Nightgowns	10	Waists	7
Shrouds	6		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO, ENDING SEPT. 30th, 1904.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the First Annual Report of the Penetanguishene Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

As this institution was only opened in August, and received the first contingent of 50 patients from Mimico on the 16th day of August, it would be impossible to give a fair idea of the working of this institution, and consequently we will confine our remarks to the present condition of the buildings, etc., with the capability and capacity for the accommodation of patients when the required changes are made in the buildings outside of the main structure.

The Main Building.

The main building and four dormitories now in use being built of granite, with lime-stone trimmings, cement basements and slate roofs, are probably the most substantially constructed public buildings in the Province of Ontario, and will require but little repairs for a long time after this year. Thus far only the main building of the old Reformatory has been fitted up for the accommodation of 225 patients, but the offices and rooms for officers and staff, with the dinning halls, kitchen, bakery, store-rooms, cold storage department, sewing-room, hospital and recreation room, affords accommodation for the management of a much larger institution, and when the machine shop and play-room are fitted up for the reception of patients, we will be able to accommodate between 400 and 500 without the expense of building new dining halls, kitchen, bakery, etc.

The changes made in the main building up to the present time make a very convenient arrangement complete in all modern improvements, and if I may be allowed to use the expression, everything has been finished in an up-to-date style.

Associated Dormitories.

As the plan of placing patients in large dormitories, instead of smaller rooms is an innovation in the management of the insane, it will require more time to test the efficacy of this new arrangement, but from present observations and judging from the short experience we have had, it will likely prove successful as it seems to give general satisfaction and the patients are quiet, happy and contented. Of course, it will be necessary to have a few single rooms, as it is impossible to keep noisy and violent patients in a large dormitory to disturb or excite the otherwise quiet ones, and we cannot foresee when patients having a good record in the past, may break out and become troublesome, and for these and the periodically noisy patients we must have some single rooms.

The machine shop is a large and substantially built brick building with two stories and a basement and well adapted for converting into large dormitories. The roof is of slate and it has heating boilers in position, and all that is required is to fit up the buildings and put in the radiators and connections. This building, with the play-room, will afford accommodation for 250 patients in addition to the 225 that are accommodated in the main

building. Considering the large number of insane in the Province to be provided for, it should be a great source of satisfaction to know that good accommodation for so many patients can be obtained for so moderate an outlay.

Houses.

The houses in which reside the engineer, assistant engineer, farmer, gardener, baker, etc., are all in need of repair and have been so for a number of years. The roofs are leaky and the plaster is off in many places, and the absence of beam filling in them admits of the wind blowing up under the floors; in fact their present condition renders them untenantable during the winter months. We have commenced repairs on some, and with the approval of the Public Works Department, expect to have the necessary repairs completed so that the occupants will be comfortably housed before winter sets in. The foundations of the stable and driving houses have all rotted away and settled down in some places nearly two feet, necessitating repairs in these before cold weather begins. These improvements will of course cause quite a large expenditure, but, when once properly done, the outlay to keep them in a proper condition will be but trifling.

Requirements for the Year.

In starting a new institution it is necessary to incur a large expenditure during the first year or two, before it can be got into condition to run smoothly and economically, but in asking for appropriations we will try and keep down the expense as much as possible while keeping in view the welfare and success of the institution.

Farm.

At the present time only about 24 acres of the farm are cultivated, but we expect to have during the summor of 1905, 100 acres under cultivation. This may seem a large undertaking, but we have the land available, and with willing hands the work can be accomplished. We think we have fairly good land and we require it all for the growth of hay, grain, and root crops, which we are now compelled to purchase in such large quantities.

As this is one of the best fruit growing sections of the Province, we expect to plant out an orchard in the spring to enable us to grow our own fruit, and as the care and cultivation of a fruit orchard will give both healthy and remunerative employment to the inmates, we will ask an appropriation for this purpose.

The 75 acres known as the Keating property has been all cut over, but is not under cultivation and will require to be stumped and fenced, and consequently we will require for this and some other fencing about two miles of wire fencing.

Green-House.

The present green-house is in a very dilapidated condition, out of the way in its location, the manner of heating very expensive and inconvenient, but all this can be remedied without much trouble or expense and the heating account cut down in the future.

Fire Protection.

We require better fire protection for the main building as well as for the houses and stables. At the present time water pipes are laid down in different parts of the main building, houses and stables, but we have no hose or proper hose connections. Suitable hose with nozzles attached should be placed in the different halls of the main building to be ready for immediate use when required. The main building, although not fire-proof, is nearly so, yet a fire could be started and might do much damage or cause loss if life, which can be easily prevented with ordinary care and foresight.

A number of things of less importance will doubtless require attention, as it is difficult to give in detail all the requirements that will daily crop up in the management of a new institution.

Staff.

We cannot close our remarks without acknowledging the very efficient service rendered by the members of our staff. Each one takes a personal interest in the general welfare of the Asylum, and their efficiency and the willing spirit in which they give their assistance makes it pleasant for all, and will contribute largely in making this institution prosper.

No doubt the success of every business or enterprise depends on the fidelity of the staff employed in running the same, and though we might be thought optimistic in our remarks and plans for the future, we feel justified from the short experience we have had with the present staff of this asylum to speak in such a confident manner of what we expect to accomplish. In doing so we feel that we have the assistance and support of one and all to make this asylum a success. We know that each one tries to make his or her department run as smoothly as possible, and all take a great interest in the general welfare and improvement of the patients, which gives one the impression of being a member of a large family or brotherhood combined to promote and secure a prosperous career for the Penetanguishene Asylum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. SPOHN,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, PENETANGUSHENE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903						
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	67	85	152			
" Medical Certificate						
				67	85	152
Total number under treatment during year				67	85	152
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
" improved						
" unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year						
Died						
Eloped						
Transferred		3	3			
					3	3
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				67	82	149
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	67	85	152			
" discharged						
" died						
" eloped						
" transferred		3	3			
" remaining 30th September, 1904				67	82	149

Number of applications on fyle ; not any.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903 to the 30th September, 1904.

	Male	Female	Total
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of September, 1904)....	67	82	149
Minimum " " " (on the 16th of August, 1904).....	20	30	50
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	1,892	2,630	4,522
Daily average population.....	42	58	100

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married) Widowed)	21	39	60	21	39	60
Single	49	46	92	46	49	92
Total	67	85	152	67	85	152
Religion.						
Presbyterians	14	12	26	14	12	26
Episcopalians.....	12	18	30	12	18	30
Methodists	17	15	32	17	15	32
Baptists.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
Roman Catholics.....	14	21	35	14	21	35
Other Denominations	8	6	14	8	6	14
Not reported.....	6	4	10	6	4	10
Total	74	78	152	74	78	152
Nationalities.						
English.....	12	9	21	12	9	21
Irish.....	5	19	24	5	19	24
Scotch.....	3	8	11	3	8	11
Canadian.....	37	39	76	37	39	76
United States.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
Other Countries.....	6	4	10	6	4	10
Unknown	2	3	5	2	3	5
Total	68	84	152	68	84	152

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Counties.	Admitted during year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	6	4	10	Peterborough	1	.....	1
Bruce	.....	1	1	Simcoe	20	35	55
Frontenac	.....	1	1	Victoria	.....	1	1
Grey	7	1	8	Welland	.....	1	1
Halton	1	.....	1	Wellington	.....	1	1
Middlesex	.....	1	1	Wentworth	3	2	5
Muskoka District	13	8	21	York	12	25	37
Norfolk	.....	1	1	Not classed	.....	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	1	.....	1				
Ontario	2	2	4				
Peel	1	.....	1	Total admissions	67	85	152

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30 September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	6	4	10	6	4	10	
Bruce	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Frontenac	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Grey	7	1	8	7	1	8	
Halton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Middlesex	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Muskoka District	13	8	21	13	8	21	
Norfolk	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Northumberland and Durham	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Ontario	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Peel	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Peterborough	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Simcoe	20	35	55	20	35	55	
Victoria	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Welland	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Wellington	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Wentworth	3	2	5	3	2	5	
York	12	25	37	12	25	37	
Not classed	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	
Total admissions	67	85	152	67	85	152	152

TABLE No. 5.

Trades, callings, and occupations.	During the year.			Trades, callings, and occupations.	During the year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Housekeepers	.....	34		Seamstresses	.....	1	
Labourers	35	.....		Teachers	1	.....	
Nurses	.....	1		Unknown or other employments	2	12	
Painters	1	1					
Peddlers	1	.....					
Students	2	.....					
Shoemakers	.....	.....		Totals	67	85	152

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

As the average term of the patients *here* on 30th September will be less than six weeks and as the institutions from whence they were transferred have already, in Annual Reports, furnished the information sought under this heading, repetition on my part, is not needful, more especially as the average term of detention of almost all, before transfer exceeded ten years, not a few being in charge over 30 years.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Ages.	Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
From 20 to 25 years	2	2		" 60 " 65 "	6	7	
" 25 " 30 "	4	4		" 65 " 70 "	3	2	
" 30 " 35 "	4	7		" 70 " 75 "	2	2	
" 35 " 40 "	7	10		" 85 " 90 "		1	
" 40 " 45 "	15	19		Unknown	5	6	
" 45 " 50 "	8	8					
" 50 " 55 "	6	9					
" 55 " 60 "	5	8		Totals	67	85	152

TABLE No. 8.

As almost, if not all patients in residence here on 30th September have, before transfer here, already been reported on under this heading, repetition besides being useless, would, with absolute correctness, be difficult.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	50
From 1 to 2 months	99

TABLE No. 9.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Religious denomination.		Social state.	Admitted by.		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
				Canadian.	Scotch.	Presbyterian.	Methodists.	Unmarried.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
E. H.	38	Yes.	Simcoe		1	1		S		C	Seamstress	Toronto.
M. L.	30	"	Ontario	1			1	S		C	Domestic	"
M. M.	47	"	York	1		1		S	W		do.	"

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1904.

To James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the operations of this institution, and to add a few remarks in connection therewith.

At the close of the year 1903, we had in residence 348 males and 342 females, making in all 690. During the year we had admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant 4 males and 3 females, and by the ordinary process 35 males and 40 females, making 82 in all. There were discharged during the year 3 males and 2 females, a total of 5, and there died 23 males and 18 females, a total of 41; transferred one male, making the total number of discharges during the year 26 males and 21 females, or 47 in all, which would leave remaining in the asylum at the close of the year 725, being 361 males and 364 females. This is an increase in the population of 35, as compared with last year.

There are supposed to be on file applications for the admission of 334 males and 240 females, making a total of 574; but as these applications now cover a number of years, at least twelve, it would be safe to say that one-half could not be found now, and many of the others are indifferent as to whether provision should be made for their accommodation or not.

There is one thing, however, to which I wish to direct attention particularly in this report, and that is that an institution should be erected for the care and custody of feeble-minded women of such grade as I have frequently referred to in reports and writings, and which has engaged the attention of the National Council of Women. Such provision has been made in some of the States, notably that of New York, and it is found to be not only a wise provision so far as the women themselves are concerned, but in the course of a very few years the economical feature would be very evident, as there is no doubt the number of idiots and imbeciles, as well as petty criminals, would be greatly lessened by the operation of such an institution.

Training Department.

The training and instruction of the children, which was such an important as well as an instructive feature of the institution several years ago, and which, for reasons well known at the time, were discontinued about two years ago, have been resumed, and during the summer about one-half of the children have been placed under two teachers in primary work, physical culture and manual training, and it is gratifying to report that excellent results are being obtained from their efforts. It is not to be expected, however, that so small a staff can accomplish all that should be aimed at in a large institution like ours. Two or three more capable instructors should be added for different industrial lines. As it is now the children are only instructed for a part of the day, classes having to alternate.

Miss Nash, who has had charge of the work, is very painstaking and conscientious in her endeavors to accomplish results, and there can be no doubt, if she is given proper assistance, good work can be done. I would, therefore, urgently recommend that at least two teachers be added to the staff next year.

Improvements.

During the year considerable improvements have been made on our premises. For instance, verandahs were erected on four of the employees' houses, which were greatly needed.

The stable was fitted up with up-to-date fittings, and we have now one of the best stables in this part of the country.

The coal sheds have at last tumbled, and the timber and lumber of one of them was used for the purpose of erecting a skating rink, and a very creditable one it is.

The ice house collapsed during the heavy snows of last winter, and a new one has been erected in its stead. All this work was done by our own carpenter, with the exception of the verandahs.

Of course our grounds continue to improve from year to year with the natural growth of shrubs and trees.

An appropriation should be obtained for the purpose of erecting a pavilion, which could be used by the girls, in the event of rain storms coming up suddenly, while out at play. It would add very much to the appearance of the grounds.

Wants.

The Coal Vaults. The absolute necessity for providing suitable storage for our coal has been pointed out many times in my reports, attention being directed to the dilapidated and even unsafe condition of the old sheds. They have finally collapsed, and we are now without storage of any kind. Our year's supply of fuel is piled in the open, and it will be anything but pleasant for our boys and men to dig it out of the snow, if the winter is anything like the last in severity and depth of snow. Provision should be made in the estimates for the erection of vaults sufficiently large to hold, say, two thousand tons, and the work should be commenced as early in the summer as possible, and not left till the fall and sometimes winter, as has been the case with other work here.

More Land. Now that this institution has grown so large, with a population of over eight hundred, including employees, we feel the want of more land, not only for cultivation, but for pasturage. For the last two years we rented pasturage on some adjoining land, as our herd of cows is so large we had not sufficient on our own property. I would strongly recommend, therefor, that some of the adjoining land be purchased, which would not only furnish pasturage, but on which could be grown hay, oats and roots for fodder. It would pay. There are about three acres lying between the asylum grounds and the railway and adjoining our gardens, which should certainly be purchased and added to the gardens.

Cost of Maintenance.

As compared with the last two or three years, our rate for maintenance has increased considerably, but there is ample explanation for this. In the last year we paid for fuel, all told, $7,404.00, while this year we paid $14,272.00, making a difference of nearly ten dollars per inmate. The difference in the cost of fuel is accounted for by the fact that a part of last year's coal was paid for this year, and also the very severe winter which added very much to the consumption. We also had an increase in other matters, such as clothing, food, etc., owing to the increase in population, the average number in residence last year being 703 as against 672 the year before.

Changes.

During the year the assistant matron, Miss MacKay, resigned her position to take up a different line of work, but we were exceedingly fortunate in her successor, Miss Budd, who has filled the position most satisfactorily.

Dr. T. J. Moher, the Assistant Physician, was appointed to the position of Medical Superintendent of the Brockville Asylum, that office having become vacant by the death of Dr. Murphy. Dr. Moher's position was filled by the appointment of Dr. T. J. Norman, who, I am glad to say, promises to make a very efficient officer.

Mr. R. S. Stratton, after twenty-five years' service, resigned his position as carpenter. The employees recognized his long service by making him the recipient of an address and a present of a gold watch. There were no other changes during the year.

I am glad to say that the staff, as a whole, have given very good satisfaction, and have endeavored to perform their duties to the best of their ability.

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, October 1, 1904.

School Report.

Orillia, Dec. 1, 1904.

Dr. Beaton,
Supt. Orillia Asylum.

Dear Sir,—Herewith is submitted the 3rd quarterly report of the Training Department.

There were no classes during August, but work was resumed Sept. 1, with eighty names on the register which were increased to ninety-two during the quarter.

On Sept. 17th, the sewing classes were discontinued owing to the resignation of the attendant teacher who had charge, once again the girls had to go to the wards after the morning exercises. By refering to the previous report it will be seen that these girls are capable of learning much in the line of sewing and are happy in being thus occupied. One can readily understand that the instructor needs to be thoroughly competent, not only understanding her work, but having a knowledge of child life to such an extent as to put in practice the broad principles underlying all education. No one short of a trained teacher should attempt to take charge of these classes. I, therefore, most respectfully place this matter before you, and urge that a regualr trained instructress be provided for the sewing classes, which, not withstanding the many inconveniences, have done good work, as shown in a previous report.

The kindergarten classes have been running smoothly. Sept. 1 another singing class of twenty-seven kindergarten children was formed as the regular work done in the morning class was found to be too far advanced for the little ones.

The boys making hemp door mats continue to work steadily day by day. and the girls running the knitting machine are turning out socks and stockings for the house.

Fifty children take instruction in the regular gymnasium classes, which besides training and developing physically, furnish exercises for the weekly entertainments.

These entertainments were re-opened the latter part of Sept. and have been continued twice a week during the quarter. Choruses, duets, quartettes, solos, recitations, drills and dancing have been given by the patients, while the band in which are five patients has given valuable assistance from time to time.

In the primary class simple number work, reading and writing are taught, and in addition manual occupation in the shape of paper folding and simple cardboard work.

If after a thorough test it is found that a child does not improve, he is not admitted to the classes. Of the ninety-two attending not one is incapable of learning. When one appreciates the fact that these are all feeble-minded it will be seen how much in need we are of another instructress in addition to the one for the sewing classes.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. V. NASH,

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				348	342	690
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	4	3	7			
" Medical Certificate	35	40	75			
				39	43	82
Total number under treatment during year				387	385	772
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	3	2	5			
Died	23	18	41			
Transferred		1	1			
				26	21	47
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				361	364	725
Total number Admitted since opening of Asylum				921	835	1,756
" discharged	85	59	144			
" died	452	389	841			
" eloped	3		3			
" transferred	20	23	43			
" remaining, 30th September, 1904				361	364	725
Number of applications on fyle				334	240	574

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1903, to the 30th September, 1904.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of September, 1904)...	361	364	725
Minimum " " " (on the 10th of March, 1904).....	345	344	689
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	128,784	128,106	256,890
Daily average population.....	350	350	703

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	.....	1	1	2	10	12
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Single	39	42	81	919	824	1,743
Total	39	43	82	921	835	1,756
Religion.						
Presbyterians	5	6	11	159	160	319
Episcopalians	5	10	15	175	183	358
Methodists	10	5	15	243	210	453
Baptists	1	2	3	35	31	66
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Roman Catholics	13	9	22	163	111	274
Mennonites	1	.....	1	13	6	19
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Other denominations	2	1	3	31	37	68
Not reported	2	10	12	97	95	192
Total	39	43	82	921	835	1,756
Nationalities.						
English	1	2	3	51	52	103
Irish	.....	.....	.....	47	40	87
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	27	19	46
Canadian	38	41	79	745	677	1,422
United States	.....	.....	.....	8	11	19
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	16	11	27
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	27	25	52
Total	39	43	82	921	835	1,756

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	1	1	5	9	14	14
Brant	1	.....	1	13	14	27	27
Bruce	.....	1	1	26	27	53	53
Carleton	1	2	3	32	22	54	54
Dufferin	1	.....	1	5	8	13	13
Elgin	2	.....	2	9	14	23	23
Essex	3	1	4	26	18	44	44
Frontenac	.....	1	1	35	35	70	70
Grey	2	.....	2	31	30	61	61
Haldimand	.....	1	1	19	7	26	26
Halton	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Hastings	.....	1	1	16	24	40	40
Huron	1	1	2	29	22	51	51
Kent	.....	.....	.....	19	24	43	43
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	18	16	34	34
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	26	18	44	44
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	17	14	31	31
Lincoln	1	.....	1	7	4	11	11
Middlesex	2	3	5	47	28	75	75
Muskoka District	.....	3	3	15	14	29	29
Norfolk	.....	2	2	9	12	21	21
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	23	28	51	51
Ontario	1	3	4	34	26	60	60
Oxford	2	2	4	22	19	41	41
Peel	.....	2	2	6	18	24	24
Perth	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30	30
Peterborough	2	2	4	9	17	26	26
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	5	4	9	9
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	15
Renfrew	1	1	2	5	14	19	19
Simcoe	4	1	5	68	59	127	127
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	1	1	29	11	40	40
Victoria	1	.....	1	20	11	31	31
Waterloo	1	.....	1	20	18	38	38
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Wellington	.....	1	1	23	12	35	35
Wentworth	2	2	4	40	41	81	81
York	7	8	15	156	138	294	294
Not classed	2	2	4	12	10	22	22
Total admissions	39	43	82	921	835	1,756	1,756

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1904.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		1	1		2	2	2
Brant				1		1	1
Bruce				5	3	8	8
Carleton		1	1	5	5	10	10
Dufferin					2	2	2
Elgin					4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings				2	5	7	7
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				1	3	4	4
Lambton				2	4	6	6
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				4	1	5	5
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario				4	1	5	5
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough	1		1	1	3	4	4
Prescott and Russell				2	1	3	3
Prince Edward							
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe		1	1	10	7	17	17
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				17	1	18	18
Victoria	1		1	5	1	6	6
Waterloo	1		1	2		2	2
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York	1		1	14	9	23	23
Not Classed					1	1	1
Total admissions	4	3	7	155	123	278	278

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. F.....	F.....	Dec. 16, 1898.....	Jan. 28, 1904.....	Not improved.
2	R. H. P	M.....	Oct. 2, 1902.....	Oct. 3, 1904.....	" "
3	R. G. D.....	M.....	May. 24, 1904.....	Sept. 9, 1904.....	" "
4	J. G	M.....	June 23, 1904.....	Sept. 21, 1904.....	" "
5	A. K	F.....	Sept. 14, 1904.....	Sept. 26, 1904.....	" "

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. H.....	M	18	Oct., 12, 1903.....	3	4	3.	Phthisis.
2	B. McL...	F	21	" 13, 1903.....	.....	3	10	Epilepsy.
3	S. S	F	20	" 29, 1903.....	12	1	14	General debility.
4	N. J. R ...	M	18	Nov. 6, 1903.....	5	10	13	Phthisis.
5	S. D.	F	32	Dec. 5, 1903.....	4	8	.....	General debility.
6	C. M.....	F	17	" 6, 1903.....	8	.....	16	do
7	J. C	F	19	" 25, 1903.....	1	8	13	Phthisis.
8	W. E. H..	M	21	" 26, 1903.....	6	.....	17	Epilepsy.
9	C. P.....	F	54	Jan. 3, 1904.....	9	5	16	Heart disease.
10	R. D.....	F	21	Feb. 3, 1904.....	12	3	8	Tuberculosis.
11	R. J.	M	13	" 10, 1904.....	.....	7	2	do
12	J. G. W...	M	21	" 15, 1904.....	.....	6	27	General debility.
13	C. E. H ..	M	20	" 21, 1904..... .	3	6	25	Tuberculosis.
14	J. H.....	F	29	March 3, 1904.....	.....	9	.....	General debility.
15	E. E. C...	M	28	" 8, 1904.....	1	4	23	Heart disease.
16	H. A. H..	M	54	" 8, 1904.....	7	6	26	do
17	G. L.. ...	M	29	" 9, 1904.....	1	9	4	Epilepsy.
18	A. McG.L.	M	37	" 11, 1904.....	24	.....	17	do
19	J. L	M	52	" 22, 1904.....	12	2	27	Haemopytisis.
20	W. B	M	12	" 29, 1904.....	3	3	23	Pneumonia.
21	I. H	F	16	April 9, 1904.....	3	2	15	Tuberculosis.
22	E. J. C ...	M	21	" 19, 1904.....	3	....	1	Heart disease.
23	D. P.....	M	25	" 20, 1904.....	17	1	28	Tuberculosis.
24	M. T. D..	F	16	" 20, 1904.....	11	6	14	do
25	C. J. C ...	F	45	" 22, 1904.....	1	5	18	do
26	M. E	M	52	" 24, 1904.....	27	6	15	Anaemia.
27	A. M	F	42	" 25, 1904.....	2	4	12	Bright's disease.
28	W. G	M	29	May 4, 1904.....	4	.....	16	Epilepsy.
29	P. T. H..	M	17	" 17, 1904.....	1	7	24	Tuberculosis.
30	J. A. C...	M	18	" 24, 1904.....	5	6	1	Meningitis.
31	L. M. B..	F	18	" 30, 1904.....	7	6	13	Epilepsy.
32	L. C	F	19	June 11, 1904.....	.....	11	30	Tuberculosis.
33	P. C.....	M	14	" 14, 1904.....	5	5	7	Gastritis.
34	R. A	F	45	" 22, 1904.....	.....	5	29	Phthisis.
35	P. C.....	M	23	" 24, 1904.....	7	7	7	Marasmuas.
36	J. E.....	F	66	July 3, 1904.....	21	9	12	Heart disease.
37	G. E. C...	M	10	" 17, 1904.....	4	5	27	Meningitis.
38	R. C.....	M	50	" 29, 1904.....	21	1	23	Bright's disease.
39	J. L	M	38	Aug. 4, 1904.....	11	8	14	Anaemia.
40	C. E. M ..	F	22	" 12, 1904.....	11	9	11	Epilepsy.
41	M. M.....	F	9	Sept. 15, 1904.....	3	5	17	Meningitis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 10 to 15 years	9	10	19	.....	.....	.....	4	0	4
" 15 " 20 "	11	8	19	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
" 20 " 25 "	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
" 25 " 30 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
" 30 " 35 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	0	2
" 40 " 45 "	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 45 " 50 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 50 " 55 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
" 55 " 60 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	39	43	82	.....	.....	.....	23	18	41

TABLE No. 8.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	6	From 2 to 3 years	44
From 1 to 2 months	6	" 3 " 4 "	41
" 2 " 3 "	9	" 4 " 5 "	40
" 3 " 4 "	11	" 5 " 6 "	48
" 4 " 5 "	11	" 6 " 7 "	30
" 5 " 6 "	8	" 7 " 8 "	42
" 6 " 7 "	10	" 8 " 9 "	38
" 7 " 8 "	3	" 9 " 10 "	30
" 8 " 9 "	3	" 10 " 15 "	163
" 9 " 10 "	4	" 15 " 20 "	45
" 10 " 11 "	3	" 20 years and upwards	69
" 11 " 12 "	4		
" 12 " 18 "	42	Totals	725
" 18 months to 2 years	15		

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	300	.....	300
Tailor's shop	5	1,276	.....	1,276
Engineer's shop	5	1,491	.....	1,491
Mason work	1	104	.....	104
Wood yard and coal shed	8	1,040	.....	1,040
Bakery	4	1,177	.....	1,177
Laundry	22	1,720	5,024	6,744
Dairy	8	.....	2,928	2,928
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	158	.....	158
Piggery	2	732	.....	732
Painting	1	296	.....	296
Farm	13	1,944	.....	1,944
Garden	8	1,248	.....	1,248
Grounds	20	3,640	.....	3,640
Stable	5	1,850	.....	1,850
Kitchen	6	915	1,098	2,013
Dining rooms	36	3,294	9,416	12,710
Officers' quarters	3	300	732	1,032
Sewing rooms	6	.....	1,884	1,884
Wards	196	27,454	44,286	71,740
Halls	8	1,864	732	2,596
Storeroom	1	305	.....	305
General	19	2,184	2,928	5,112
Superintendent's house	3	366	732	1,098
Pumping station	1	150	.....	150
Electrician	1	229	.....	229
Total	385	54,037	69,760	123,797

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1904, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	6	8	Norfolk	4	6	10
Brant	5	5	10	Northumberland	2	3	5
Bruce	9	9	18	Ontario	8	12	20
Carleton	11	8	19	Oxford	9	8	17
Dufferin	5	2	7	Parry Sound District	3	2	5
Dundas	3	3	6	Peel	2	7	9
Durham	2	3	5	Perth	2	5	7
Elgin	4	3	7	Peterborough	5	8	13
Essex	16	8	24	Prescott	5	1	6
Frontenac	15	12	27	Prince Edward	3	2	5
Glengarry	4	0	4	Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	.....	1	1	Renfrew	2	6	8
Grey	9	8	17	Russell	.....	1	1
Haldimand	4	4	8	Simcoe	21	35	56
Halton	2	5	7	Stormont	4	1	5
Hastings	8	12	20	Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....
Huron	11	6	17	Victoria	3	3	6
Kent	6	9	15	Waterloo	6	9	15
Lambton	7	8	15	Welland	1	2	3
Lanark	1	1	2	Wellington	8	7	15
Leeds	5	5	10	Wentworth	16	20	36
Lennox and Addington	9	8	17	York	76	80	156
Lincoln	3	0	3	Not classed, unknown, etc.	6	2	8
Middlesex	28	9	37				
Muskoka District	6	9	15	Total	361	364	725
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....				

TABLE No. 11.

Orillia Asylum—Farm Exchange Account.

1903		Disbursements	
Oct.	3	To paid M. M. Regan, 6 young pigs, at $2	12 00
"	3	" D. Garman, 12 young pigs, at $2	24 00
"	3	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	12	" A. McPhee, 7 pigs	15 75
"	12	" R. M. Robert, 1 cow	32 00
"	12	" G. Litster, 3 young pigs, at $2	6 00
"	13	" C. Sultoin, 1 milch cow	35 00
"	27	" E. Murphy, 1 milch cow	45 00
Nov.	6	" C. McPherson, tools	4 20
"	6	" E. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	9	" G. Street, plants	15 20
Dec.	7	" D. G. Carmichael, 1 coal sleigh	25 00
"	20	" W. Hazlett, 1 milch cow	35 00
"	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	31	To balance	725 94
			1,023 09

1903		Receipts.	
Oct.	1	By balance	290 22
"	1	By cash from W. J. Walker, 24 pigs, 4,650 lbs., at 5½c.	255 75
"	1	" T. E. Rogers Co., unloading coal	85 70
"	2	" Midlone Coal Co., unloading coal	123 63
"	2	" J. J. Haltey, 2 pigs, 185 lbs., at 7c.	12 95
Nov.	11	" J. J. Haltey, 3 dry cows	100 00
Dec.	1	" Midlone Coal Co. Dock, unloading coal	154 84
			1,023 09

1904			
Jan.	2	To paid McNab Bros., tools	20 92
"	2	" Tudhope & Co., 1 cutter	36 00
"	7	" T. Hazlett, 1 milch cow	36 00
"	9	" D. Regan, 1 milch cow	36 00
"	9	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	22	" J. W. Johnston, 1 milch cow	36 00
Feb.	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	1	" Tudhope & Co., repairs	17 85
"	24	" Export Lumber Co., lumber	16 95
"	26	" J. D. Regan, 1 milch cow	36 00
Mch.	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	1	" H. Cook Co., garden seeds	33 18
"	9	" D. Cottan, 1 milch cow	36 00

1904			
Jan.	1	By balance	725 94
"	1	By cash from Midlone Coal Co. Dock, unloading coal	214 63
"	11	" J. J. Hartley, 1 dry cow	36 00
"	19	" McNab Bros., 2 old rangers	10 00
"	20	" H. Kolgoskie, 1,961 lbs. rags, at ¾c.	14 70
Feb.	1	" A. Kerr, 3 dry cows	110 00
Mch.	5	" Midlone Coal Co. Dock, unloading coal	12 30
"	26	" A. Kerr, 2 dry cows	73 00

TABLE No. 11. Orillia Asylum. Farm Exchange Account—*Continued.*

1901		Disbursements.	
Mch.	31	To balance	846 67
			1,196 57
Apr.	2	To paid J. G. Carmichael, repairs	12 55
"	2	" J. Thompson, V.S., services	4 75
"	2	" C. McPherson, 12 barrows	42 00
"	2	" Church Bros., repairs	1 30
"	2	" J. Coulter, repairs	1 75
"	2	" J. R. Harris, 1 milch cow	40 00
"	2	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	29	" J. Allen, 14 pigs	30 00
May	5	" Cook & Co., garden seeds	2 70
"	5	" C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
"	5	" McPherson, 1 plough	12 00
"	6	" D. Regan, 1 milch cow	35 00
"	11	" E. Payne, repairing pump	2 00
"	13	" R. Scott, half season pasture	50 00
"	26	" S. Woods, 2 pigs	4 00
"	30	" Tudhope Co., stock rack and repairs	23 55
"	30	" Brown Bros., trees	29 98
June	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00
"	2	" N. Woods, 1 milch cow	38 00
"	8	" Dunn & Sons, lime and sawdust	9 50
"	20	" A. Woods, 1 farm team	390 00
"	30	To balance	716 39
			1,495 47
July	1	To paid W. J. Walker, 1 milch cow	38 00
"	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00
"	4	" McCallum Bros., stabling horses	30 75
"	4	" J. H. Blocker, blacksmithing	12 70
"	5	" C. L. McPherson, hay rake and repairs	29 50
"	5	" R. Hazlett, stoneing field	194 75
"	24	" J. Hazlett, 1 milch cow	35 00
Aug.	3	" McNab Bros., hardware	85 76
"	3	" D. J. Carmichael, blacksmithing	33 10
"	3	" Jno. Ross, blacksmithing	5 40
"	8	" D. Cameron, 1 milch cow	35 00
"	8	" A. Kerr, 3 milch cows	125 00

1901		Receipts.	
			1,196 57
Apr.	1	By balance	846 67
"	6	By cash from A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	37 50
May	4	" W. J. Walker, 25 pigs, 6,280 lbs., at 4¾c.	298 30
"	16	" A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	35 00
June	2	" A. Kerr, 2 dry cows	78 00
"	14	" W. Seyers, old farm team	200 00
			1,495 47
July	1	By balance	716 39
"	4	By cash from A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	40 00
Aug.	12	" A. Kerr, 3 dry cows	115 00
Sept.	1	" Midlone Coal Co., unloading 765 tons, at 20c.	153 00
"	3	" A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	40 00
"	26	" A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	40 00

TABLE No. 11.—*Concluded.*

Disbursements.					1904.	Receipts.	
Aug.	13	To paid	J. Brown, 14 young pigs	28 00			
"	20	"	C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00			
"	22	"	R. Scott, balance rent on pasture	50 00			
Sept.	1	"	C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00			
"	28	"	W. R. Harvee, 2 milch cows	80 00			
"	30	To balance		261 43			
				1,104 39			1,104 39
					Oct. 1	By balance	261 43

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the Official year ending September 30th, 1904.

(Insane Branch.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 31st, 1903				13	16	29
Admitted during year :—						
By Medical Certificate				21	23	44
Total number under treatment during year				34	39	73
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	20	5	25			
As improved	1	6	7			
Total number of discharges during year				21	11	32
Died	3	2	5			
Transferred	4	6	10			
				7	8	15
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				6	20	26
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				194	182	376
" discharged	152	145	297			
" died	25	10	35			
" eloped	3	0	3			
" transferred	8	7	15			
				188	162	350
Total number remaining, 30th September				6	20	26

(Voluntary Branch.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				12	3	15
Admitted during year :—						
Voluntary certificate				47	18	65
Total number under treatment during year				59	21	80
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	45	11	56			
Total number discharges during year				45	11	56
Died	1	2	3	1	2	3
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1904				13	8	21
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				453	89	542
" discharged	425	79	504			
" died	9	2	11			
" eloped	6	0	6			
				440	81	521
Total number remaining, 30th September, 1904				13	8	21

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
1905.

la G.

TORONTO, May 15th, 1905.

To His Honor WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA.
Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, May 15th, 1905.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-seventh Annual Report upon the Common Goals, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1904.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—UPON THE—

GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS OF ONTARIO.

In presenting the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Goals and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

Number of Gaols in Ontario	42
Number of Provincial Lock-ups	22

Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the year Males, 8,964; Females, 1,182. Total, 10,146.

While there was an increase of 924 males committed during the year there was a decrease of 39 females during the same period as compared with the records of the preceding year.

The commitments for drunkenness during the year were 3,590, an increase of 503 compared with last year.

COMMITMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

For crimes against the person	733
For crimes against property	2,560
For crimes against public morals and decency	434
For crimes against public order and peace	5,588

Of those committed during the year 3,579 were married and 6,567 were single.

HABITS OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Intemperate	7,273
Could not read or write	1,578

There were 13 escapes during the year, of whom 4 were recaptured.

Number sent from goals to penitentiary (an increase of 11 over last year)	144
Number sent from gaols to Central Prison (an increase of 62 over last year)	995

The greatest number confined in the gaols at one time was 1,279. The smallest number confined at one time was 359.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Expenditure for food, clothing, fuel	$59,916 13
Expenditure for salaries	89,164 98
Expenditure for repairs	5,413 09
Total gaol expenditure	$154,494 20

Average yearly cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs, $6.43.

Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure $15.22 The total earnings of prisoners during the year amounted to $229.58. At Ottawa Gaol prisoners earned $198.08. At Whitby Gaol prisoners earned $31.50.

The fact that there were ten thousand one hundred and forty-six persons committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the past year calls for both consideration and comment. When we note that these figures are increasing from year to year we have reason to inquire if some methods in gaol management cannot be suggested that might have a tendency to reduce the number of commitments. The two main factors to be ever kept in mind in the government of our goals should be to secure and uphold: 1st. Influences that will deter those outside. 2nd. Influences that will have a tendency to reform those inside.

To secure and enforce influences that will have tendency to deter those on the outside from liability to imprisonment should be a constant care of every gaoler. Unfortunately this is often neglected. Custodial care is too often looked upon as the whole duty of those in charge. In consequence there is tendency among culprits to look upon a term in gaol with little dread. Just as long as prisoners can spend their time in idleness with opportunities for having a sociable time together, gaols will be looked upon as refuges where the inmates are reasonably well fed and housed. To remedy this, work should be provided at every gaol. Idleness there is a great evil. The rules and regulations for the government of the gaols of Ontario not only distinctly specify that work must be provided, but direct that when work cannot be provided on the gaol premises prisoners may be employed at extra mural labor carried on under the direct control of the Government of Ontario, the County Council or the City or Town Council. There is surely sufficient latitude then to provide some form of labor in or convenient to every gaol in the Province. In several of the gaols I have visited I have found able bodied men spending their time in idleness, and on inquiry I was told that the only work these prisoners had was in looking after their cells and sweeping out the corridors. Little wonder then that culprits have any fear of being sent to gaol when such conditions prevail.

There may be instances where it is impossible to provide labor at some of the smaller gaols, and when that is the case, I would suggest that District Gaols might, with advantage, be named where facilities for hard labor might be provided and the work of the prisoners utilized with advantage to the municipality. Let it once become known that every prisoner committed to gaol would have to work, and let those in charge understand that labor is an imperative condition of gaol residence, and I venture to predict our gaols will cease to be harbors of refuge where the vagrant and vicious are made comfortable.

The classification of prisoners is important, and if judiciously carried out cannot fail to assist in reforming those committed to gaol. The rules and regulations call for the following classification:—

1. Adult prisoners awaiting trial.
2. Adult prisoners convicted and sentenced.
3. Juvenile prisoners, whether awaiting trial or under sentence.
4. Witnesses, persons committed for contempt of court or other civil process, and persons of unsound mind.

In addition to the foregoing, a further separation is directed if the accommodation of the gaol admits of it, as follows:—

I. Adult prisoners awaiting trial upon a first charge.
II. Juvenile prisoners awaiting trial upon a first charge.
III. Hardened or degraded offenders who have been previously convicted.

There may be instances where it is impossible to provide labor at some of the smaller gaols, and when that is the case, I would suggest that District Goals might with advantage be named where facilities for hard labor might be provided, and the work of the prisoners utilized with advantage to the municipality. Let it once become known, that every prisoner committed to gaol would have to work, and let those in charge understand that labor is an imperative condition of gaol residence: and I venture to predict our gaols will cease to be harbors of refuge where the vagrant and vicious are made comfortable.

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If these rules in regard to classification are strictly enforced much good may be accomplished. The regulations supplied to gaolers are sufficiently clear and explicit that there should be no doubt in regard to their duty in this respect. I have endeavored to point out in my visits of inspection that greater care must be taken to carry out and provide for classification among prisoners. I regard indiscriminate herding together of these culprits as directly contrary to reforming influences which should never be lost sight of in the governmen of our gaols.

Faulty construction in many of the gaols of Ontario is a hindrance to the classification of prisoners. The gaols to be constructed in future might be more reformatory if they provided for an entire separation giving to each prisoner a separate and distinct apartment and thus avoiding all companionship and the contamination that is certain to follow from such intimacy. Separation and solitary confinement must not be understood as meaning one and the same thing. The former calls for individual attention to each prisoner, who is kept distinctly by himself and at work in a properly equipped cell. The work of reformation, by suiting out to each individual prisoner such influences as may seem most adapted to his particular needs, is thus greatly assisted. On the other hand the habitual hardened criminal, who seems determined to continue a course of crime when he gets his release, is kept by himself and has not the opportunity to instruct others in the ways of vice Young men who may be convicted of some offences which do not really show moral guilt would not, as they often are now, be allowed to consort with hardened criminals. Recognition afterwards by fellow prisoners would be avoided. Separation would prove very distasteful to the criminal class and would prove deterrent to them. Imprisonment in gaol at present is not, I fear, deterrent. The present associate system has certainly great disadvantages and will, I trust, before long give place to a plan which will permit of isolatio n for each prisoner.

The Insane in Gaols.

During the past year a commission composed of Dr. J. Russell, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, at Hamilton, and Dr. N. H. Beemer, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Mimico, was appointed to visit the gaols of Ontario and report on the number of insane prisoners in custody. They were instructed to visit each goal in the Province where alleged lunatics were confined who had been reported to the Department for transfer to the various asylums.

They made a thorough examination of all such cases individually, and in each case made a recommendation as to their fitness for asylum treatment or otherwise. They found forty-four insane people in the gaols of the Province, and of these they recommended thirty-one as suitable cases for asylum care, and recommended that the remaining thirteen be taken from the gaols and sent to various charitable institutions. Many of the cases which they recommended for asylum care were seniles which, in their opinion, should be cared for in Houses of Refuge, but owing to occasional periods of excitement and a tendency to wander away from such institutions, those in charge of Refuges refuse to keep them. These recommendations have been carried out so that but few insane now remain in the gaols.

The commissioners in their report unhesitatingly condemn the whole method of admitting this class of cases to the gaols. The statute enacts that only dangerous lunatics, who cannot otherwise be provided for, shall be sent to gaol. Instead of that, we find many old helpless people, as well as vagrants, are admitted. The latter, the commissioners point out in their report, are first admitted on a charge of vagrancy but under the Vagrancy Act they can only remain in gaol a limited period. To overcome this objection some gaol surgeons alter the charge to insanity and the person is again committed as a lunatic and may be held in gaol for an indefinite period. In one gaol they found a person charged at one time with vagrancy and later with insanity, who had spent fifteen years consecutively in gaol. Another under similar conditions had spent twelve years in gaol, and they were both harmless dements who should not have been there at all.

The report of the commissioners also recommends that gaol surgeons should be paid wholly by salary and not by fees. Attention is also called to the fact that friends of alleged lunatics often send them to gaol in order to escape the expense and responsibility of sending them to an asylum. There is, they point out, an occasional violent case, that must be provided with restraint immediately and before the asylum can be reached, but such cases are quite exceptional. It is the sending of quiet harmless cases to gaol that is objectionable. The commissioners express the opinion, which is no doubt correct, that the erection of a House of Refuge in each County will go far in providing for the harmless class who should not be in gaol nor in an asylum. When the statute makes it absolutely compulsory for each county, or group of counties, to erect and maintain a House of Refuge, and when admission of all insane persons to gaol is refused, except in some special instances where the symptoms of the patient are such that temporary confinement is absolutely necessary, the present disposition to send old people to gaols may be checked. Too frequently, there is a tendency on the part of those in charge of Houses of Refuge to send any old person, who may not be as quiet at night as the rest, off to gaol declaring that they are insane. Means should be taken to render it difficult to get any but a dangerous lunatic admitted to gaol. Persons who get their insane relations sent to gaol, on account of the expense thus avoided, should be discouraged from such a course. Too many magistrates are ready to send an insane person to gaol,

instead of advising the friends to get their family physician to communicate with the superintendent of the nearest asylum. The returns show that during the past year 89 insane persons were committed to Toronto gaol, and 28 of the same class committed to Ottawa gaol. From my experience, it is difficult for me to believe that it was at all necessary to send such a large number to gaol instead of getting them admitted directly to an asylum. Most of those committed to Ottawa gaol were sent on in a short time to the asylum. It would surely have been better instead of placing the stigma of gaol residence upon these afflicted ones, to say nothing of the shock to their already disturbed mental condition, to direct the family physician to apply directly to the asylum and secure their admission. An objection to this might be on the ground of expense—the friends of the patient being too poor to pay for the medical examination and the removal of the patient to the asylum.

When they are sent to gaol the County has to pay all the expenses. Why not have some means provided whereby in indigent cases the expenses would be paid without having to send the patient to gaol? In any event the County pays the bill, why not pay it at once and render gaol commitment unnecessary? The sooner a patient mentally deranged can be brought to an asylum the greater are the chances for recovery. Several instances where confinement in gaol has been harmful, have come to my notice. One case was that of a woman, within a month after confinement, sent to gaol in very disturbed condition of puerperal mania solely because she was poor. While in gaol her condition became, as would naturally be supposed, much worse. No gaol has the facilities for supplying the special nursing and care these cases require. With the asylum accommodation afforded in Ontario there should be few cases of insanity sent to gaol.

Acting on the report of the commission, the Department issued instructions to each sheriff in Ontario, to send in a report on the first day of each month, giving the name and full particulars of each insane person confined in gaol, together with a certificate from the gaol surgeon certifying to the insanity, and declaring that such insane person is a fit subject for asylum treatment and could not be cared for in a House of Refuge. The sheriffs are also instructed to make a similar monthly return to the medical superintendent of the asylum in the district where the gaol is situated. In this way it is expected that when insane are committed to gaols the period of their confinement therein will be as short as possible. It is also by those returns expected that those persons who should be cared for in a House of Refuge, instead of an asylum, will be transferred from the gaols to the refuges.

Vagrants in Gaols.

In some of the gaols visited I found several old people who had been committed as vagrants. In one gaol a vagrant over ninety years of age had been in custody the greater part of the past thirty years, and in the same gaol two other vagrants who had been six and nine years in custody. I inquired why these quiet old harmless persons were not cared for in the County House of Refuge and the answer I received was "They can be kept in gaol so much cheaper that the County prefers to send them here." Poverty is not a crime and surely gaols are intended for the custody of those who are charged with breaking the laws. It strikes me as a peculiar commentary on twentieth century social conditions when gaols have to be used as homes for the old and friendless. Even if County Councils refuse to care for these old people, except in gaols, they have not the authority to commit them. If magistrates would refuse to send these old people to gaols they would render invaluable aid in

correcting a condition which cannot be too strongly condemned. If those in charge will supply prisoners with plenty of work, hard labor in the strictest sense of the term, I venture to say there will be fewer able bodied vagrants seeking a home each winter in our County gaols. One gaoler pointed out to me a stout fellow who had come in every fall for five years knowing that he would find comfortable quarters, nothing to do and genial companions. I urge that no old people be sent to gaol as vagrants, and that work be supplied to everyone in custody under sentence.

Prison and Asylum for New Ontario.

There has during the last year been such a large increase in population in the Northwestern portion of the Province that I think the time has arrived when an institution should be established at some point north of Lake Superior. Up to the present the gaols at Rat Portage and Port Arthur together with the Provincial lock-ups in different portions of the unorganized districts have been able to take care of those committed to custody However, when prisoners are sentenced to Central Prison, or when insane persons have to be taken from those gaols to the asylum, it is a long and expensive trip and many times there are considerable hardships to be endured. All the expenses for these transfers have to be paid by the Province and these expenditures amount to a considerable sum in each year. I think it well to consider at once the advisability of securing at some convenient point farm property on one part of which a Reformatory or Prison might be erected and on another part of the same property a separate and distinct Cottage for the Insane. I would suggest that these should be located on not less than two hundred acres of land which could be cultivated and improved by prison labor. All prisoners sentenced to Central Prison from the districts could be sent to the new institution; and instead of bringing the insane from New Ontario to the older asylums they could be cared for in the Cottage I have suggested.

At present Port Arthur and Fort William are nine hundred miles by rail from the Central Prison and the Asylum, to which patients from those districts are sent. The inconvenience and hardships of such a journey are great, to say nothing of the expense. Then there is a territory extending west of Port Arthur over three hundred miles to include Rat Portage and Rainy River District. Prisoners or asylum patients brought from these places travel over twelve hundred miles to reach their destination, and each person has to be sent for and the cost of these transfers is always great. If a central institution such as I have mentioned is erected it would naturally assist in the preservation of law and order in those districts. The railway work now under way through these districts will, during the next few years, bring in a large population, and the present gaol accommodation will not prove adequate to the requirements. Many of the lock-ups throughout the district are wooden structures and are in need of renewal, and the growth of the population is such that it becomes absolutely necessary to have these places kept in a secure and habitable condition. These lock-ups, scattered throughout the districts, have a salutary influence in restraining those who might otherwise be inclined to cause trouble.

The rules and regulations for the government of the common gaols of Ontario, which were last year duly approved by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, have been found to work satisfactorily.

I have endeavored to impress upon each gaoler where I have visited that these rules must be observed, and a uniform system of gaol government and discipline maintained throughout the province. All the rules relating to prisoners have been re-printed on cards to be placed in each corridor. The rules for labor will, I trust, be better enforced in the future.

New provincial lock-ups have been erected and equipped during the past year at Chelmsford, Dryden, Bonfield and Wa-Wa.

Several of the county gaols in the province have been reported much in need of structural changes in order to render them safe and habitable. The necessity for these additions has been pointed out to the County Councils concerned, and it is hoped that the alterations and improvements called for will be made during the coming year.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1904.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871.....	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872.....	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874.....	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876.....	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877.....	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880.....	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,800
" " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882.....	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884.....	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885.....	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886.....	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887.....	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888.....	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889.....	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890.....	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891.....	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892.....	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893.....	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894.....	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895.....	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896.....	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897.....	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898.....	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899.....	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900.....	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901.....	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902.....	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903.....	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904.....	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1903 and 1904, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of goal.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1903.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	86	5	91	74	10	84	.....	5	5	12	....	12
Berlin	151	5	156	101	6	107	.....	1	1	50	....	50
Belleville	122	8	130	89	7	96	.....	....	....	33	1	34
Brantford	254	14	268	280	21	301	26	7	33	....	....	....
Brampton	28	3	31	35	.....	35	7	....	7	....	3	3
Brockville	123	6	129	114	7	121	.....	1	1	9	....	....
Bracebridge	47	6	53	46	3	49	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Cayuga	60	2	62	75	7	82	15	5	20	....	....	....
Cornwall	57	13	70	66	3	69	9	....	9	....	10	10
Cobourg	125	22	147	132	23	155	7	1	8	....	....	....
Chatham	108	8	116	122	8	130	14	....	14	....	....	....
Goderich	34	2	36	49	2	51	15	....	15	....	....	....
Guelph	54	6	60	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	15	6	21
Hamilton	552	45	597	698	23	721	146	....	146	....	22	22
Kingston	108	3	111	115	13	128	7	10	17	....	....	....
London	426	66	492	479	55	534	53	....	53	....	11	11
Lindsay	52	4	56	66	7	73	14	3	17	....	....	....
L'Original	25	3	28	21	7	28	.....	4	4	4	....	4
Milton	90	6	96	109	3	112	19	....	19	....	3	3
Napanee	31	4	35	34	4	38	3	....	3	....	....	....
Ottawa	477	113	590	580	88	668	103	....	103	....	25	25
Owen Sound	118	9	127	133	3	136	15	....	15	....	6	6
Orangeville	32	6	38	42	4	46	10	....	10	....	2	2
Perth	104	13	117	79	11	90	.....	.....	.....	25	2	27
Picton	34	1	35	25	7	32	.....	6	6	9	....	9
Pembroke	47	6	53	57	10	67	10	4	14	....	....	....
Peterborough	128	21	149	207	20	227	79	....	79	....	1	1
Port Arthur	157	4	161	108	8	116	.....	4	4	49	....	49
Parry Sound	76	3	79	67	7	74	.....	4	4	9	....	9
Rat Portage	94	.....	94	63	4	67	.....	4	4	31	....	31
Simcoe	39	5	44	47	4	51	8	....	8	....	1	1
St. Catharines	71	7	78	101	6	107	30	....	30	....	1	1
Sarnia	178	7	185	167	7	174	.....	.....	.....	11	....	11
Stratford	98	6	104	83	12	95	.....	6	6	15	....	15
Sandwich	151	19	170	137	11	148	.....	.....	.....	14	8	22
St. Thomas	49	8	57	93	5	98	44	....	44	....	3	3
Saulte Ste. Marie	207	16	223	92	8	100	.....	.....	.....	115	8	123
Toronto	2,126	677	2,803	2,618	695	3,313	492	18	510	....	....	....
Walkerton	49	5	54	25	3	28	.....	.....	.....	24	2	26
Woodstock	128	9	137	163	3	166	35	....	35	....	6	6
Welland	189	9	198	226	2	228	37	....	37	....	7	7
Whitby	53	5	58	64	2	66	11	....	11	....	3	3
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	16	2	18	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Little Current	48	.....	48	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	17	....	17
Manitowaning	9	2	11	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2
Mattawa	11	.....	11	24	3	27	13	3	16	....	....	....
Minden	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....
Sudbury	387	20	407	361	9	370	.....	.....	.....	26	11	37
Huntsville	17	1	18	27	3	30	10	2	12	....	....	....
Fort William	107	4	111	97	5	102	.....	1	1	10	....	10
Burk's Falls	19	.....	19	24	2	26	5	2	7	....	....	....
North Bay	208	4	212	252	10	262	44	6	50	....	....	....
Massey	27	.....	27	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2
Webbwood	41	5	46	52	1	53	11	...	11	....	4	4
Sturgeon Falls	11	3	14	25	3	28	14	....	14	....	....	....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	26	2	28	26	2	28	....	....	....
Blind River	.....	.....	.....	69	13	82	69	13	82	....	....	....
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	1	4	....	....	....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	...	3	....	....	....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8,040	1,221	9,261	8,964	1,182	10,146	1,409	113	1,522	485	152	637

The number of commitments in 5-year periods for the past twenty-eight years is shown in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1. Crimes Against the Person.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902	1903	1904
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	286	337	349
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	145	186	207
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	47	70	77
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	247	267	47	40	43
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	17	17	20
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	8	14	8
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	11	14	21
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	4	2	8
Total	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	565	681	733

2. Crimes Against Property.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902	1903	1904
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	19	32	35
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	49	52	53
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	4	12	6
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	75	65	68
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	2	1	10
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	26	48	48
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	113	95	139
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	64	44	47
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	111	155	147
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	1,382	1,293	1,443
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	27	30	31
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	332	363	533
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	2,201	2,190	2,560

3. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902	1903	1904
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	17	22	29
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	930	863	827	609	620	175	145	157
Keeping houses of ill fame	534	529	475	400	397	96	77	82
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	18	18	21
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	17	17	22
Indecent assault and exposure	186	213	323	348	563	81	111	91
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	11	116	32
Total	2,274	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	415	506	434

4. Offences Against Public Order and Peace.

Natute of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Abusive & obscene language	406	312	280	268	205	43	34	38
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	100	296	137
Carrying unlawful weapons	166	193	169	125	122	29	33	43
Deserting employment	103	86	21	25	53	56	129	97
Drunk and disorderly	18,521	19,293	21,515	11,806	10,217	2,674	2,987	3,590
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	633	360	691	273	185	36	33	28
Threatening and seditious language	237	197	190	185	129	18	17	23
Vagrancy	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	1,347	1,493	1,597
Miscellaneous	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	294	337	35
Total	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,828	4,597	5,359	5,588

5. Other Causes for which Persons were Detained as Prisoners.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Contempt of Court	722	513	630	561	386	85	61	93
Debtors	331	283	374	169	101	5	17	9
Detained as witnesses	95	94	141	88	74	6	21	14
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,666	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	383	406	382
Non-payment of fines and costs	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	646	456	281	160	138	23	20	26
Other offences not classified in foregoing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307
Total	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	502	525	831
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	8,280	9,261	10,146

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, is annexed. The figures for

Name of gaol.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	10
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	19
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,693	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736

the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1903 and 1904 are compared and the increase or decrease in each place is shewn.

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Increase 1904	Decrease 1904
10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	2	.....
6	7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	.....	5
24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	.....
120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	26	.....
9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	1	.....
77	86	70	43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	.....	5
5	5	4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	.....	1
.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	6	.....
27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	.....	1
11	19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	.....	.....
28	22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	.....	1
3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	3	1	.....
9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	2	.....
148	55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	188	229	41	.....
102	72	89	49	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	4	.....
218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	105	.....
2	5	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	10	2	.....
2	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	2	.....
4	8	3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	4	.....
9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	2	.....
105	111	•157	152	165	137	135	224	293	227	267	247	.....	20
11	6	.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	24	20	.....	4
11	21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	.....	.....
7	4	7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	1	.....	6
16	15	13	10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	9	.....
4	1	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	.....	25
4	5	7	2	3	3	5	8	4	5	25	10	.....	15
75	65	31	76	86	111	110	23	34	36	37	21	.....	16
3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	4	.....
21	17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	.....	8
36	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	12	.....
9	15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	4	.....
11	19	39	16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	29	.....	13
15	19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	8	3	.....
8	5	2	12	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	15	.....	64
1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	289	.....
13	8	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
38	21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	.....	10
12	11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	87	63	.....
2	1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	9	.....
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....
9	12	9	2	6	5	4	13	38	31	43	26	.....	17
16	5	16	4	3	4	5	7	10	12	3	6	3	.....
22	40	32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
1	4	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	1	1	.....
119	38	42	25	41	34	54	197	222	172	49	164	115	.....
5	.....	4	4	6	3	4	10	11	6	.....	10	10	.....
30	30	10	24	30	20	11	49	15	25	24	50	26	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	3	.....
15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	73	99	26	.....
.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	2	10	7	1	9	8	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	2	9	17	48	17	14	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	8	13	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....
2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	821	218

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	2,352
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	684
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	27
Detained as witnesses	12
Detained as fraudulent debtors	15
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	385
Died before trial	5
Detained by civil processes other than above	15
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1904	80
Found guilty and sentenced	6,278
Discharged under suspended sentence	293
Total number of commitments	10,146

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1903	1904
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	133	144
do to the Reformatory for Boys	74	27
do direct to Central Prison	582	674
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	151	121
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	97	103
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	26	14
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	4,801	5,155
Died while undergoing sentence	33	40
Total	5,897	6,278

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted persons :

1. *Crimes Against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	349	192
Assault, felonious	207	100
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	77	39
Rape, and assault with intent	43	16
Murder	20	3
Manslaughter	8	2
Attempted suicide	21	8
Miscellaneous	8	1
Total	733	361

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	35	16
Burglary	53	33
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	6	1
Destroying and injuring property	68	44
Embezzlement	10	3
Forgery	48	18
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	139	58
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	47	26

2. *Crimes against Property.*—Continued.

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Housebreaking and robbery	147	89
Larceny	1,443	845
Receiving stolen goods	31	11
Trespass	533	439
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Total	2,560	1,583

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	29	23
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	157	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	82	45
Perjury	21	7
Seduction	22	4
Indecent assault and exposure	91	51
Miscellaneous	32	24
Total	434	219

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	38	20
Breaches of Peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	137	81
Carrying unlawful weapons	43	31
Deserting employment, etc.	97	65
Drunk and disorderly	3,590	2,507
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	28	24
Threatening and seditious language	23	5
Vagrancy	1,597	1,168
Miscellaneous	35	21
Total	5,588	3,922
Contempt of Court, lunatics, etc	475	79
Other offences, not classified in the foregoing	356	114
Grand Total	10,146	6,278

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc.; of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1903	1904
For periods under thirty days	2,094	2,146
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1,680	1,926
For sixty days, or two months	449	534
Over two months to three months	325	329
Over three months to four months	161	177
Over four months to five months	134	70
Over five months to six months	569	545
Over six months to nine months	97	110
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	83	137
Over one year and up to two years	90	130
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	69	66
Over three years in the Penitentiary	67	77
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	72	27
Sentenced to death and executed	.....	1
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	.....	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	7	2
	5,897	6,278

Sex.		
Male	8,040	8,964
Female	1,221	1,182
	9,261	10,146
Social Conditions.		
Married	3,397	3,579
Unmarried	5,864	6,567
	9,261	10,146
Habits.		
Temperate	2,898	2,873
Intemperate	6,363	7,273
	9,261	10,146
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	7,599	8,568
Could neither read nor write	1,662	1,578
	9,261	10,146

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding is exhibited in the following summary:

	1903.	1904.
In the Common Gaols	617	653
In the Central Prison, Toronto	378	405
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	86	.....
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	134	231
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	451	433
	1,666	1,722

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twenty-seven years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages and repairs :

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,944 40	5,583 14	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,501 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4,206 66	136,617 51
1900	8,694	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140 990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :

	Days' stay.
3,156 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	82,039
6,990 Municipal " " "	163,899
10,146 Prisoners in all " "	245,938

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder.

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1904, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over aud under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1904, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1904, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody, 30th September, 1904.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	1	2			3						3
Berlin	8	2				4	4		2		10
Belleville	8	2			1	2	4		3		10
Brantford	10	1			1	8	2				11
Brampton	1								1		1
Brockville	3	2				5					5
Braebridge	3		1			2	2				4
Cayuga	8		1		1	5	3				9
Cornwall	6	1			1	2	2			2	7
Cobourg	39	11				3	41		6		50
Chatham	5	1			2	2	2				6
Goderich	4						2		2		4
Guelph	3				1	1	1				3
Hamilton	31	1			4	20	6		1		31
Kingston	7	5			1	7	4				12
London	16	3			7	7	1		4		19
Lindsay	1				1						1
L'Orignal	6	2					2		6		8
Milton	2					1	1				2
Napanee	2						1		1		2
Ottawa	36	6			1	15	21		2		42
Owen Sound	12	2			1	5	4		4		14
Orangeville	5	1					6				6
Perth	7	2				3	6				9
Picton											
Pembroke	8	3	1	1		4	9				13
Peterborough	11		2		4	1	7		1		13
Port Arthur	8	1			2	2	4		1		9
Parry Sound	7	4			3		7		1		11
Rat Portage	8	2			4	1	5				10
Simcoe											
St. Catharines	18				2	14	1		1		18
Sarnia	14	1			1	5	7		2		15
Stratford	4			1	2	3					5
Sandwich	9	1			5	3			2		10
St. Thomas	5		1				6				6
Sault Ste. Marie	12				2	4	4		2		12
Toronto	137	44	1		24	134	9		14	1	182
Walkerton	4					1			3		4
Woodstock	8					2	4		2		8
Welland	13				3	3	7				13
Whitby	7	1				3	3		2		8
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay											
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa	11		1		1	10			1		12
Minden											
Sudbury	12				1	4	7				12
Huntsville											
Fort William	12				1	10	1				12
Burk's Falls											
North Bay	9	2				4	5		2		11
Massey											
Webbwood											
Sturgeon Falls											
Fort Francis											
Rainy River											
Blind River											
Bonfield											
Byng Inlet											
Atikokon											
Total	540	103	8	2	83	300	201		66	3	653

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under sixteen keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted trial, number sentenced and number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barrie	74	10	84	1	.....	1	73	10	83	74
Berlin	101	6	107	1	.....	1	100	6	106	73
Belleville	89	7	96	3	.....	3	86	7	93	88
Brantford	280	21	301	3	.....	3	277	21	298	164
Brampton	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	28
Brockville	114	7	121	4	.....	4	110	7	117	67
Bracebridge	46	3	49	2	.....	2	44	3	47	48
Cayuga	75	7	82	1	.....	1	74	7	81	31
Cornwall	66	3	69	1	.....	1	65	3	68	46
Cobourg	132	23	155	1	.....	1	131	23	154	44
Chatham	122	8	130	10	1	11	112	7	119	119
Goderich	49	2	51	4	.....	4	45	2	47	26
Guelph	39	.....	39	2	.....	2	37	.....	37	32
Hamilton	698	23	721	2	.....	2	696	23	719	366
Kingston	115	13	128	.....	.....	.....	115	13	128	108
London	479	55	534	18	.....	18	461	55	516	254
Lindsay	66	7	73	3	1	4	63	6	69	68
L'Original	21	7	28	.....	.....	.....	21	7	28	23
Milton	109	3	112	1	.....	1	108	3	111	96
Napanee	34	4	38	.....	.....	.....	34	4	38	27
Ottawa	580	88	688	9	.....	9	571	88	659	605
Owen Sound.....r	133	3	136	.....	.....	.....	133	3	136	74
Orangeville.....3	42	4	46	.....	.....	.....	42	4	46	31
Perth	79	11	90	1	.....	1	78	11	89	80
Picton	25	7	32	1	2	3	26	3	29	19
Pembroke	57	10	67	5	2	7	52	8	60	56
Peterborough	207	20	227	13	.....	13	194	20	214	127
Port Arthur	108	8	116	.....	.....	.....	108	8	116	112
Parry Sound	67	7	74	1	.....	1	66	7	73	59
Rat Portage	63	4	67	.....	.....	.....	63	4	67	58
Simcoe	47	4	51	2	1	3	45	3	48	31
St. Catharines	101	6	107	5	.....	5	96	6	102	80
Sarnia	167	7	174	3	.....	3	164	7	171	115
Stratford	83	12	95	5	2	7	78	10	88	70
Sandwich	137	11	148	3	3	6	134	8	142	127
St. Thomas	93	5	98	4	.....	4	89	5	94	62
Sault Ste. Marie	92	8	100	2	.....	2	90	8	98	88
Toronto	2,618	695	3,313	28	1	29	2,590	694	3,284	1,866
Walkerton	25	3	28	1	.....	1	24	3	27	25
Woodstock	163	3	166	2	.....	2	161	3	164	86
Welland	226	2	228	2	.....	2	224	2	226	142
Whitby	64	2	66	.....	.....	.....	64	2	66	34
Lock-ups:										
Gore Bay	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	8
Little Current	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	25
Manitowaning	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Mattawa	24	3	27	1	.....	1	23	3	26	26
Minden	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1
Sudbury	361	9	370	4	1	5	357	8	365	366
Huntsville	27	3	30	3	.....	3	24	3	27	30
Fort William	97	5	102	.....	.....	.....	97	5	102	87
Burk's Falls	24	2	26	1	.....	1	23	2	25	25
North Bay	252	10	262	.....	1	1	252	9	261	253
Massey	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25
Webbwood	52	1	53	3	.....	3	49	1	50	52
Sturgeon Falls	25	3	28	.....	.....	.....	25	3	28	28
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	26	2	28	.....	.....	.....	26	2	28	28
Blind River	69	13	82	.....	.....	.....	69	13	82	75
Bonfield	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Byng Inlet	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8,964	1,182	10,146	156	15	171	8,810	1,165	9,975	6,774

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities to on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting *committed* under civil process.

For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	23	1	4	.....	3	43
21	4	9	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	46	.....	.....	.....	53
3	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	21	6	5	.....	1	55
42	19	76	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	119	.....	4	.....	3	169
3	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	24
19	5	30	.....	.....	2	2	.....	22	7	9	.....	.....	79
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	42
25	4	22	1	1	3	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	69
15	2	6	.....	.....	4	.. ....	7	6	1	1	.....	1	49
22	11	78	.....	1	5	.....	1	6	14	7	.....	.....	121
10	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	56	6	9	.....	2	53
12	1	12	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	2	4	.....	.....	32
4	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	9	5	.....	1	21
88	42	225	18	.....	5	.....	.....	7	129	14	.....	4	544
14	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	13	3	.....	1	107
76	36	168	2	1	12	1	.....	210	34	17	.....	.....	257
4	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	10	5	10	.....	1	40
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	4	1	1	1	10
12	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	37	3	.....	.....	54
6	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	25
44	10	9	.....	1	28	.....	.....	300	6	.....	.....	4	329
20	5	37	.....	1	7	2	.....	22	5	1	1	1	96
10	4	1	....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	40
9	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	4	7	.....	.....	68
4	2	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	7
4	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	57
53	24	23	1	.....	28	.....	.....	36	85	5	.....	4	68
3	1	.....	.....	....	8	....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	97
12	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	19	....	5	.....	3	39
1	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	51
11	2	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	26	2	.....	.....	17
14	5	8	.....	1	8	.....	.....	11	4	5	.....	2	76
33	12	14	.....	.....	6	1	.....	30	.....	17	.....	1	119
8	.....	17	.....	... .	9	.....	.....	3	43	3	.....	1	36
7	5	9	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	22	19	3	.....	5	87
18	12	6	....	.....	4	4	.....	28	8	4	.....	.....	50
8	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	19	.....	4	.....	2	67
526	291	630	3	2	89	3	.....	1,029	45	92	1	24	2,025
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	12
39	13	28	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	62	6	.....	.....	90
18	10	58	.....	1	5	.....	.....	3	37	.....	.....	3	179
17	7	8	.....	.....	6	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	52
2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	.....	1	.....
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	75	.....	14	.....	1	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	1	89
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21
5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	37	1	4	.....	.....	211
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	1	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,295	564	1,513	27	12	385	15	15	2,352	684	293	5	80	6,278

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.
Barrie	..	3	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.....	..	....	....	.....	10	..	....	..	..
Berlin	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	2	..	....	..	1
Belleville	..	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	....	....	..	....	....	.....	11	..	....	..	..
Brantford	..	1	..	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	.....	.....	..	....	....	1	100	..	....	..	..
Brampton	..	....	..	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	..	....	....	1	1	..	....	..	..
Brockville	..	....	..	....	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	41	..	....	..	..
Bracebridge	..	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	8	..	....	..	..
Cayuga	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	4	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	11	..	....	..	..
Cornwall	..	1	..	4	....	..	..	..	..	2	7	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	2	14	..	....	..	..
Cobourg	..	1	..	1	....	..	..	1	4	..	1	2	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	12	..	....	..	..
Chatham	..	....	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	....	.....	.....	..	1	....	2	5	..	....	..	1
Goderich	..	....	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	2	..	....	..	..
Guelph	..	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	6	..	....	..	1
Hamilton	..	....	..	18	....	..	..	..	3	9	..	5	.....	.....	..	....	....	7	209	..	8	..	1
Kingston	..	....	..	7	....	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	2	.....	54	..	2	..	1
London	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	.....	.....	..	....	....	4	144	..	....	..	..
Lindsay	..	2	..	6	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	2	9	..	....	..	..
L'Original	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	1	....	..	....	..	..
Milton	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	1	3	..	....	..	..
Napanee	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	2	3	..	....	..	..
Ottawa	..	....	..	23	10	..	..	..	16	5	44	1	.....	.....	..	3	....	4	109	..	1	..	1
Owen Sound	..	....	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	....	.....	1	2	....	.....	4	..	2	..	2
Orangeville	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Perth	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	19	..	....	..	..
Picton	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	3	..	....	..	..
Pembroke	..	....	..	....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	..	1	....	1	1	..	....	..	..
Peterborough	..	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	4	....	1	9	..	....	..	..
Port Arthur	..	1	1	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	6	25	..	2	..	1
Parry Sound	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	1	.....	10	..	....	1	..
Rat Portage	..	....	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	2	21	..	1	..	1
Simcoe	..	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	2	..	....	..	..
St. Catharines	..	2	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	2	....	1	20	..	1	..	..
Sarnia	..	2	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	65	..	....	..	1
Stratford	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	7	..	....	..	..
Sandwich	..	....	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	4	.....	.....	..	1	....	.....	21	..	....	..	..
St. Thomas	..	....	..	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	2	..	....	..	..
Sault Ste. Marie	..	2	..	9	....	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	....	2	.....	14	..	....	..	1
Toronto	..	....	2	33	57	1	..	7	..	12	1	..	10	.....	5	14	....	6	1058	..	9	1	3
Walkerton	..	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.....	..	....	....	.....	1	..	....	..	..
Woodstock	..	1	..	2	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	.....	..	....	....	.....	13	..	1	..	..
Welland	..	....	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	71	..	....	..	..
Whitby	..	....	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	10	..	....	1	..
LOCK-UPS:																							
Gore Bay	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Little Current	..	....	..	4	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	26	..	....	..	..
Manitowaning	..	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	6	..	....	..	..
Mattawa	..	....	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	11	.....	3	..	....	..	..
Minden	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	1	..	....	..	..
Sudbury	..	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	.....	.....	..	....	31	.....	152	..	....	..	3
Huntsville	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	10	..	....	..	..
Fort William	..	....	..	11	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	50	..	....	..	..
Burk's Falls	..	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	4	..	....	..	..
North Bay	..	1	..	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	1	13	.....	99	..	....	..	..
Massey	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	1	.....	....	3	....	..	..
Webbwood	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Sturgeon Falls	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	1	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Fort Francis	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Rainy River	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Blind River	..	....	..	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	4	.....	23	..	....	..	..
Bonfield	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	1	..
Byng Inlet	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Atikokan	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	....	..	....	..	..
Totals	..	20	5	192	100	8	1	23	26	28	33	79	31	1	8	29	65	44	2507	3	27	4	18

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1904.

Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
....	..	1	....	..	..	1	....	..	9	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	9	1	43
....	..	..	1	3	..	....	....	..	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	29	2	53
1	..	..	2	..	..	1	....	..	8	..	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	55
1	..	2	....	..	..	....	....	..	12	..	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	22	1	169
5	1	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	24
....	..	..	....	1	..	1	....	..	7	..	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	16	....	79
1	..	..	1	2	..	....	....	..	13	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	42
....	..	..	....	2	..	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	39	4	69
....	..	1	....	1	..	....	....	..	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	49
....	..	..	....	..	..	1	....	..	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	88	1	121
4	..	1	....	1	..	1	3	2	11	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	1	53
....	..	..	....	1	..	....	....	..	11	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	32
....	..	..	....	1	..	....	....	..	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	21
4	2	..	1	15	..	....	....	.	61	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	109	62	28	544
....	..	..	1	..	..	1	....	1	19	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	107
3	..	..	1	1	..	1	....	2	47	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	21	7	257
....	..	..	1	..	..	1	....	..	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	1	40
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	10
....	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	..	1	..	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	9	31	....	51
....	..	..	3	..	..	....	....	..	2	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	25
....	2	..	..	3	..	13	4	8	30	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	9	35	5	329
....	..	..	....	..	..	4	....	..	15	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	41	2	96
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	37	....	40
1	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	36	....	68
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	2	13	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	14	1	57
3	..	..	1	..	..	....	2	2	11	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	27	3	68
1	..	..	....	3	..	....	1	..	18	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	....	97
....	..	1	....	3	..	....	1	..	17	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	39
....	..	1	....	..	..	....	....	..	9	..	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	51
....	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	17
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	....	..	17	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	6	2	76
1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	7	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	32	1	119
....	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	36
1	..	..	....	2	..	1	....	..	33	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	87
....	..	..	4	..	..	....	....	..	14	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	3	....	50
2	..	..	....	1	..	....	....	..	7	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	17	....	67
12	3	1	3	30	..	19	31	19	318	..	6	....	1	....	7	....	4	....	1	1	2	....	....	151	190	7	2025
2	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	12
....	..	..	1	..	..	2	....	..	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	52	....	90
....	..	..	....	1	..	2	....	..	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	54	4	179
....	..	..	....	2	..	....	....	..	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	2	52
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	22
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	..	..	....	..	5	....	....	..	34	..	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	2	15	14	277
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	13
....	..	..	....	7	1	....	....	..	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	10	4	89
1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	7	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	21
9	..	..	....	2	5	1	....	..	20	..	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	16	3	211
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	8
1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	..	..	....	5	..	....	23	8	2	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	75
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	..	..	....	1	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	9	8	26	89	11	51	65	45	845	2	17	3	7	15	16	....	11	4	16	5	5	5	....	439	1168	106	6278

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	.....	.....
Abusive and obscene language	19	1	20
Arson	4	1	5
Assault	190	2	192
Assault, felonious	100	.....	100
Attempted suicide	8	.....	8
Abduction	1	.....	1
Bigamy	16	7	23
Breaches of the peace	25	1	26
do. of by-laws	27	1	28
Burglary	33	.....	33
Contempt of court	79	.....	79
Carrying unlawful weapons	31	.....	31
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	1	.....	1
Cruelty to animals	8	.....	8
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	27	2	29
Deserting employment	65	.....	65
Destroying and injuring property	39	5	44
Drunk and disorderly	2,108	399	2,507
Embezzlement	3	.....	3
Escaping from or obstructing constables	26	1	27
Escaping from prison	3	1	4
Forgery	18	.....	18
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	57	1	58
Gambling	9	.....	9
Giving liquor to Indians	7	1	8
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	24	2	26
Housebreaking and robbery	89	.....	89
Incendiarism	11	.....	11
Indecent assault and exposure	45	6	51
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	23	42	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	17	28	45
Larceny	795	50	845
Manslaughter	2	.....	2
Misdemeanour	16	1	17
Murder	3	.....	3
Perjury	7	.....	7
Prostitution	.....	15	15
Rape and assault with intent	16	.....	16
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	11	.....	11
Seduction	4	.....	4
Selling liquor without license	15	1	16
Shooting with intent	5	.....	5
Stabbing	5	.....	5
Threatening and seditious language	5	.....	5
Trespass	424	6	430
Unlawful shooting	9	.....	9
Vagrancy	1,059	109	1,168
Other offences not enumerated	101	5	106
Total	5,590	688	6,278

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	20	64	6	32	52	84
Berlin	35	72	10	60	47	107
Belleville	30	66	25	67	29	96
Brantford	92	209	38	68	233	301
Brampton	10	25	10	17	18	35
Brockville	35	86	18	30	91	121
Bracebridge	10	39	6	24	25	49
Cayuga	20	62	19	20	62	82
Cornwall	28	41	29	23	46	69
Cobourg	55	100	29	103	52	155
Chatham	50	80	9	95	35	130
Goderich	21	30	9	27	24	51
Guelph	11	28	7	21	18	39
Hamilton	186	535	87	164	557	721
Kingston	33	95	14	21	107	128
London	161	373	25	179	355	534
Lindsay	26	47	7	33	40	73
L'Orignal	17	11	18	19	9	28
Milton	18	94	11	25	87	112
Napanee	12	26	11	9	29	38
Ottawa	312	356	159	169	499	668
Owen Sound	36	100	16	32	104	136
Orangeville	8	38	10	17	29	46
Perth	29	61	12	19	71	90
Picton	20	12	5	10	22	32
Pembroke	20	47	33	21	46	67
Peterborough	89	138	40	115	112	227
Port Arthur	30	86	23	23	93	116
Parry Sound	22	52	17	19	55	74
Rat Portage	26	41	23	9	58	67
Simcoe	28	23	11	15	36	51
St. Catharines	29	78	14	57	50	107
Sarnia	28	146	16	55	119	174
Stratford	42	53	19	46	49	95
Sandwich	51	97	31	54	94	148
St. Thomas	30	68	12	78	20	98
Sault Ste. Marie	33	67	26	55	45	100
Toronto	1,531	1,782	443	595	2,718	3,313
Walkerton	10	18	.....	22	6	28
Woodstock	40	126	28	53	113	166
Welland	28	200	25	47	181	228
Whitby	25	41	.....	23	43	66
Lockups:						
Gore Bay	3	10	7	6	7	13
Little Current	18	13	13	2	29	31
Manitowaning	.....	9	.....	2	7	9
Mattawa	6	21	14	5	22	27
Minden	2	1	2	2	1	3
Sudbury	71	299	107	101	269	370
Huntsville	5	25	.....	9	21	30
Fort William	30	72	25	30	72	102
Burk's Falls	6	20	3	23	3	26
North Bay	67	195	11	61	201	262
Massey	2	23	8	13	12	25
Webbwood	2	51	5	23	30	53
Sturgeon Falls	10	18	4	3	25	28
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	6	22	2	1	27	28
Blind River	12	70	25	20	62	82
Bonfield	2	2	.....	1	3	4
Byng Inlet	.....	3	1	.....	3	3
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,579	6,567	1,578	2,873	7,273	10,146

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the at the County Judges' Criminal Court during

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.
Barrie	41	2	43	.....	9	.....
Berlin	51	2	53	.....	16	.....
Belleville	52	3	55	2	6	.....
Brantford	161	8	169	.....	10	.....
Brampton	24	.....	24	1	1	.....
Brockville	73	6	79	1	17	.....
Bracebridge	41	1	42	.....	11	.....
Cayuga	66	3	69	.....	5	.....
Cornwall	47	2	49	3	10	.....
Cobourg	102	19	121	5	1	.....
Chatham	50	3	53	.....	19	1
Goderich	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	21	.....	21	.....	3	.....
Hamilton	531	13	544	15	55	.....
Kingston	96	11	107	2	9	1
London	235	22	257	.....	26	.....
Lindsay	37	3	40	1	8	.....
L'Orignal	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Milton	53	1	54	.....	7	.....
Napanee	21	4	25	6	.....	2
Ottawa	288	41	329	6	15	5
Owen Sound	94	2	96	1	16	.....
Orangeville	36	4	40	.....	.....	.....
Perth	61	7	68	.....	2	1
Picton	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	48	9	57	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	63	5	68	.....	10	.....
Port Arthur	90	7	97	.....	7	.....
Parry Sound	35	4	39	.....	4	.....
Rat Portage	47	4	51	1	6	.....
Simcoe	16	1	17	.....	1	.....
St. Catharines	72	4	76	3	15	.....
Sarnia	115	4	119	.....	16	.....
Stratford	36	.....	36	.....	4	.....
Sandwich	87	.....	87	2	36	.....
St Thomas	47	3	50	5	9	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	67	.....	67	2	5	.....
Toronto	1,572	453	2,025	49	217	4
Walkerton	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	89	1	90	11	17	.....
Welland	179	.....	179	2	35	.....
Whitby	52	.....	52	.....	1	.....
LOCK-UPS:—						
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	22	.....	22	2	.....	.....
Minden	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	268	9	277	.....	11	.....
Huntsville	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	84	5	89	.....	3	.....
Burk's Falls	19	2	21	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	209	2	211	.....	24	.....
Massey	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	8	.....	8	.....	3	.....
Sturgeon Falls	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	62	13	75	.....	4	.....
Bonfield	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,590	688	6,278	121	674	14

No. 7.

nature of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried the year ending 30th September, 1904.

sentenced to					Capital and corporal sentences.			County judge's criminal court.		
To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys	Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
.....	.....	1	1	32	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
2	4	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
1	2	1	2	41	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
1	1	1	1	155	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
.....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
2	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
.....	2	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	2	1	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
.....	7	.....	.....	29	.....	1	.....	1	8	9
.....	1	.....	9	105	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
2	3	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
.....	1	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	7	12	19
.....	1	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
2	22	2	1	447	.....	.....	.....	5	66	71
1	.....	1	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
8	11	2	1	209	.....	.....	.....	32	25	57
.....	.....	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	1	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	2	3
.....	.....	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
2	6	2	.....	293	.....	.....	.....	4	13	17
1	6	.....	2	70	.....	.....	.....	2	13	15
.....	.....	.....	3	37	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	1	52	.....	.....	.....	4	11	15
4	.....	1	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
.....	5	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	1	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	1	4	5	9
.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	1	1	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	10	16	26
1	4	1	1	96	.....	.....	.....	27	8	35
.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
.....	6	2	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
1	7	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
.....	5	1	1	53	.....	.....	.....	5	12	17
71	28	1	8	1,647	.....	.....	1	22	22	44
.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
1	1	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
.....	1	.....	1	140	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
.....	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
.....	1	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	5	22	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	2	.....	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	5	21	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	37	27	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	144	27	40	5,155	1	1	2	276	436	712

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How Maintained.					Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.		
							$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	84	52	32	1,829	1,630	1,269 87	1,667 00
Beriln	Jonathan Cook	107	17	90	519	1,831	819 60	1,275 00
Belleville	L. A. Appleby	96	51	45	1,174	1,892	440 00	1,550 00
Brantford	John T. Brown	301	60	241	1,134	3,817	1,173 29	1,700 00
Brampton	Joshua Modeland	35	15	20	464	478	275 91	1,150 00
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	121	44	77	1,545	1,125	1,076 42	1,450 00
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	49	49	.....	1,082	.....	658 35	750 00
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	82	18	64	492	2,222	610 74	1,225 00
Cornwall	Donald McDonell	69	30	39	631	846	536 84	1,265 00
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	155	38	117	902	16,859	4,854 73	2,525 60
Chatham	Robert Mercer	130	46	84	575	892	833 20	1,924 67
Goderich	Joseph Griffin	51	21	30	181	1,580	808 11	1,420 00
Guelph	Jno. McNab	39	12	27	442	349	1,326 40	1,525 00
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	721	120	601	3,244	7,265	2,123 08	3,050 00
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	128	40	88	1,879	3,166	1,942 75	2,050 00
London	Robert Boston	534	165	369	2,265	4,052	2,035 72	3,698 60
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	73	16	57	868	1,184	530 42	1,400 00
L'Orignal	Jno. D. Cameron	28	7	21	207	3,516	612 42	1,458 99
Milton	William Van Allen	112	10	102	239	2,503	408 69	1,050 00
Napanee	Z. A. Van Luven	38	15	23	601	1,030	712 31	1,100 00
Ottawa	Wm. Kehoe	668	56	612	3,143	9,279	2,739 49	3,038 00
Owen Sound	John Miller	136	50	86	1,649	5,508	1,574 75	1,850 00
Orangeville	Chas. Bowles	46	7	39	289	3,468	841 16	1,300 00
Perth	W. H. Grant	90	25	65	451	4,264	736 66	1,500 00
Picton	Wm. E. Patterson	32	5	27	101	153	236 43	940 00
Pembroke	James Wright	67	34	33	1,176	3,061	505 74	1,306 50
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	227	29	198	1,149	4,240	1,108 34	1,350 00
Port Arthur	Thomas Penfold	116	116	.....	5,441	.....	980 40	1,472 50
Parry Sound	W. J. Bradley	74	74	.....	3,146	.....	1,099 97	750 00
Rat Portage	W. H. McKay	67	67	.....	2,904	.....	1,106 05	2,044 00
Simcoe	T. W. Butler	51	12	39	94	655	604 00	1,075 00
St. Catharines	T. B. Blain	107	46	61	1,034	833	554 59	1,520 00
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	174	46	128	1,014	4,536	828 02	2,403 00
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	95	17	78	700	1,491	2,050 70	1,450 00
Sandwich	Wm. J. Sparks	148	75	73	1,323	1,388	1,404 46	2,227 10
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	98	40	58	1,390	1,396	300 63	1,862 50
Sault Ste. Marie	Alexander McKellar	100	100	.....	3,933	.....	1,061 56	1,906 00
Toronto	G. R. Vanzant	3,313	624	2,689	19,047	54,822	11,006 25	14,440 52
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	28	14	14	61	1,274	413 69	1,400 00
Woodstock	Jno. Cameron	166	32	134	421	3,471	1,318 02	1,700 00
Welland	Jno. Coulson	228	55	173	1,068	5,111	1,227 00	1,937 50
Whitby	W. J. Davey	66	40	26	1,743	879	383 73	1,100 00
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay	Alex. Thorburn	13	13	.....	185	.....	150 00	400 00
Little Current	Ruthven Hay	31	31	.....	97	.....	98 90	200 00
Manitowaning	Thomas Gorley	9	9	.....	39	.....	91 70	200 00
Mattawa	Jno. McMeekin	27	27	.....	468	.....	337 33	500 00
Minden	R. C. Garratt	3	3	.....	11	.....	10 00	150 00
Sudbury	T. Keaney	370	130	240	1,989	1,751	775 82	1,189 50
Huntsville	F. Francis	30	20	10	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Fort William	R. McNabb	102	102	.....	1,622	.....	562 38	900 00
Burk's Falls	Wm. Wilson	26	26	.....	165	.....	239 35	300 00
North Bay	S. A. Huntington	262	254	8	5,621	15	2,330 36	1,378 00
Massey	Ennis Chambers	25	4	21	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Webbwood	A. E. Storie	53	43	10	87	21	.....	150 00
Sturgeon Falls	Chas. Rochon	28	11	17	137	21	94 17	100 00
Fort Francis	Jno. Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00
Rainy River	A. W. Cook	28	4	24	47	25	12 00	240 00
Blind River	Jno. Tansey	82	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00
Bonfield	Stephen Dunn, sr.	4	4	.....	16	.....	69 88	75 00
Byng Inlet	Jno. Free	3	3	.....	5	.....	3 75	300 00
Atikokan	R. McCullough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Totals		10,146	3,156	6,990	82,039	163,899	59,916 13	89,164 98

No. 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1904.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
102 08	3,038 95	16 33	19 84	36 17	800 00	600 00	150 00	117 00
10 00	2,104 60	7 75	11 91	19 66	560 00	450 00	140 00	125 00
.....	1,990 00	4 57	16 15	20 72	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00
142 00	3,015 29	4 37	5 64	10 01	750 00	500 00	250 00	200 00
.....	1,425 91	7 88	32 86	40 74	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00
107 68	2,631 10	9 79	11 98	21 77	800 00	400 00	150 00	100 00
4 55	1,412 90	13 52	15 30	28 82	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
171 41	2,007 15	9 53	14 94	24 47	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00
.....	1,801 84	7 78	18 34	26 12	740 00	300 00	125 00	100 00
636 06	8,016 39	35 42	16 29	51 71	800 00	1,094 10	344 00	287 50
152 48	2,910 35	7 58	14 80	22 38	800 00	733 00	216 67	175 00
48 17	2,276 28	16 79	27 85	41 64	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00
53 00	2,904 40	35 37	39 10	74 47	650 00	525 00	250 00	100 00
155 10	5,328 48	3 16	4 23	7 39	1,000 00	1,550 00	350 00	150 00
.....	3,992 75	15 18	16 01	31 19	800 00	800 00	200 00	250 00
573 48	6,307 80	4 89	6 92	11 81	750 00	1,898 60	700 00	350 00
125 20	2,055 62	8 98	19 18	28 16	550 00	550 00	200 00	100 00
36 00	2,107 41	23 14	52 11	75 25	600 00	633 99	150 00	75 00
14 00	1,472 69	3 77	9 37	13 14	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00
100 00	1,912 31	21 38	28 95	50 33	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00
69 17	5,846 66	4 20	4 55	8 75	800 00	1,688 00	350 00	200 00
107 00	3,531 75	12 36	13 60	25 96	800 00	500 00	300 00	250 00
26 80	2,167 96	18 87	28 26	47 13	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00
20 00	2,256 66	8 40	16 67	25 07	800 00	400 00	200 00	100 00
.....	1,176 43	7 39	29 37	36 76	400 00	365 00	100 00	75 00
.....	1,872 24	7 55	19 50	27 05	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00
102 89	2,561 23	5 33	5 95	11 28	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00
28 65	2,481 55	8 60	12 70	21 30	600 00	547 50	175 00	150 00
25 00	1,874 97	15 19	10 14	25 33	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
32 18	3,182 23	16 99	30 50	47 49	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00
57 00	1,736 00	12 96	21 08	34 04	400 00	400 00	200 00	75 00
100 08	2,171 67	6 21	14 20	20 41	720 00	450 00	200 00	150 00
50 00	3,291 02	5 10	13 81	18 91	650 00	1,094 00	459 00	200 00
107 23	3,607 93	22 72	15 26	37 98	600 00	480 00	250 00	120 00
.....	3,631 56	9 49	15 05	24 54	600 00	1,177 10	200 00	250 00
107 09	2,270 22	4 16	19 00	23 16	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00
13 00	2,980 56	10 74	19 06	29 80	600 00	906 00	200 00	200 00
1,510 05	26,956 82	3 77	4 38	8 15	2,000 00	10,140 52	1,100 00	1,200 00
250 00	2,063 69	23 70	50 00	73 70	650 00	400 00	250 00	100 00
225 30	3,243 32	9 30	10 24	19 54	800 00	600 00	200 00	100 00
25 00	3,189 50	5 49	8 50	13 99	700 00	937 50	200 00	100 00
11 83	1,795 56	5 99	21 21	27 20	700 00	450 00	150 00	100 00
24 00	574 00	13 38	30 77	44 15	300 00	.....	100 00	.....
28 88	327 78	4 12	6 15	10 57	200 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	291 70	10 18	22 23	32 41	200 00	.....	.....	.....
36 53	873 86	13 86	18 51	32 37	300 00	.....	100 00	100 00
.....	160 00	3 33	50 00	53 33	150 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,965 32	2 09	3 21	5 30	400 00	539 50	100 00	150 00
.....	200 00	.....	6 66	6 66	200 00	.....	.....	.....
23 90	1,486 28	5 74	8 82	14 56	575 00	.....	125 00	200 00
.....	539 35	9 20	11 54	20 74	250 00	.....	50 00	.....
.....	3,708 36	8 89	5 26	14 15	550 00	508 00	120 00	200 00
.....	100 00	.....	4 00	4 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	150 00	.....	2 83	2 83	150 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	194 17	3 36	3 57	6 93	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	450 00	.....	450 00	450 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	252 00	43	8 57	9 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	75 00	.....	92	92	75 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	114 88	17 47	18 75	36 22	75 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	303 75	1 25	100 00	101 25	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
5,413 09	154,494 20	6 43	8 79	15 22	33,860 00	37,045 81	10,471 67	7,784 50

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Name of Gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
Barrie			1	24	16	2		9.17
Berlin				20	21			8.82
Belleville			2	26	15	4		6.75
Brantford			1	24	28	5		5.56
Brampton				25	6			7.40
Brockville	1			33	17	2		6.50
Bracebridge			1	15	8			27.50
Cayuga	1			14	18	2		9.50
Cornwall				17	15	1		8.50
Cobourg	1		9	24	58	41		14.15
Chatham				38	14			9.35
Goderich			1	12	8	2		10.
Guelph				35	7			10.
Hamilton		1	1	60	56	14		6.80
Kingston				53	27	8		9.75
London	1		1	57	39	14		5.89
Lindsay			1	26	14	1		7.33
L'Orignal			1	18	16	7		8.09
Milton			1	23	15	2		7.05
Napanee			1	18	9	2		7.50
Ottawa				93	55	12	198 68	6.75
Owen Sound			3	32	25	13		12.75
Orangeville			3	27	17	4		10.
Perth				18	22	7		6.75
Picton				26	5			6.20
Pembroke			1	24	18	7		8.38
Peterborough				18	24	7		12.
Port Arthur	1			22	21	7		10.66
Parry Sound	1			16	15	3		12.
Rat Portage				11	12	3		16.
Simcoe				24	7			8.66
St. Catharines				38	18			10.75
Sarnia			1	19	28	9		8.20
Stratford			1	30	11	3		11.25
Sandwich				47	17	3		13.06
St. Thomas		1		16	19	1		6.75
Sault Ste. Marie			1	34	26	6		11.50
Toronto			9	270	300	144		7.33
Walkerton			1	24	9	2		5.50
Woodstock				32	26	3		9.21
Welland	1		1	50	49	4		6.50
Whitby		1		25	14	3	31 50	7.75
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay				5	3			40
Little Current	1			5	4			40.
Manitowaning				5	3			30.
Mattawa			1	8	12	2		30.
Minden				6	1			45.
Sudbury				12	41	3		9.75
Huntsville				7	3			45.
Fort William				11	12			15.25
Burk's Falls			2	7	2			40.
North Bay		1		12	31	6		10.50
Massey				5	5			45.
Webbwood				7	7			45.
Sturgeon Falls	1			7	3			45.
Fort Francis								
Rainy River				5	5			45.
Blind River								
Bonfield				3	1			40.
Byng Inlet				7	1			
Atikokan				3				
Total	9	4	45	1,566	1,279	359	229 58	

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the Gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total day's stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	c.
Barrie	84	3,459	1,269 87	37
Berlin	107	2,350	819 60	35
Belleville	96	3,066	440 00	14
Brantford	301	4,951	1,173 29	24
Brampton	35	942	275 91	30
Brockville	121	2,670	1,076 42	40
Bracebridge	49	1,082	658 35	61
Cayuga	82	2,714	610 74	22
Cornwall	69	1,477	536 84	36
Cobourg	155	17,761	4,854 73	28
Chatham	130	1,467	833 20	57
Goderich	51	1,761	808 11	46
Guelph	39	791	1,326 40	1 68
Hamilton	721	10,509	2,123 08	20
Kingston	128	5,045	1,942 75	38
London	534	6,317	2,035 72	32
Lindsay	73	2,052	530 42	26
L'Orignal	28	3,723	612 42	17
Milton	112	2,742	408 69	15
Napanee	38	1,631	712 31	43
Ottawa	668	12,422	2,739 49	22
Owen Sound	136	7,157	1,574 75	22
Orangeville	46	3,757	841 16	22
Perth	90	4,715	736 66	16
Picton	32	254	236 43	93
Pembroke	67	4,237	505 74	12
Peterborough	227	5,389	1,108 34	21
Port Arthur	116	5,441	980 40	18
Parry Sound	74	3,146	1,099 97	35
Rat Portage	67	2,901	1,106 05	38
Simcoe	51	749	604 00	81
St. Catharines	107	1,867	554 59	30
Sarnia	171	5,550	838 02	15
Stratford	95	2,191	2,050 70	94
Sandwich	148	2,711	1,404 46	52
St. Thomas	98	2,786	300 63	11
Sault Ste. Marie	100	3,933	1,061 56	27
Toronto	3,313	73,869	11,006 25	15
Walkerton	28	1,335	413 69	31
Woodstock	166	3,892	1,318 02	34
Welland	228	6,179	1,227 00	20
Whitby	66	2,622	383 73	15
Totals	9,050	283,616	55,140 19	21

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1903, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1903.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1904.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	62	2	64	41	2	43				21		21
Berlin	86	2	88	51	2	53				35		35
Belleville	68	4	72	52	3	55				16	1	17
Brantford	145	9	154	161	8	169	16		16		1	1
Brampton	11		11	24		24	13		13			
Brockville	82	1	83	73	6	79		5	5	9		9
Bracebridge	29	2	31	41	1	42	12		12		1	1
Cayuga	52	2	54	66	3	69	14	1	15			
Cornwall	40	10	50	47	2	49	7		7		8	8
Cobourg	113	20	133	102	19	121				11	1	12
Chatham	50	2	52	50	3	53		1	1			
Goderich	18		18	32		32	14		14			
Guelph	21	5	26	21		21					5	5
Hamilton	389	33	422	531	13	544	142		142		20	20
Kingston	88	2	90	96	11	107	8	9	17			
London	186	19	205	235	22	257	49	3	52			
Lindsay	37	4	41	37	3	40					1	1
L'Original	16	2	18	9	1	10				7	1	8
Milton	25	5	30	53	1	54	28		28		4	4
Napanee	19	2	21	21	4	25	2	2	4			
Ottawa	263	56	319	288	41	329	25		25		15	15
Owen Sound	76		76	94	2	96	18	2	20			
Orangeville	24	5	29	36	4	40	12		12		1	1
Perth	84	10	94	61	7	68				23	3	26
Picton	2		2	7		7	5		5			
Pembroke	42	5	47	48	9	57	6	4	10			
Peterborough	52	5	57	63	5	68	11		11			
Port Arthur	135		135	90	7	97		7	7	45		45
Parry Sound	40	1	41	35	4	39		3	3	5		5
Rat Portage	82		82	47	4	51		4	4	35		35
Simcoe	13	4	17	16	1	17	3		3		3	3
St. Catharines	45	3	48	72	4	76	27	1	28			
Sarnia	115	5	120	115	4	119					1	1
Stratford	39	1	40	36		36				3	1	4
Sandwich	101	6	107	87		87				14	6	20
St. Thomas	25	1	26	47	3	50	22	2	24			
Sault Ste. Marie	160	15	175	67		67				93	15	108
Toronto	1,292	414	1,706	1,572	453	2,025	280	39	319			
Walkerton	31		31	11	1	12		1	1	20		20
Woodstock	85	2	87	89	1	90	4		4		1	1
Welland	158	3	161	179		179	21		21		3	3
Whitby	38	1	39	52		52	14		14		1	1
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	12	1	13							12	1	13
Little Current	4		4	31		31	27		27			
Manitowaning	8	1	9	8		8					1	1
Mattawa	10		10	22		22	12		12			
Minden	1		1	1		1						
Sudbury	334	20	354	268	9	277				66	11	77
Huntsville	14		14	12	1	13		1	1	2		2
Fort William	95	3	98	84	5	89		2	2	11		11
Burk's Falls	19		19	19	2	21		2	2			
North Bay	199	4	203	209	2	211	10		10		2	2
Massey	20		20	4		4				16		16
Webbwood	32	4	36	8		8				24	4	28
Sturgeon Falls	14		14	3		3				11		11
Fort Francis												
Rainy River				3	1	4	3	1	4			
Blind River				62	13	75	62	13	75			
Bonfield					1	1		1	1			
Byng Inlet				1		1	1		1			
Atikokan												
Totals	5,201	696	5,897	5,590	688	6,278	868	104	972	479	112	591

CENTRAL PRISON.

INTRODUCTORY.

The committals during the year were 758, which, with 378 in custody at commencement of the year, makes up the total incarcerated during the year 1,136, as compared with 1,016 the previous year. The committals direct, number 626, and to common gaols and transferred therefrom 132. The average daily population for the year was 387 1-3, as compared with 353 the preceding year. Of the number committed to the Central Prison during the year, 496 were for the first time, 137 the second time, 47 the third, 30 the fourth and the remaining 48 with varying frequency from five to twenty-one times.

There were committed for vagrancy 207, as compared with 201 the previous year. The number discharged on Ticket-of-leave was 32 and 23 were discharged on remission of sentence, together being a fraction over seven and a quarter per cent. of the whole number of commitments. Of the total number committed, 3 were total abstainers, 221 were temperate and 534 were intemperate. The illiterate were 73, able to read only, 14, and 671 could both read and write. The total stay of prisoners was 141,745 days, an increase of 12,895, as compared with 1903. The gross per capita cost per diem for maintenance was 45.74 cents as against 49.04 cents in the previous year, a reduction on the previous year of 3.30 cents per diem.

The total cost of maintenance outlay for the year was $64,837.40 against $63,192.77 the perceding year.

The following tabulated statements show the result of the industrial operations at the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1904:

STATEMENT No. I.

Central Prison Industries, 30 September, 1904.

Dr.

To stock on hand beginning of year	$78,972 64	
" Amount of material and repairs	80,469 14	
" Amount of fuel and general expenses	14,237 53	
" Amount of salaries and wages	18,246 65	
" Balance net gain	23,243 27	
		$215,169 23

Cr.

By Sales	$124,017 74	
" Stock on hand, close of year	91,151 49	
		$215,169 23

Certified correct,

J. O. ANDERSON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of Amounts Chargeable to the Various Industries in Carrying on the Manufacturing Operations of the Central Prison.

	1903.	1904.
Stock on hand, beginning of year	$65,603 18	$78,972 64
Shoe shop	2,823 80	3,322 79
Tailor shop	5,260 52	6,421 21
North shop	47,934 12	46,396 08
Woollen mill	9,092 12	9,115 19
Machine shop	12,798 53	9,595 56
Broom shop	434 01	601 23
Cordage shop	3,941 34	4,433 83
The greenhouse	729 74	582 85
Salaries and wages	18,292 65	18,246 65
Fuel and general expenses	8,882 75	14,237 53
Net gain for the year	22,697 59	23,243 27
	$198,490 35	$215,169 23

STATEMENT No. III.

Sales of the Various Industries of the Central Prison.

	1903.	1904.
Shoe shop	$4,432 61	$3,888 15
Tailor shop	9,247 44	9,347 99
North shop	51,596 74	52,076 91
Woollen mill	11,460 40	13,114 12
Machine shop	16,269 57	16,770 22
Broom shop	5,416 78	5,736 51
Cordage shop	20,455 17	22,358 59
The greenhouse	639 00	725 25
Stock at close of year	78,972 64	91,151 19
	$198,490 35	$215,169 23

General Statement of the books of the Central Prison, Toronto, of industries and maintenance combined for the year ending 30th September, 1904, showing trial balance, inventory, net cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities:

Name of Account	Trial Balance		Inventory.	Representative		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stock		453,802 96					453,802 96		412,828 56
Maintenance	104,227 13		40,009 46	64,217 67				40,009 46	
Industrial plant	149,982 33		149,982 33					149,982 33	
Shoe shop	1,519 76		721 74	798 02				721 74	
Tailor shop	2,915 86		4,774 53		1,858 67			4,774 53	
North shop	46,807 01		58,415 80		11,608 79			58,415 80	
Woollen mill	8,310 05		10,903 09		2,593 04			10,903 09	
Machine shop	10,503 80		13,336 33		2,832 53			13,336 33	
Broom shop		2,515 28			2,515 28				
Cordage shop		4,871 12			4,871 12				
The greenhouse	5,238 14		3,000 00	2,238 14				3,000 00	
Buildings	89,442 88							89,442 88	
Bank of Commerce		4,017 78							4,017 78
Fuel stock	285 00		285 00					285 00	
Accounts receivable	49,144 54							49,144 54	
Installation rope plant		3,169 36							3,169 36
	468,376 50	468,376 50	281,428 28						
Net cost of maintenance transferred to stock acct					40,974 40	40,974 40			
				67,253 83	67,253 83				
Credit to stock account						412,828 56			
						453,802 96	453,802 96		
Total								420,015 70	420,015 70

Certified correct,

J. O. ANDERSON,
Accountant.

The earnings for the year were $23,243.27, after paying gratuities to good conduct prisoners to the amount of $878.06 or a total of $24,121.33.

During the year five isolation cells have been erected in the extension to the south wing, all the work being done, even to the making of the locks for the cell gates, by prison labor. The prison has been crowded to its full capacity almost the entire year and there are now large numbers of prisoners in the county gaols waiting to be transferred. The time for considering the enlargement of the Central Prison is now at hand if it is to continue to accommodate all that are committed to it and provide for the proper separation of youthful prisoners committed for a first offence. At the present time 12 per cent. of all committed are young boys, some of them under 18 and all under 20 years of age. With suitable means of separation provided one of the industrial workshops could be used by them exclusively and thus enabling more effective reformatory work with the more hopeful class. All the work of enlargement can be done by prison labor. The sanitation of the prison is satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good.

The food supplied the prisoners has been of uniform good quality and there has been an entire freedom of complaints regarding it.

The religious instruction of prisoners has had faithful attention during the year, and their secular education has been diligently performed in the night school established in the prison. The "Prison Gate" work has been well looked after by the Salvation Army and their several agencies have done much to mitigate the misfortunes of prison life.

The report of the Warden and others in respect to services at the prison are herewith transmitted.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1904.

Mr. James Noxon,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Sir,—In submitting the Annual Report for the past year, the regrettable feature is the large increase in our population. With the exception of a few weeks, the prison has been taxed to its utmost capacity and even under these circumstances we have not been able to relieve the county gaols. A considerable number sentenced direct to the Central Prison have remained in the county gaols for the simple reason we had no room for them. If we hope to relieve the gaols we will have to consider the advisability of increasing our cell accommodation. I shall have to repeat a statement made in my report of last year:- "We are receiving more young men and boys into the prison than ever before, and this fact makes it more imperative that nothing should be left undone to prevent their environment from being vile and debasing. During the past year we received into the prison a considerable number of boys under twenty years of age. We would strongly recommend that a department be arranged for them, both as to domicile and workshops. Nothing is more demoralizing than the criminal contamination incident to prison life, and it is certainly the duty very penal institution to prevent this as far as possible. I may tell you very frankly that we have not the proper facilities here for preventing this contamination as we would like to. Our industrial equipment is first-class, but our cell arrangement does not permit of that classification so essential to the interests of the younger inmates." While this condition prevails it will be my imperative duty to emphasize it as strongly as

I may be able to, for it is a condition that should be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

From an industrial standpoint we have had a successful year in all departments. We are now manufacturing a quality of binder twine that is giving perfect satisfaction. Not one of our numerous customers, during the past year, has expressed dissatisfaction with the twine furnished them.

The religious services of the prison have been carefully attended to by Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., and his co-workers; the Salvation Army Officers, and Mr. Finlay Spencer. The Rev. Father Walsh conducts the Roman Catholic services with great acceptance to the Roman Catholic prisoners. I desire to most gratefully acknowledge their valuable assistance.

I cannot too highly commend the efficiency of the Central Prison Staff, and their loyalty to the best interests of the institution.

The cordial support and assistance that I have had from you and the Provincial Secretary have done much to lighten the toil of a somewhat exacting position, and I desire to gratefully acknowledge the many kindnesses, official and personal, received from both of you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILMOUR,
Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison, Toronto, for year ending 30th September, 1904.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1903.		Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.		Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1904.		Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	
	$	c.	cents.	$	c.	$	c.	cents.	$	c.
Medicine and Medical Comforts	351	75	1 92	1	00	432	24	2 15	1	12
Butchers' Meat, Fish etc	7,750	09	42 22	21	95	8,520	58	42 35	22	02
Flour, Bread, etc	3,374	38	18 38	9	56	4,661	42	23 15	12	04
Butter, etc	333	11	1 81		94	426	47	2 11	1	10
Groceries	2,128	48	11 59	6	03	2,458	45	12 21	6	35
Fruit & Vegetables	1,188	80	6 48	3	37	1,577	06	7 85	4	08
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes	6,646	49	36 21	18	33	6,306	89	31 33	16	29
Fuel	5,008	58	27 29	14	19	2,179	57	10 82	5	63
Gas, Oil, etc	900	74	4 91	2	55	1,063	86	5 29	2	75
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning	1,860	22	10 13	5	27	2,068	21	10 27	5	34
Furniture and Furnishings	501	09	2 73	1	42	631	33	3 13	1	63
Farm, Garden, Feed and Fodder	1,486	34	8 10	4	21	1,602	35	7 96	4	14
Repairs and Alterations	2,166	57	11 80	6	14	2,397	24	11 92	6	20
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc	847	35	4 61	2	40	811	32	4 04	2	10
Water Supply	592	94	3 23	1	68	676	51	3 36	1	75
Library; School and Religious Instruction	730	25	3 98	2	07	1,025	25	5 10	2	65
Miscellaneous	1,874	74	10 21	5	31	1,981	22	9 85	5	12
Salaries and Wages	25,450	85	138 65	72	10	26,017	45	129 30	67	23
Totals	63,192	77	344 25	179	02	64,837	40	322 19	167	54

Total days stay of prisoners, 1903: 128,850, average, 353.
Total days stay of prisoners, 1904: 141,745, average, 387.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)	340	303	378
Committed during the year	679	713	758
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	.....	.....	.... .
Recaptured	.....	.....	.....
Total number in custody during the year	1,019	1,016	1,136
Discharged on expiration of sentence	625	568	659
Discharged on payment of fine	12	8	11
Discharged by remission of sentence	19	18	23
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	7	5	.... .
Died in prison hospital	2	1	1
Transferred to lunatic asylum	1	2	1
Removed to Kingston Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....
Ticket of leave	48	34	32
Escaped	2	2	.....
Conviction quashed	.....	.....	4
Remaining in custody	303	378	405
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	1,019	1,016	1,136

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Sentenced direct	427	576	626
Transferred from common gaols	252	137	132
Total	679	713	758

Social condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	150	5,956
Single	608	14,365
	758	20,321
Habits.		
Temperate	224	4,775
Intemperate	534	15,546
	758	20,321
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	671	16,183
Could read only	14	1,263
Could neither read nor write	73	2,870
	758	20,321

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 29.55 per cent. of the commitments; in 1903 the percentage was 29.45.

The total uneducated men represented 9.63 per cent. of the commitments of the year as compared with 9.87 per cent. in 1903.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1903.	1904.
In the broom shop	13,827 days.	15,402 days.
In the woodenware shop	25,917 "	26,091 "
In the tailoring shop	3,086 "	4,492 "
In the shoe shop	1,568 "	1,771 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith In the tinsmith and engineer's shop	8,771 "	10,639 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	2,679 "	4,338 "
In the cordage shop	29,712 "	35,727 "
In the permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds	4,373 "	5,744 "
Number of days of productive labor	89,933	104,204
Number of days of domestic work	10,125	12,032
Total number of days worked	100,058	116,236

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1903.

Total stay of prisoners	128,850 days
Number of days' productive labor	89,933
Proportion	69.80 per cent.

1904.

Total stay of prisoners	141,745 days
Number of days' productive labor	104,204
Proportion	73.52 per cent.

Annual Return

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1904.

Remaining in custody 30th September, 1903	378
Committed during the year	758
	1,136
Discharged on expiration of sentence	659
Discharged on payment of fine	11
Discharged on remission of sentence	23
Discharged on ticket of leave	32
Discharged, transferred to asylum	1
Discharged, conviction quashed	4
Died	1
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1904	405
	1,136

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaol:

To Central Prison	626
To Common Gaol	132
	758

Number of Times Prisoners have been in Central Prison.

1st time	496
2nd "	137
3rd "	47
4th "	30
5th "	19
6th "	16
7th "	2
10th "	1
12th "	1
15th "	1
16th "	3
17th "	1
20th "	1
21st "	1
Uncertain	2
	758

Social Conditions.

Married	150
Single	608
	758

Education.

Cannot Read or Write	73
Read only	14
Read and write	671
	758

Ages.

Under 18 Years	29
From 18 to 20 Years	64
" 20 to 30 "	330
" 30 to 40 "	144
" 40 to 50 "	94
" 50 to 60 "	60
" 60 to 70 "	32
" 70 to 80 "	3
" 80 to 90 "	2
	758

Habits.

Total abstainers	3
Temperate	221
Intemperate	534
	758

Nationalities.

Canada	476
England	93
Ireland	47
Scotland	18
U. S. A.	76
Germany	7
Italy	17
Spain	1
France	5
Austria	1
Norway and Sweden	4
Denmark	1
Poland	1
India	2
Roumania	1
East Indies	1
China	1
Syria	1
Hungary	1
South Africa	2
Russia	2
	758

Sentences.

1 month	11
2 months	32
3 "	73
4 "	72
5 "	34
6 "	301
7 "	6
8 "	8
9 "	34
12 "	101
13 "	2
14 "	1
15 "	3
16 "	4
18 "	34
20 "	2
23 "	24
24 "	16
	758

Crimes.

Attempted burglary	2
Assault	45
Aggravated Assault	13
Arson	3
Attempt to Steal	2
Attempt to Commit Rape	2
Attempt to Bribe	1
Attempt to Shoot	1
Abduction	1
Accepting Bribe	1
Bigamy	9
Bringing Stolen Goods to Canada	1
Breaking Gaol	1
Breach of Prison Discipline	5
Burglary	12
Carnal knowledge	4

Crimes.—Continued.

Cattle Stealing	3
Conspiracy	8
Carrying Concealed Weapons	1
Drunk and Disorderly	46
Damage to Property	2
Deserting H. M. Service	1
Escape	1
Forgery	10
Frequenting House of Ill Fame	2
Fraud	1
House Breaking	15
Horse Stealing	8
Indecent Assault	12
Intent to Wound	1
Indecent Exposure	6
Keeping House of Ill Fame	3
Keeping Disorderly House	3
Larceny	151
Mailing Indecent Letters	1
Non-Support of Wife	3
Obtaining Money by false pretences	11
Obstructing Railway	3
Obstructing an Officer	1
Perjury	2
Receiving	4
Robbery	6
Shop Breaking	14
Shooting	2
Selling Liquor without License	2
Seduction	1
Theft	109
Trespass	1
Using Counterfeit Money	1
Vagrancy	207
Wounding	13
	758

Occupations.

Accountant	1
Agent	11
Butcher	4
Blacksmith	4
Baker	4
Bartender	2
Boiler Maker	4
Barber	12
Brickmaker	1
Broommaker	2
Brushmaker	1
Bootblack	1
Bookkeeper	4
Bookbinder	1
Bell Boy	1
Boxmaker	1
Brakeman	1
Carpenter	16
Clerk	19
Cigarmaker	8
Cook	12
Carriage Maker	1
Cooper	3
Confectioner	2
Commercial Traveller	2
Druggist	2
Drover	1
Engineer	5
Electrician	4
Fireman	14
Farmer	8
File Maker	1
Gardener	1
Glassblower	1
Hotelkeeper	2
Hostler	5
Harnessmaker	2
Hospital Nurse	1
Hack Driver	1
Jockey	1
Laborer	420
Laundryman	1
Lather	1
Metal Worker	4
Moulder	11
Machinist	13
Mason	8
Marble Cutter	2
Mattressmaker	1
News Boy	2
Painter	20
Photographer	2
Polisher	1
Porter	1
Printer	4
Piano Regulator	1
Plasterer	4
Ropemaker	1
Roofer	1
Restraurant Keeper	2
Sailor	11
Shoemaker	17
Spinner	1
Steamfitter	2
Student	1
Stenographer	1
Stone Cutter	1
Shantyman	3
Soldier	2
Springmaker	1
Tailor	21
Teamster	13
Tinker	1
Tinsmith	4
Telegraph Operator	1
Waggonmaker	1
Waiter	7
Weaver	1
	758

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	28
Brant	11
Carleton	21
Essex	14
Elgin	14
Frontenac	9
Grey	11
Halton	8
Hastings	9
Haldimand	1
Kent	20
Lincoln	14
Lennox	7
Leeds and Grenville	18
Lambton	15
Middlesex	24
Muskoka	12

Counties and Districts.—Continued.

Nipissing	39
Northumberland	6
Norfolk	4
Oxford	25
Ontario	1
Perth	3
Peterborough	9
Peel	2
Prescott and Russell	1
Simcoe	6
Renfrew	1
Stormont	12
Victoria	12
Waterloo	15
Wellington	3
Wentworth	69
Welland	27
York	267
	758

Industrial Department.

Return showing the number of days work rendered for the year commencing 1st October, 1903, and ending 30th Sept., 1904.

Broom Shop	15,402
North Shop	26,091
Woollen Mill	4,338
Machine Shop including Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths	10,639
Cordage Mill	35,727
Garden and Farm	4,779
Tailor Shop	4,492
Shoe Shop	1,771
Permanent Improvements	965
	104,204

Domestic and Kitchen Department.

Return showing the number of days work rendered by Domestics from Oct. 1st, 1903, to Sept. 30th, 1904.

Prison	8,303
Kitchen	3,729
	12,032

Return showing the number of days Prisoners were in Hospital, sick in cells, and under punishment from 1st October 1903, to 30th September, 1904.

Hospital	719
Sick in Cells	457
Under punishment	1,170
	2,346

Total number of Prisoners for the year	141,745
Highest any one month	12,665
" " " day	421
Lowest any one month	10,365
" " " day	358
Average per month	11,812
" " day	387 1-3

General Summary of Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st Oct., 1903, to 30th Sept., 1904.

Industrial Department	104,204
Domestic & Kitchen Department	12,032
Sick in Hospital Department	719
Sick in Cells	457
Under Punishment	1,170
Sundays and Holidays	23,163
Total	141,745

SURGEON'S REPORT.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—In submitting my Annual Report, I may say it will be an echo of 1903, as the same favorable conditions have continued to the present time.

We have been practically free from epidemic or contagious diseases during the past year, and our hospital attendance very moderate in amount.

Our list of accidents is somewhat lengthy, and some of them severe, but the recoveries have been of a very satisfactory character.

We still continue to vaccinate new arrivals upon admission.

There has only been one death, from purulent meningitis, the diagnosis was confirmed by an autopsy.

There have been no complaints respecting the food, etc., and the condition of the prisoners seems to be very satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SLOAN, M.D.,
Surgeon.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

INTRODUCTORY.

The committments during the year were 116, against 111 the previous year. The number in custody at the beginning of the year was 64 and with the commitments for the year makes the total number during the year 180. There were discharged during the year on expiration of sentence 108, pardoned 5, paroled 1, payment of fine 12, transferred to Toronto Asylum 2, transferred to London Gaol 1, and 51 remaining in custody at the end of the year, 30th September, 1904.

Of the total number committed, 105 were sentenced direct and eleven were committed to and transferred from county gaols.

In respect to social conditions, 43 were married, 25 widowed and 48 single. In education, 83 could read and write, 15 could read only and 18 were entirely illiterate. In habits, 45 were temperate and 71 intemperate. The ages were 10 under eighteen years, 13 between eighteen and twenty, 20 between twenty and thirty, 30 between thirty and forty, 15 between forty and fifty, 9 between fifty and sixty and 9 over sixty.

The number of girls in the Refuge for Girls at the beginning of the year, October 1st, 1904, was 70, admitted during the year 11, making total number in custody during the year 81. Of the total number 10 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 5 discharged by order, 3 transferred temporarily to Reformatory for special treatment, 1 transferred to the Roman Catholic Industrial School, being under age for the Refuge, leaving 62 remaining in residence at the close of the year. Of the number admitted 10 could read and write and 1 was illiterate. The ages were, when admitted, 1 thirteen years, 1 fourteen years, 6 fifteen years, and 3 sixteen years. The combined daily average of the Reformatory and Refuge was 126, as against 133 the preceding year.

Much has been done during the year to prepare the Reformatory for a proper classification of inmates and when all is completed it will facilitate the work of reformation.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the twenty-fourth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

An examination of the statistical reports appended will disclose the kind and amount of labor accomplished in the Reformatory during the year; the number and character of its floating population; and also the cost of maintenance and the revenue paid into the Treasury Department. While the average population is somewhat less than in the previous year, there has been some increase in the receipts.

Of the one hundred and sixteen inmates committed, eighteen were absolutely illiterate. An opportunity has been given these in night school to obtain a knowledge of reading and writing. The teacher, Miss Mackenzie, is supplied by the Prisoners' Aid Association.

Since the opening of the institution in 1880 each year has added its evidence of the need of a different system of sentencing the unfortunates, for whose moral improvement the institution was built. The Ontario Prison Commission reported so long ago as 1891 "that all who are sent to this institution more than once, or for lewdness or other serious offences should be committed under indeterminate sentence or committed for long terms". Recommendation was also made that the interior be rearranged "so as to provide for a perfect classification of the inmates, in the corridors, workshops, dining-rooms and other departments, and thus render it possible to do more for the reformation of the women committed to this institution than can be done in the present condition of the buildings".

I wish to express my satisfaction with the substantial progress made in the improvements undertaken during the past year in this direction while much yet remains to be done considerable advance has been made towards providing for an intelligent classification of the inmates.

The fine concrete walk and drive-way laid in the Refuge airing yard gives ample room for the daily exercise of the girls of the Refuge, and during the past season the girls have been given healthful employment in working that part of the garden, which is now within the new enlarged Refuge enclosure. The new fence erected on the north side of the building, enclosing the eastern wing, ensures the privacy of that portion of the institution, where refractory women are confined. The construction of the fence on the south side has completed the enclosure around the building.

A system of fire drill was begun some time ago, but it will be necessary to provide some suitable alarm that can be heard in all parts of the house before the fire drill can be called a success. In this connection I would also suggest that proper fire escapes be erected in the building.

A new boundary fence and gate will be required this year. New cement walks should also be laid from the street to the offices to replace the worn out wooden sidewalks. The exterior of the building should receive one or more coats of paint—it begins to wear a neglected appearance from the outside.

I would urge the necessity of providing accommodation for the engineer upon the premises. At present he lives at some distance from the building, and when any difficulty arises during his hours off duty, there is considerable delay in obtaining his services. At any time the occasion may arise when this delay might result in disaster.

On November 19th, 1903, the sudden death of Mrs. Harrison, night watch, occurred. Mrs. Harrison had been a valued member on the staff of the Mercer Reformatory for twenty-three years. Her loss has been keenly felt in the institution.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the loyal support I have received from the staff in the management of this institution. My thanks are due also to the many earnest friends, who have been so constant in looking after the relgious life of the inmates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EMMA O' SULLIVAN,
Superintendent.

Toronto, October 15th, 1904.

Reformatory.

	1903.	1904.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	69	64
Number of inmates since admitted	111	116
	180	180
	1903.	1904.
Discharged by expiration of sentence	101	108
Discharged by order of His Excellency, Governor-General	2	5
Discharged on payment of fine	9	12
Discharged on parole	1	1
Discharged by order Inspector (dying consumptive)	1	...
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum	1	...
Transferred to Refuge for Girls	1	...
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	...	2
Transferred to London Gaol	...	1
	116	129
In custody at close of year (30th September)	64	51

Industrial Department.

The operations of this Department are shown in the subjoined statement, for the year ending 30 September, 1904.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 1,502¼.		
Total revenue	$1,523 73	
Less cost of fuel, water, soap, starch, etc.	450 00	
Net revenue		$1,073 73
Daily earnings from net revenue, 71c.		

Sewing Department.

Number of days, 183.		
Total revenue	195 40	
Less cost of thread, needles, buttons, etc.	4 00	
Net revenue		191 40
Daily earnings from net revenue, $1.05.		

Knitting Department.

Number of days, 607.		
Total revenue	76 24	
Less cost of yarn	5 00	
Net revenue		71 24
Daily earnings from net revenue, 12c.		

Clothing given to inmates leaving		598 77
Making clothing, laundrying, knitting, baking, cooking, housework	$1,316 25	3,329 00
Casual revenue		166 74
		$5,430 88

Gross and Net Revenue of Different Departments.

	Gross.	Net.
Laundry	$1,523 73	$1,073 73
Sewing	195 40	191 40
Knitting	76 24	71 24
	$1,795 37	$1,336 37

Clothing given to inmates leaving	$598 77
Making clothing, laundry, cooking, etc.	3,329 00
Casual revenue	166 74
	$5,430 88

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Statement of Maintenance Expenditure from October 1st, 1903 to 30th September, 1904.

	Total expenditure for year ending September 30, 1903.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending September 30, 1904.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	115 73	1 62	87	152 57	2 33	1 21
Meat and fish	1,631 72	23 56	12 26	1,639 91	25 02	13 01
Flour. bread and meal	785 27	11 25	5 90	1,009 52	15 40	8 01
Butter	654 71	9 56	4 93	672 39	10 26	5 33
Groceries	1,692 67	24 74	12 72	2,162 77	33 30	17 16
Potatoes and vegetables	214 89	3 13	1 61	260 40	3 95	2 06
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,754 05	25 31	13 11	1,813 27	27 67	14 39
Fuel	2,155 17	31 32	16 20	2,830 50	43 18	22 46
Gas, oil and matches	759 48	10 82	5 71	850 18	12 96	6 74
Laundry and cleaning appliances	749 27	10 82	5 63	667 00	10 17	5 29
Stationery, printing, postage and advertising	303 09	4 23	2 25	378 69	5 75	3 00
Library, schools and religious services	456 89	6 57	3 43	841 06	12 82	6 67
Furniture and furnishings	527 08	7 63	3 96	1,269 51	19 37	10 07
Grounds and gardens	624 43	9 00	4 69	956 82	14 59	7 59
Feed and fodder, stable furnishings	211 85	3 02	1 59	341 49	5 21	2 71
Repairs and alterations	494 40	7 42	3 71	642 17	9 78	5 09
Unenumerated	1,213 69	17 42	9 12	968 21	14 76	7 78
Water supply	478 53	6 93	3 59	412 54	6 28	3 24
Salaries and wages	12,226 72	176 76	91 93	12,744 91	194 52	101 15
Total maintenance expenditure	27,049 64	391 11	203 38	30,613 91	467 33	242 96
Manufacturing operation	811 13	.....	.....	742 64	.....	.....
	27,860 77	.....	.....	31,356 55	.....	.....

Number of days—	1903.	1904.
Reformatory	22,872	21,300
Infants	122	76
Refuge for Girls	25,572	24,746
	48,566	46,122
Average number of Inmates	133	126

Annual Statistical Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory, for the Year ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1903	64
Number of inmates since received	116
	180
Discharged by expiration of sentence	108
Discharged by His Excellency, Governor-General	5
Discharged on parole	1
Discharged on payment of fine	12
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	2
Transferred to London Gaol	1
Remaining in custody, Sept. 30th, 1904	51
	180

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	105
Sentenced to common gaol	11
	116

Social Condition.

Married	43
Single	48
Widowed	25
	116

Temperate or Intemperate.	
Temperate	45
Intemperate	71
	116
Education.	
Read and Write	83
Read only	15
No education	18
	116
Ages.	
Under 18 years	10
From 18 to 20 years	13
" 20 to 30 "	30
" 30 to 40 "	30
" 40 to 50 "	15
" 50 to 60 "	9
Over 60	9
	116
Occupation.	
Bookbinder	1
Boarding House	1
Bookfolding	1
Charwoman	10
Cook	2
Domestic	50
Dressmaker	2
Housekeeper	7
Housemaid	3
Laundress	3
Lady's maid	1
None	26
Peddler	3
Seamstress	1
Shopkeeper	1
Sewing Woman	1
Stitcher	1
Tobacco Stripper	1
Waitress	1
	116
Crimes.	
Assaulting Police & Drunkenness	1
Arson	1
Bigamy	3
Beyond the control of parents	1
Concealment of birth of child	1
Drunk and disorderly	1
Drunkenness and vagrancy	1
Drunkenness	41
False pretences	2
Frequent disorderly house	5
Frequent disorderly house and theft	1
Housebreaking and assault	1
Keeper house of Ill fame	2
Larceny	4
Larceny and prostitution	1
Neglected girl	1
Prostitution	3
Profane and abusive language	1
Theft	23
Vagrancy	20
Vagrancy and prostitution	2
	116
Sentences.	
For 60 days	1
" 2 months	1
" 3 "	2
" 4 "	2
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	84
" 6 " and 60 days	1
" 7 "	1
" 9 "	2
" 1 year	7
" 18 months	2
" 23 "	2
" 2 years less 1 day	2
" 2 "	4
" 6 months and $50 or 6 months more	1
Indefinite (transferred from Refuge)	2
	116

Counties from which inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and transferred to Reformatory.	Total.	Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and transferred to Reformatory.	Total.
Carleton	5	5	10	District of Muskoka	1	.....	1
Elgin	1	.....	1	Middlesex	6	2	8
Grey	1	.....	1	Oxford	1	.....	1
Hastings	2	.....	2	Peterboro'	4	.....	4
Kent	.....	1	1	Welland	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	.....	1	Wentworth	2	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville	2	.....	2	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	3	.....	3	York	72	3	75
					105	11	116

Number of Days Work Done by Inmates During the Year.

Industrial Department.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	607
Laundry (city)	1,502¼
Sewing to fill orders	183
	2,292¼

Domestic Labor.

	Days.
Cooking, baking and diningroom	2,144½
Cleaning	3,482¾
Laundry (inmates and staff)	1,440
Learning to wash and iron	1,944¾
Learning to sew	825½
Learning to knit	1,326½
Nursery and Hospital	43
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	2,109
	13,316

Work Accomplished by Inmates During the Year.

Laundry Department.

Number of articles laundered	144,528 pieces

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	2,315 "
Number of articles repaired	4,363 "

Knitting Department.

Number of Mitts, Socks, and Stockings Knitting	1,116 pairs
Number of stockings footed	55 "

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, 1st October, 1904.

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector.

Sir,—I have the honor of herewith submitting my twenty-fourth Annual Report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1904.

The Reformatory for Females.

While it is a matter of congratulation that there has been very little serious sickness the past year in any department of the institution, official staff, Reformatory, Refuge or nursery inmates, the sudden death of a member of the staff has marred the record. Mrs. Rose Harrison, the faithful and efficient night watch, whose service began with the opening of the institution over 23 years previously and closed by death on the afternoon of November 19th, was found dead on her bed, with her glasses on, and a book in her hand as if she had been reading up to the fateful moment. Being advanced in years her death was obviously the result of cardiac failure. She had lost no time from duty.

The sanitary condition of the work-shops, laundry and lavatories has been greatly improved by the various changes made and completed during the year.

In the assignment of the inmates to the various kinds of work to be done, the health, physical condition and adaptability in each case are well considered.

There have been but few cases of malingering to avoid work.

There has been little or no real ground for complaint as to food, clothing or work, and complaints have been few. I have, at irregular intervals and at unexpected times, visited the inmates' dining-room and partaken of their prepared meals, that I might be able to form a correct judgment of

the variety, quality and quantity of food supplied to inmates. In proof of the advantage of regular living and suitable food it may be stated that almost invariably inmates weigh more when leaving than when entering the Reformatory.

From year to year protest has been made in the annual reports against an institution designed for the reformation of women being made a hospital for the care of women weak and debilitated by advanced years; women unfitted for work by reason of being crippled, or an account of suffering from some chronic ailment; women who have been debilitated by strong drink and debauchery, or as the result of some accident or operation; women insane or of feeble mind; and, lastly, pregnant women. All women of these classes do less work than others, or none at all, and require more treatment. At the close of the year we have half a dozen inmates who are more or less insane, three of which will certainly require to be removed to asylums. Two women were pregnant during the greater portion of their terms and gave birth to children while here. Two of the insane women are over seventy years of age, one having reached the age of seventy-six years. These matters are emphasized as their existence not only complicates or disorders discipline but interferes with the avowed purposes of the Reformatory, and with the efforts to make the institution more self-sustaining, and introduces the large and ever-increasing element of hospital work.

The Reformatory Hospital.

There were but six inmates during the the year—exclusive of the incapables already referred to—whose illness necessitated their being transferred to the hospital ward of the Reformatory, and none of a contagious character. One of the number was removed to a city hospital a few weeks before the end of the year for treatment and has not yet been returned. Two were cases of child-birth, and singular to state while the only cases of that kind during the year, both occurred the same day, one giving birth to a boy in the early hours of the morning, and the other giving birth to a girl during the afternoon.

The Syphilitic Ward.

The number of cases treated in this ward during the year was nine, as compared with three the preceding year. These are all cases of long continued treatment. These inmates continue to form a separate community from all the others and have their work, recreation, sleep, rest, food and drink entirely isolated from others.

The Industrial Refuge for Girls.

The general health of the girls of the Refuge has been excellent, with few exceptions. Many of the girls who came in constitutionally weak or sickly have, under proper conditions as to the work, recreation, discipline, good food, regularity of living and suitable treatment, developed into healthy, intelligent and promising young women.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The work of the Refuge has progressed most satisfactorily during the year and such of the inmates as have been discharged have given proof of the practical training they have received, fitting them for the duties of free citizenship. The enlargement of the grounds connected with the Refuge has admitted of much greater attention being given to out-door pursuits and the practice of gardening, together with the cultivation of flowers and plants have helped to awaken in the mind new thoughts, dispelling the brood of evil imaginings that had overrun and wholly taken possession of it. It is in this hidden field that the work of reformation has its beginning and in the whole course of training the most watchful attention has ever to be given to reach, cultivate and purify it. This is well understood by the entire teaching staff and it is reasonable to expect good results to attend their faithfulness to duty. Herewith are transmitted the report of the Principal, the Inspector of School and the statistical tables in connection with management of the Refuge.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector

TORONTO, September 30th, 1904.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the twenty-fourth annual report of the Industrial Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

The daily lives of the girls vary little from year to year. Every hour of the day is so filled in that time speeds along and the months succeed each other so quickly that even those to whom it may seem to move most slowly often exclaim at its rapid flight. In each and every department in season and out of season it is ever the steadfast purpose to encourage each to build for herself a character of rectitude, honor and truth. Neither heredity nor environment, powerful though they be, can hinder her who has a high ideal of womanhood from reaching that standard. As a woman she may appear in the lesser place in citizenship, but as a home-maker her influence extends beyond the confines of that circle and stretches limitlessly into futurity. From past experience and observation nearly all can understand these conditions and with aspirations born of education, culture and new ideals will make for a higher and more noble type of woman than that which earlier years and other associations bring before her. True there are those who are shut off from this lofty outlook by feebleness of intellect for which they are in no sense morally responsible and who will need care and protection when their terms in the Refuge come to an end.

It is gratifying to state that the high standard set in the school has met a hearty response from the girls themselves. Three of the senior class left in June for their respective homes. One wrote at the High School Entrance examination in her native town and passed third in a class of fifty-nine. Another, her equal here took a situation as a domestic, continued to study during the evenings and has lately obtained a position at eighteen dollars a week. The other girl who left in June went to relatives in a Western State and has proved herself a capable and successful dressmaker.

From those who have gone out to domestic work in families most satisfactory reports are received.

The housework of the Refuge has not been overlooked. During the year the corridors and bedrooms were whitewashed; the kitchen, dining-room, bakery and pantries were painted by the girls, giving a cheery and bright appearance to the sunless rooms on the north side of the basement, and a valuable addition to the practical knowledge of the girls that for a small sum of money and a little labor a dingy room may be transformed into a living joy.

The courtyard was enlarged last autumn and this spring a granolithic walk was put down. The extra space made it possible to have games of croquet which helped to fill in the hours of recreation with interesting sport and shut off the bane of recreation—the relaxation of restraint—when tongues run freely and news, even in our small world, degenerates into gossip and finds an opportunity to make discontent and trouble. A small garden also with vegetables and flowers gave occupation to many willing hands in weeding, watering and gathering in.

The health of the girls has been excellent and will be referred to in the Surgeon's Report. The needs of the Refuge will be found in another section. The statistical statement is found enclosed with the report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. ELLIOTT,
Principal.

REFUGE.

	1903.	1904.
No. of inmates beginning of year (Oct. 1st)	72	70
No. of inmates since admitted	8	11
No. of inmates transferred from Reformatory	2	..
	82	81
Discharged on expiration of term	8	10
Discharged by order	1	5
Transferred temporarily for treatment	...	3
Transferred to Roman Catholic Industrial School	...	1
Eloped	3	..
In residence at close of year, 30th September	70	62
	82	81

Statistics of the Refuge for Girls for the Year Ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

Total number sentenced direct to Refuge since opening in 1880	350
Total number transferred from Reformatory	70
Total number	420
Number of Girls in Refuge October 1st, 1903	70
Number admitted during the year	11
	81
Discharged by expiration of sentence	10
Discharged by order	5
Transferred temporarily for treatment	3
Transferred to Roman Catholic Industrial School, being under age for Refuge	1
In Refuge at close of year	62
	81

Education at Entrance.

Can read and write	10
Can read in First Book only	1
	11

Ages at Entrance.

Thirteen Years	1
Fourteen Years	1
Fifteen Years	6
Sixteen Years	3
	11

Offences.

Vagrant	4
Immoral conduct	2
Uncontrollable	2
Lazy, idle, disorderly	1
Lead a dissolute life	1
Prostitute	1
	11

Sentences

Two years	2
Indefinite	9
	11

Counties from which Girls are Committed.

Brant	1
Carleton	3
Middlesex	1
Victoria	2
York	4
	11

Daily Routine of Refuge.

5.30 a.m.—Kitchen, diningroom and bakery girls rise.
6.30 a.m.—General rising.
7 to 7.30—Breakfasts.
7.30 to 8.15—Bedrooms, corridors, put in order.
8.15 to 8.45—Prayers and religious instruction.
8.45 to 12 m.—Morning session of school for half the inmates; the others are under instruction in domestic departments.
12 to 12.40 p.m.—Dinners.
12.40 p.m. to 1.15—Recreation outdoors.
1.15 to 1.30—Preparation.
1.30 to 5—Afternoon session of school for senior girls.
5 to 5.30—Outdoor recreation and games
5.30 to 6—Teas.
6 to 7—Amusements or reading, two evenings of the week singing.
7 to 8— Study lessons for next day.
8—Prayers and retire.

Standing in School at Close of Year 30th September, 1904.

Under instruction	62
Number in Fourth Reader	28
" Third Reader	24
" Second Reader	7
" First Reader	3
" Spelling & Penmanship	62
" Arithmetic, graded	62
" English & Can. History	28
" Physiology	28
" Grammar, Class A.	10
" Grammar, Class B.	18
" Grammar, Class C.	24
" Geography, Class A.	28
" Geography, Class B.	24
" Geography, Class C.	7
" Language lessons	30
" Composition	59
Supplementary work	59
Number in Current History	59
Number in Literature, memory work	59

Dressmaking and Sewing.

Aprons	83
Belts	6
Books Covered	102
Chemises	98
Collars, stock	17
Collars, linen	129
Drawers	87
Dresses, house	114
Night Gowns	52
Pillow Shams	55
Shirt Waists	24
Shirt Waist Suits	13
Slip Shirts	3
Tailor Made Suits	23
Tailor Made Skirts	6
Towels hemmed	69
Under Skirts	40
Miscellaneous	454

Knitting.

Stockings, pairs	267
Matts crotched	4

Articles Mended.

Aprons	1,437
Blankets	20
Chemises	580
Dresses	1,186
Drawers	661
Mattresses	15
Mitts	12
Night Gowns	390
Pillow Cases	78
Quilts	13
Stockings	1,060
Shirts	123
Sheets	24
Shawls	38
Shirtwaists	20
Towels	40
Tablecloths	26
Tams	35
Underwaists	785
Miscellaneous	75

Bakery.

Bread	21,373 lbs.
Buns	1,153 doz.
Cake	234 lbs.
Cookies	307 doz.
Ginger Bread	133 lbs.
Meat Pies	208
Tarts	312

Laundry Work.

Aprons	10,075
Bath Gloves	4,312
Blankets	390
Bread-dish Covers	1,230
Collars and Cuffs	4,065
Chemises	4,036
Curtains	200

Laundry Work.—*Continued.*

Doyleys	389	Shawls	70
Drawers	4,034	Stand Covers	495
Dresses	3,514	Shirt Waist	498
Dusters	7,175	Tablecloths	896
Handkerchiefs	10,757	Table napkins	2,453
Mattress Covers	390	Tams	69
Night Gowns	3,866	Towels hand	9,610
Pillow Slips	4,380	Towels, kitchen, bakery, dining room	10,950
Pillow Shams	1,414	Tray Covers	442
Quilts	434	Underwaists	3,995
Stockings	4,228	Miscellaneous	2,430
Sheets	4,105		
Shirts	4,666		

48 Hazelton Ave.
Toronto, 20th Dec., 1904.

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiries of yesterday I beg to state that I inspected the Refuge for Girls on the 6th of June and have full records of that visit, both as to the standing of the pupils in their studies and the order and efficiency of the classes and work. I was and am under the full impression that I had transmitted to you a detailed report of that inspection. The date in my letter-book fixes the mailing of it on the 8th. However, I am able now to report from my records, then made, that I had never found in the school a higher state of efficiency. This is confirmed by the high percentages secured by the classes in some fifteen subjects on which I examined them, but also by the remarkable standing they were able to take on H. S. Entrance papers when tested by them.

At my last visit, on the 28th November, I found the pupils that had done so well in June almost entirely gone, time having expired, and new ones filling their places. I need not tell you how different is the spirit of these latter, their expression, tone, manner and movements all showing how much had to be done by the training and kind, but firm administration of the teachers for the former pupils and how much has to be done over again for those now in their hands. Of all the teachers I see at work those in the Refuge have most need of sympathy and encouragement. In this line I do what I can. Without seeking to trespass and on my own initiative I take the liberty of saying that many holding no higher qualifications and under much less trying and depressing circumstances receive far more adequate remuneration.

It is in my power to furnish you with details of my November visit. They would, however, only bear out the general statements I have made as to the difficulty of reducing the new recruits to the same spirit of steady industry as attained by those now gone, and entering upon a new chance of life with higher mental and moral powers.

Allow me to state in conclusion that Miss Elliott, the ever-vigilant Principal, gave me every facility for searching into the matters committed to my care.

Yours respectfully,

D. FOTHERINGHAM, P.S.I.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

upon the

Hospitals and Charities, Etc.

of the

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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TORONTO.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, February 9th, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-fifth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

The Honorable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, February 10th, 1905.

To the Honorable Wm. Mortimer Clark, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honor:

I beg to sumbit herewith the Thirty-fifth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

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HOSPITALS, REFUGES AND ORPHANGES.

In presenting the Thirty-fifth Annual Report on the Public Hospitals, Houses of Refuge, Orphans' Homes, Homes for Incurables, Convalescent Homes and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending September 30th, 1904, I have to report that there are at present in Ontario:

61 Hospitals.
35 Refuges.
32 Orphanages.
2 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
2 Magdalen Asylums.

Each of the above has during the year received Government Aid as provided by the Charity Aid Act. Official visits of inspection have been made to each institution, as far as possible.

The Hospitals.

The Hospitals of Ontario have, as the annexed reports will show, had a successful and progressive year.

Number of patients in the Hospitals October 1st, 1903	2,579
Number of patients admitted during the year	35,307
Number of births in Hospitals during the year.....	39,223
Total number under treatment during the year	39,223

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as out-door patients.

Number of deaths during the year.....	2,241
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment ...	.5⅔
The total number of days' stay in the Hospitals.....	966,567
Provincial Grant to Hospitals ....$	110,000.00
Amount received from all other sources	734,881.69
Subscriptions, donations, etc., etc...	123,858.80
Total expenditure for maintenance of Hospitals...	852,240.51
Average cost of each patient per day.....	89 cents
Percentage of Provincial grant to total expenditure	.13

I regret to note that the subscriptions, donations, etc., to the Hospitals of Ontario for the past year are over twenty-eight thousand dollars less than for the preceding year.

Provincial Aid to Hospitals.

1. A Provincial grant is made to all patients in all hospitals that are not ten years in existence, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been running for ten years no money is paid for patients who themselves contribute over $3.50 a week for their maintenance.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days; after that only seven cents per day is allowed.

4. Children over one year and under twelve years are allowed for at seven cents per day.

5. No allowance is made for infants under one year of age.

The Provincial apropriation of $110,000 is divided among the hospitals upon the basis of the number of days' residence by patients, after applying all the foregoing conditions. This at the present time allows about seventeen cents per day for all eligible cases.

It is also provided that no payment shall be made to a hospital whose annual receipts from all sources outside of the Government grant equal its cost of maintenance for that year, for the reason that where the money is not needed it is not paid. The object of the grant is to encourage local philanthropy and benevolence, not to assume the responsibility of caring for the sick.

Inspections.

The usual inspections have been made and the reports of the same transmitted to the Honorable, the Provincial Secretary and a copy of the report sent to each institution inspected. Where criticism has been found necessary or where suggestions have been called for they have generally been received in a kindly spirit indicative of a desire to improve upon the conditions mentioned.

I have had to criticize in some instances quite severely the disposition to crowd poor patients, free cases and those at the $3.50 rate, into dark poorly ventilated wards. At one hospital I found the attic fitted up and a number altogether beyond the capacity of the place crowded therein. The attic was dark and gloomy, without any sunlight and I strongly advised that it be closed at once. There is frequently a disposition to set apart altogether too much space for private, paying patients, and when this is done the public paying patients are very apt to be crowded into badly ventilated wards where the air supply is not at all what it should be. Hospitals which persist in this course must not feel disappointed if the Provincial grant is withheld until the much needed improvements in that respect are made. It will be unfortunate if the original idea for which hospitals were established—the care of the sick poor—is lost sight of.

In my visits of inspection I have had reason quite frequently to call attention to the absolute necessity for proper fire protection, for in all institutions where the sick and helpless are cared for provision must be made and always ready to check fire whenever it might occur. I do not regard the erection of fire escapes as adequate provision, but have urged as imperative that each flat of a hospital should have a bracket with hose, attached to a stand pipe, of sufficient length to reach every part of the flat. No hospital can have a claim to proper equipment unless properly supplied with fire protectives.

I was pleased to find that in several of the hospitals an official anesthetist is regularly appointed to attend to and perform a duty which too often is regarded as a task of little importance and therefore entrusted to any physician or nurse who might not be otherwise engaged. A hospital protects itself very materially by arranging that in all cases where an anesthetic is administered the responsibility shall be placed upon a competent person who gives special attention to this one duty. The mortality from the use of anesthetics can be kept at a low figure if caution is observed and if the rules of the hospital demand that only the most competent be assigned to that special duty. In hospitals where there are many surgical operations it is well to have on the staff one properly qualified physician, who becomes solely responsible for the careful administration of all anesthetics. Even with the best of care and skill accidents will occasionally happen, and to guard against such occurrences I regard having a regular anesthetist for each hospital very desirable.

Public vs. Private Hospitals.

Under the Charity Aid Act grants are made to Public Hospitals to encourage local philanthropy and benevolence. It certainly never was intended to have private hospitals share in the grant made to assist in the maintenance of public hospitals. In my inspections I have found in a few instances that private institutions have been receiving a share in the grant made to assist in the maintenance of public hospitals. I have had to recommend in such cases that the grant should be discontinued. If these private hospitals are permitted to remain on the list of public institutions there is nothing to prevent any physician in Ontario purchasing a large house, putting up a number of beds and calling his place a hospital and demanding a share in the Legislative grant. This grant, fixed as it has been at $110,000 per annum, is divided according to the length of days' stay of patients, so that whatever goes to private hospitals is so much out of the amount which the public hospitals so much need to carry on their charitable work. There are several excellent private hospitals in Ontario doing good work, the owners of which have never sought a share in the Legislative grant and it strikes me as unfair to give a grant to any private hospital unless all are permitted to share alike. I would strongly recommend that in future all hospitals in Ontario which are not undoubtedly public institutions, owned, registered and recognized as Public Charities shall hereafter receive no part of the Legislative grant made for the support of public hospitals.

Tubercular Cases in Hospitals.

The question of admitting patients suffering from tuberculosis to the General Hospitals and Homes for Incurables has frequently arisen. There can be no doubt that absolute isolation, where there is an abundant supply of fresh air, is called for in every case where there is the slightest evidence of tubercular disease. The cubic air space provided in our General Hospitals is generally so reduced that it is unfair to the patient to admit him and expect improvement in such surroundings. On the other hand it is unfair to the other patients in a hospital to admit a phthisical patient to live in the same or connecting wards. Provision, however, should exist for the care and treatment of tubercular cases.

There is a growing belief that tuberculosis can be stamped out or at least reduced to minimum importance. It is undoubtedly true that our growth of knowledge of the pathology and therapeutics of tuberculosis has not until recently borne fruit. The discoveries of Koch seemed for a time only to create additional pessimism. This was intensified by the failure of his brilliantly conceived tuberculine. Recently, however, we have been brought face to face with the problem of the destruction or amelioration of the inroads of tuberculosis. The general public have come to realize that not only is tuberculosis curable, but that it can be remedied in any climate and even in its more advanced stages. Consumption is a house disease; the house or the shop is the fostering place, its implantation, growth, maturity and dissemination are from the house. Sunshine, pure air and water are its enemies. It is a well known fact that sunlight and air kills the bacilli.

The foundation stones upon which the cure must be built are : (1) All cases of tuberculosis will get well under proper treatment if treatment is begun early enough. (2) The treatment of tuberculosis is so simple that it is within the reach of every patient. (3) Tuberculosis can be cured in any climate where proper regimen, abundant supply of nutritious food and an

outdoor life can be secured. The fact that personal hygiene is an all-important factor in combating the disease must be constantly remembered. Experience has demonstrated how unsuitable home treatment is for these patients. The discipline and regularity of an institution properly conducted have a most beneficial effect. The outdoor life must become more highly esteemed as absolutely necessary, and to provide that no phthisical patient shall breathe air that anyone else has used, must be a first consideration. To my mind there is but one method by which to treat our consumptives and combat the spread of the infection and that is by the establishment of municipal sanatoria where all cases would be cared for. The results would, I believe, be so successful that the financial outlay by the different municipalities would be looked upon as a most satisfactory investment. In several hospitals where I have been appealed to in regard to the best procedure to take when consumptive patients had been admitted I have urged where at all practicable, the erection of tents or small wooden pavilions on an isolated portion of the hospital property protected from the winds, for the accommodation of tubercular patients. The tent or pavilion should be so constructed as to render it easily sterilized and no corners or spaces left in the construction where dust can lodge. If built of wood the windows should be numerous and wide piazzas provided to which beds may be removed. Such a structure in every municipality would be a great blessing to the community and would solve a problem which meets me in nearly every hospital I enter.

Indiscriminate Visiting.

In some of the hospitals I have found several instances where infectious diseases have been traceable directly to persons visiting the hospitals and carrying the contagion with them. On this account I had to express some criticism of the indiscriminate visiting that is allowed and even encouraged in some institutions. Some hospitals, I find, have certain visiting days when anyone can go through without being questioned in regard to the hygienic conditions of the homes they come from. Greater caution in that respect might have prevented some of the cases of diphtheria, scarlatina and measles reported in some of the hospitals during the past year. More caution is needed in inquiring as to clothing, books, papers, toys, etc., sent to hospitals from the kindest motives, but which too often carry with them the contagion of some infected disease.

Municipal Isolation Hospitals.

I have had occasion to direct attention to the fact that the Public Health Act of Ontario empowers and directs local Boards of Health to provide and equip special isolation hospitals for the care and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases. Such hospitals it is expressly stated, shall be under the regulation of the local board authorities. In Section 28 of the Act it specifies that the building used for isolation of cases of infectious diseases shall not be nearer than 150 yards to any inhabitated building. Where the law is so clear and explicit it seems to be quite anomalous to find in some of the general hospitals of Ontario wards set apart for the reception and treatment of infectious diseases. Some of these hospitals also make the mistake in their annual returns of including these cases of infectious diseases and calculating their days of treatment in the total aggregate upon which the Government Aid is based. The Act clearly specifies and directs that the care of these cases shall be provided for by the local municipality. It is also hazardous to the welfare of the patients

to have infectious diseases treated in the same building and I trust that in future the law in regard to isolation will be so observed that at least the distance, 150 yards, defined by the Act will intervene between any ward where infectious diseases are treated and any other building. I have endeavored to urge strict attention to the necessity of greater care in this regard for I can only interpret the Statute to mean that General Hospitals receiving Government Aid are for the care of all medical and surgical cases other than infectious diseases.

Toronto Hospitals.

That the City of Toronto is in need of increased hospital facilities must be admitted by everyone conversant with the conditions which now prevail. The increase in hospital capacity has not kept pace with the growth of the city. A quickening of the public conscience and provision of larger means for current expenses and for hospital extension must be secured. Here and there have been notable examples of benevolence towards to the support of Toronto Hospitals, but there is at present the greatest need for a wide-spread sympathy that will awaken a new interest by all classes of the community and result in providing hospital facilities that are not now possessed, but greatly needed by the capital city of the Province. I do not wish to be unduly severe in my criticisms, but I would be remiss in the discharge of duty if I refrained from calling attention to conditions which should not be allowed to prevail. In some of the city hospitals I have found a lamentable neglect of the absolute requisites necessary to promote hygienic conditions. Patients, especially those sent in by municipal orders, are often crowded together in ill-ventilated wards. Attics are utilized as wards that should never be used for patients, even with the best of fire protection. Such overcrowded conditions might easily lead to a great catastrophes. I have not felt it right to permit such overcrowding and unsanitary conditions to go without rebuke. It is not pleasant to criticize when those directly in charge are doing their best and when the conditions complained of arise from overcrowding, and it is so apparent that the city has outgrown its hospital accommodation. There is certainly great need for a large central hospital convenient to the university where there would be only public wards and where in construction and equipment only the most modern designs would be secured. The erection of a new hospital at a central point would not interfere with present institutions and would certainly prove most helpful in providing the increased hospital facilities which Toronto at present so urgently requires.

The power given last year to hospitals to charge for poor patients, paid for by municipalities at the rate of fifty cents per day has increased the revenue of many hospitals during the past year. The rate, while in no instance a burden to the municipalities, is very satisfactory to the hospitals.

Three new hospitals have made application to be placed on the list of institutions receiving Government Aid, namely, those at North Bay, Walkerton and Smith's Falls.

When the annual returns from an institution show that the receipts are equal to or exceed, without reckoning any aid received from the Provincial Grant, the expenditure for maintenance of patients, no aid is, according to the Statute, to be paid to such institution. The financial returns from some of the institutions this year indicate by the figures given that the receipts in some instances exceed the expenditures. In consequence of this such institutions will not expect to receive Legislative Aid for the coming year.

Refuges, Homes for Incurables, etc.

There are 41 Refuges, Homes for Incurables, Old People's Homes, etc. in Ontario receiving Government Aid. The total population at the close of the year in these institutions was 5,128. The total annual expenditure required for the maintenance of these refuges for the past year was $268,553.00. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed $67,290.88 to be divided among the institutions at the rate of seven cents per day, as provided for by the Charity Aid Act, according to the number of inmates and their lengths of residence, the balance of the expenditure being contributed by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc. These refuges have been regularly inspected according to Statute and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. As in the inspections of hospitals it has been necessary to point out to several that better fire protection must be provided, for in some of the refuges most inadequate provision in this respect has been made. I would suggest that in future all homes where adequate fire protection is not afforded shall have no Government Aid until such time as these requirements are supplied. As a general rule I find these refuges are prudently and properly managed and the dietary and equipment quite satisfactory.

I am also pleased to note that several of the counties in Ontario have now Houses of Refuge in course of erection where the indigent will be provided for by the municipality. These when established do not come under Government inspection. When these new refuges are completed there will then be 31 Houses of Refuge owned and managed by the different County Municipalities of the Province. The remaining counties in Ontario will probably come into line in this matter during the coming year. The Act, Chapter 38, Ontario Statutes 1903, makes the erection of a House of Refuge in each county or group of counties imperative before January 1st, 1906.

Orphanages.

There are 32 Orphanages in Ontario receiving Government Aid. These institutions had at the close of the year a population of 4,562 children. The annual expenditure for these charities during the year has been $131,535.42. To meet this expenditure the Government grant has at the rate of two cents per day amounted to $16,310.93, the balance being contributed by municipal grants, etc. These Orphanages have been regularly inspected and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. The majority are well conducted and managed in a satisfactory manner.

I have endeavored to impress upon these institutions the importance of preserving careful records of not only the working of the Orphanages, but also in regard to each inmate thereof. In order to better judge of the work these charities are doing I have asked that an effort be made to keep in communication with former inmates in order to show what becomes of them after leaving the shelter and care of the Orphanages. This record would, of course, be private but could not fail to be interesting to those who are supporting the good work and it would also prove helpful to show the good results that follow in after life from the training received. This suggestion while not involving any great labor would be useful and valuable in many ways.

The preventive work carried on by the Children's Branch of the service is nowhere more clearly shown than in the statistics for the Orphanages of the Province. Notwithstanding the natural growth of the country and the

tendency of charitable institutions to expand there has been a falling off both in the number of children cared for in these institutions and in the expense, as the following figures will show:—

In 1893 the number of children cared for in the Orphanages was 4,406, while in 1903 the number was 4,116, a reduction of 290.

In 1893 the total Government grant to the Orphanages of the Province of Ontario was $14,474.39, while in 1903 the grant was $14,689.05, or only $214.66 more than ten years ago.

During the year several cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever have occurred in some of the homes and I trust the lessons taught by such experiences will lead, as I have pointed out, to more care being taken to prevent the introduction of contagion. Indiscriminate visiting should not be encouraged for in spite of the precaution taken to prevent exposure to contagion an epidemic may, as the past year's experience has shown, have its origin from visitors coming from homes where contagion existed. A visitor's book should be kept and in this way a better regulation might be enforced that would prove of great advantage.

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals,	Location,	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1903.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1904.	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1904.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1904.
General Hospital	Toronto	290	3,660	161	4,111	3,553	297	261
Grace Homeopathic Hospital	"	83	1,098	145	1,326	1,164	77	85
Hospital for Sick Children	"	131	630	.....	761	557	81	123
St. Michael's Hospital	"	171	2,389	142	2,702	2,343	183	176
Western Hospital	"	88	1,001	53	1,142	970	90	82
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	29	284	.....	313	276	1	36
City Hospital	Hamilton	110	1,882	34	2,026	1,757	151	118
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	37	557	.....	594	514	38	42
General Hospital	Kingston	72	1,093	40	1,205	1,091	53	61
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	59	1,479	.....	1,538	1,413	50	75
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	69	1,155	.....	1,224	1,081	76	67
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	93	1,537	.....	1,630	1,440	87	103
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	32	201	175	408	364	17	27
Sick Children's Hospital	"	6	98	.....	104	90	6	8
Maternity Hospital	"	7	160	138	305	277	19	9
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	38	852	.....	890	798	34	58
General Hospital	London	117	1,731	72	1,920	1,697	121	102
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	42	785	23	850	759	36	55
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	26	388	14	428	350	48	30
Galt Hospital	Galt	26	396	6	428	375	32	21
General Hospital	Guelph	66	745	47	858	750	44	64
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	37	394	.....	431	377	24	30
General Hospital	Pembroke	32	420	.....	452	409	15	28
General Hospital	Mattawa	18	235	.....	253	230	8	15
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	52	556	27	635	546	41	48
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	27	611	9	647	598	24	25
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	24	366	6	396	350	21	25
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	55	855	.....	910	838	24	48
General Hospital	"	54	628	33	715	636	37	42
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	26	231	12	269	233	18	18
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	18	438	11	467	405	38	24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	34	349	.....	383	342	18	23
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	18	474	.....	492	440	29	23
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	48	476	33	557	490	27	40
General Hospital	"	52	480	29	561	505	20	36
General Hospital	Stratford	27	282	20	329	279	32	18
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	9	281	22	312	281	25	6
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	35	276	8	319	268	17	34
General Hospital	Sudbury	3	155	.....	158	141	11	6
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	17	204	.....	221	196	12	13
General Hospital	Huntsville	15	297	11	323	310	5	8
Huntsville Hospital	"	16	256	18	290	277	2	11
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	15	195	1	211	178	15	18
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	12	187	7	206	176	16	14
General Hospital	Sarnia	27	260	10	297	259	19	19
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	15	213	4	232	198	16	18
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	30	494	.....	524	461	17	46
General Hospital	"	18	406	.....	424	370	15	39
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	110	305	.....	415	289	9	117
General Hospital	Rat Portage	7	426	.....	433	409	4	20
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5	294	.....	299	280	12	7
General Hospital	Parry Sound	8	132	.....	140	128	8	4
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	36	401	.....	437	383	35	19
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	6	110	5	121	108	8	5
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	4	79	3	86	81	2	3
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	33	375	6	414	362	12	40
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	13	163	.....	176	155	9	12
The Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	7	151	2	160	144	7	9
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	15	403	4	422	353	29	40
General Hospital	Walkerton	1	103	2	106	89	10	7
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	8	225	4	237	213	9	15
Totals for 1904		2,579	35,307	1,337	39,223	34,406	2,241	2,576
Totals for 1903		2,410	32,368	1,134	35,912	31,384	1,997	2,581

TABLE No. II.

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending September 30th, 1904

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	63	41	104
Constipation	93	108	201
Dysentery	53	50	103
Diarrhœa	61	80	141
Dyspepsia	164	119	283
Enteritis	59	47	106
Fistula-in-ana	74	32	106
Gastrodynia	13	13	26
Gastritis	273	249	522
Hæmorrhoids	212	149	361
Hæmatemesis	16	17	33
Intestinal Worms	19	16	35
Œsophagus (diseases of)	23	13	36
Pharyngitis	17	25	42
Ptyalism	2	2	4
Peritonitis	78	114	192
Quinsy	52	39	91
Stomatitis	23	22	45
Tonsillitis	155	211	366
Typhlitis	316	199	515
Ulceration of Stomach	53	95	148
Appendicitis	423	404	827
Intestinal Obstruction	22	19	41
" Perforation	12	11	23
Rectic Abscess Fistula	9	2	11
Brain and Nervous System.	2285	2077	4362
Apoplexy	34	26	60
Chorea	28	33	61
Catalepsy	4	5	9
Concussion of Brain	52	3	55
" Spine	7	3	10
Compression of Brain	13	5	18
" Spine	10	3	13
Delirium Tremens	95	16	111
Epilepsy	50	60	110
Hemiplegia	38	31	69
Hysteria	68	108	176
Inflammation of Brain	10	6	16
Insolation	2	2	4
Insomnia	37	29	66
Insanity	28	54	82
Locomotor Ataxia	15	7	22
Myeclitis	15	5	20
Neuralgia	86	94	180
Neuroma	10	18	28
Paralysis, General	71	23	94
Paraplegia	44	10	54
Paralysis Agitans	11	12	23
Softening of the Brain	9	16	25
Spina Bifida	4	8	12
Sciatica	71	47	118
Spinal Curvature	10	24	34
Tubercular Meningitis	33	21	54
Tetanus	3	9	12
Neurasthenia	83	164	247
Other diseases nervous sys.	14	1	15
Bones.	955	843	1798
Anchylosis	24	13	37
Caries	127	83	210
Exostosis	10	10	20
Necrosis	123	51	174
Ostitis	39	29	68
Periostitis	21	21	42
Rickets	4	6	10
Osteo-myelitis	3	1	4
Arthritis	8	4	12
	359	218	577
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	34	18	52
Aneurisms	20	10	30
Atheroma of Vessels	16	10	26
Cyanosis	5	9	14
Diseases of Aoric Valves	29	33	62
" Mitral Valves	111	55	166
" Tricuspid Valves	25	21	46
" Pulmonary Artery	9	9	18
Endocarditis	94	63	157
Heart, Dilation of	41	36	77
" Hypertrophy	20	5	25
" Degeneration	22	10	32
Nævus	7	7	14
Pericarditis	39	25	64
Phlebitis	14	21	35
Phlegmasia Dolens	3	4	7
Varicose Veins	117	101	218
Hæmorrhage	3	1	4
Myocarditis	6	2	8
Dislocations.	615	440	1055
Ankle	30	17	47
Bones of the Hand	39	9	48
" " Foot	29	15	44
Clavicle	32	13	45
Elbow	15	13	28
Femur	16	13	29
Humerus	48	15	63
Knee	20	10	30
Lower Maxilla	9	..	9
Patella	5	4	9
Wrist	27	19	46
Ear.	270	128	398
Cophosis	3	3	6
Otorrhœa	24	16	40
Otitis Media	90	63	153
Mastoid Abscess	10	12	22

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ear.—*Continued.*			
Other diseases of the Ear.	4	2	6
Eye.	131	96	227
Amarosis	5	10	15
Amblyophia	.....	3	3
Blepharospasmus	1	2	3
Cataract	146	110	256
Entropion	8	6	14
Ectropion	8	4	12
Foreign body in the Eye	80	7	87
Glaucoma	41	24	65
Iritis	76	54	130
Keratitis	40	27	67
Leucoma	6	9	15
Ophthalmia	28	15	43
" Catarrhal	25	17	42
" Purulent	6	7	13
" Granular	25	11	36
" Gonorrhœal	15	16	31
Pterygium	10	.....	10
Retinitis	12	10	22
Sclerotitis	12	7	19
Staphloma	8	8	16
Strabismus	18	16	34
Trichiasis Ciliorum	6	6	12
Ulcer of Cornea	67	39	106
Stenosis of lacrymal duct	3	1	4
Other diseases of the Eye	10	7	17
Fractures.	656	416	1072
Bones of the Head and Face	90	20	110
" Hand	56	15	71
" Foot	57	11	68
" Pelvis	20	5	25
Clavical	57	13	70
Femur	154	58	212
Fibula	92	25	117
Humerus	67	17	84
Patella	35	12	47
Ribs	98	30	128
Radius	58	25	83
Scapula	18	9	27
Sternum	1	3	4
Tibia	200	34	234
Ulma	29	14	43
Vertibra	14	.....	14
Not Classified	11	9	20
Liver.	1057	300	1357
Abscess of Liver	24	9	33
Acute Atrophy of Liver	6	5	11
Cirrhosis	53	12	65
Fatty Liver	10	9	19
Gall Stones	64	55	119
Hepatitis	21	15	36
Hydatds of Liver	1	..	1
Jaundice	25	20	45
Waxy Liver	9	2	11
Other diseases of the liver	6	9	15
Cancer	16	8	24
Nose and Face.	235	144	379
Catarrh	84	65	149
Epulis	4	6	10
Epistaxis	9	10	19
Liyoma	2	3	5
Ozena	10	17	27
Polypus	34	52	86
Adenoids	46	40	86
Tonsils, enlarged	33	34	67
Cleft Palate	4	3	7
Hare Lip	5	8	13
Poisons.	231	238	469
Gases	14	6	20
Irritant	21	17	38
Lead Poisoning	16	1	17
Narcotic	20	21	41
Narcoto-Irritant	12	5	17
Respiratory Organs.	83	50	133
Asthma	89	63	152
Bronchitis, Acute	270	184	454
" Chronic	121	60	181
Croup	23	18	41
Emphysema of Lung	42	20	62
Empyema	75	31	106
Hydrothorax	2	3	5
Pneumonia	524	359	883
" Pleuro	84	36	120
" Typho	43	23	66
" Broncho	40	23	63
Pleurisy	178	137	315
Phthisis	124	93	217
Pleurodynia	17	17	34
Tuberculosis	483	256	739
Laryngitis	5	3	8
Haemoptysis	5	7	12
Spleen.	2125	1333	3458
Splenitis	9	2	11
Waxy Spleen	..	1	1
Skin.	9	3	12
Acne	21	15	36
Boils	49	15	64
Burns and Scalds	136	72	208

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Skin.—*Continued.*			
Chiblains	8	7	15
Carbuncle	33	7	40
Corns and Bunions	13	17	30
Elephantiasis	.....	3	3
Eczema	115	96	211
Erythema	27	20	47
Frost Bites	107	13	120
Herpes	24	10	34
Impetigo	13	4	17
Intertrigo	2	.....	2
Lupus	8	15	23
Lichen	2	1	3
Onychia	6	9	15
Pruritus	6	5	11
Pediculi	7	4	11
Pityriasis	4	1	5
Psoriasis	19	14	33
Roseola	4	7	11
Rupia	4	4	8
Ringworm	14	3	17
Scabies	27	21	48
Sycosis	7	.....	7
Urticaria	16	17	33
Whitlow	16	17	33
Ivy Poisoning	2	3	5
Grafting	3	1	4
Seborrhœa	3	2	5
Epitheliona	3	.....	3
	796	303	1,099
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	116	77	193
" Chronic	80	47	127
Balanitis	10	6	16
Bubo	49	.....	49
Cystitis	175	91	266
Condyloma	9	3	12
Diabetes Mellitus	34	20	54
" Insipidus	5	3	8
Enlarged Prostate	96	2	98
Epididymitis	53	.....	53
Gonorrhœa	119	48	167
Gleet	2	.....	2
Hydrocele	75	4	79
Hæmatocele	39	6	45
Incontinence of Urine	16	23	39
Pyelitis	13	10	23
Phymosis	151	.....	151
Paraphymosis	42	.....	42
Retention of Urine	43	23	66
Supurative Nephritis	42	43	85
Stricture	115	15	130
Spermatorrhœa	12	.....	12
Urinary Calculus	47	26	73
Moveable Kidneys	4	26	30
Varicole	60	.....	60
Renal Tumor	2	.....	2
Hypospadias	4	.....	4
	1,413	473	1,886
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	.....	55	55
Abortion	.....	155	155
Dysmenorrhœa	.....	126	126
Erosion of Osteri	.....	90	90
Fistula Recto-Vaginal	.....	54	54
" Vesico-Vaginal	.....	21	21
Metritus and Endometritis	.....	516	516
Menorrhagia	.....	55	55
Ovarian Disease	.....	473	473
Parturition	.....	935	935
Premature Labour	.....	100	100
Uterus, Anteversion of	.....	30	30
" Retroversion of	.....	130	130
" Anteflection of	.....	20	20
" Retroflection of	.....	38	38
" Inversion of	.....	10	10
" Prolapsus of	.....	90	90
Womb, Polypus of	.....	55	55
" Fribroid of	.....	180	180
" Cancer of	.....	145	145
Pyesis Pains	.....	80	80
Salpinigitis	.....	11	11
	.....	3,369	3,369
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	67	261	328
Anasarca	3	3	6
Chicken Pox	4	10	14
Cholera, Asiatic	.....	.....	.....
" Morbus	3	5	8
" Infantum	3	4	7
Chlorisis	.....	55	55
Diphtheria	325	219	544
Dropsy	31	29	60
Erysipelas	109	75	184
Fever, Intermittent	11	21	32
" Remittent	8	6	14
" Scarlet	168	177	345
" Pernicious	4	.....	4
" Typho-Malarial	63	24	87
" Typhoid	1,062	638	1,700
" Typhus	.....	4	4
" Cerebro-Spinal	4	8	12
" Puerperal	.....	19	19
" Continued	8	5	13
Gout	16	9	25
Influenza	276	253	529
Leucocythemia	4	6	10
Measles	22	42	64
Mumps	24	5	29
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	88	83	171

TABLE No. II.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Zymotic and General.—*Continued*			
Purpura	4	10	14
Rheumatism, Acute	480	242	722
" Chronic	154	74	228
" Gonorrhœal.	20	2	22
Smallpox	7	2	9
Scrofula	18	21	39
Syphilis, Primary	56	44	100
" Secondary	14	13	27
" Tertiary	30	20	50
" Hereditary	13	10	23
Vaccination	3	.....	3
Whooping Cough	13	22	35
	3,215	2,421	5,636
Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.			
Abcess, General	243	162	405
" Psoas	36	24	60
" of Breast	5	41	46
Alcoholism	611	47	658
Amputations	176	68	244
Cancer, Epithelial	131	84	215
Encephaloid	12	20	32
" Schirrus	53	68	121
Melanotic	2	12	14
Contusions	289	63	352
Sarcoma	16	9	25
Lumbago	24	12	36
Adenitis	41	32	73
Deformities and Diseases of Joints	192	141	333
Addison's Disease	3	.....	3
Hay Fever	.....	2	2
Births	49	62	111
La Grippe	20	44	64
Morphinism	3	4	7
Tubercular Glands	31	24	55
Convulsions	4	1	5
Genu Valgum	6	6	12
Rachitis	8	4	12
Lacerated Perineum	.....	53	53
Retained Placenta	4	2	6
Synovitis	28	18	46
Mastoiditis	9	4	13
Tubercular Peritonitis	4	4	8
Neuritis	3	4	7
Birth Palsey	34	32	66
Hæmophilia	.....	4	4
Hæmatoma	.....	15	15
Adenoma	1	2	3
Torticollis	.....	3	3
Instable Cicatrix	.....	2	2
Premature Labour	.....	2	2
Pelvic Peritonitis	.....	3	3
Pernicious Vomitting	.....	4	4

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Migraine	1	.....	1
Hydrophalus	1	.....	1
Ptomaine poisoning	2	.....	2
Ingrowing Toe Nails	9	6	15
Enteraphasis	3	2	5
Cellulitis	.....	7	7
Coxalgia	90	30	120
Debility	6	5	11
Goitre	170	260	430
Gangrene	20	76	96
Gunshot wounds	60	25	85
Hernia	89	.....	89
Injuries not otherwise classed	302	130	432
Sprains	660	200	860
Tumors—Fibroid	101	31	132
" Fatty	4	132	136
" Cartilaginous	25	70	95
" Cystic	9	16	25
" Other	25	100	125
Tetanus	75	50	125
Talipes	2	.....	2
Ulcers	27	25	52
Septic Infection	170	200	370
Hernia, Strangulated	9	4	13
Circumcision	1	1	2
Laceration of Cervix	23	.....	23
Eclampia	.....	81	81
Uræmia	.....	7	7
Orchitis	16	15	31
Prolapsus Ani	14	.....	14
Pott's Disease	4	4	8
Salpingitis	5	3	8
Ectopic Gestation	.....	24	24
Gastro Enteritis	.....	4	4
Entero Cellulitis	3	2	5
Hodgkin's Disease	13	9	22
Cancer of womb & bowels	3	1	4
Coma	7	9	16
Sarcarated wound	1	.....	1
Inanition	11	1	12
Sarcoma of Hips	6	12	18
Vaginitis	5	8	13
Carbuncles	.....	9	9
Brenitos	4	2	6
Lardaceous Degeneration	.....	1	1
Ependymitis	2	.....	2
Septic Hands	15	23	38
Indigestion	10	1	11
Nervous Prostration	2	.....	2
Neuroses	.....	7	7
Pregmaniomis	2	11	13
Miscellaneous	.....	5	5
	278	237	515
	4,333	2,918	7,251
Grand Total	18,537	15,532	34.069

TABLE III.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	No. of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under 1 year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
General	Toronto	4,111	2,439	97,199	99,638	24
Grace Homeopathic	"	1,326	2,539	27,216	29,755	22
Sick Children's	"	761	1,481	45,751	47,232	62
St. Michael's	"	2,702	2,171	61,162	63,333	23
Western	"	1,142	1,029	30,781	31,810	27
The Orthopedic	"	313	4	11,235	11,239	36
City	Hamilton	2,026	610	41,426	42,036	21
St. Joseph's	"	594	.....	12,343	12,343	21
General	Kingston	1,205	428	24,586	25,014	21
Hotel Dieu	"	1,538	97	36,875	36,972	24
General Protestant	Ottawa	1,221	.....	26,777	26,777	24
Roman Catholic	"	1,620	2	38,539	38,541	23
Misericorde Maternity	"	408	1,174	12,364	13,538	34
Sick Children's	"	104	196	2,744	2,940	42
Maternity	"	305	1,725	2,033	3,758	12
St. Luke's General	"	890	6	17,310	17,316	19
General	London	1,920	1,223	40,600	41,823	22
St. Joseph's	"	850	450	19,713	20,163	24
General and Marine	St. Catharines	428	235	9,898	10,133	23
Galt	Galt	428	177	7,978	8,155	19
General	Guelph	858	712	24,016	24,728	34
St. Joseph's	"	431	9	11,420	11,429	26
General	Pembroke	452	.....	11,011	11,011	26
General	Mattawa	253	.....	5,275	5,275	21
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	635	356	13,352	13,708	21
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	647	144	13,451	13,595	21
Belleville	Belleville	396	101	8,097	8,198	21
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	910	87	23,683	23,770	26
General	"	715	840	18,871	19,711	20
General and Marine	Collingwood	269	238	7,058	7,296	27
Nichol's	Peterborough	467	108	9,745	9,853	21
St. Joseph's	"	383	.....	8,278	8,278	22
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	492	.....	8,525	8,525	17
St. Joseph's	Chatham	557	489	13,306	13,795	25
General	"	561	590	13,088	13,678	24
General	Stratford	329	259	7,138	7,397	22
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	312	239	4,061	4,300	14
General and Marine	Owen Sound	319	105	7,503	7,608	24
General	Sudbury	158	.....	2,423	2,423	16
St. Joseph's	"	221	.....	4,556	4,556	20
General	Huntsville	323	143	6,147	6,290	19
Huntsville	"	290	304	5,744	6,048	21
Woodstock	Woodstock	211	55	4,382	4,437	21
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	206	124	4,252	4,376	21
General	Sarnia	297	195	7,239	7,434	25
Royal Victoria	Barrie	232	75	7,161	7,236	31
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	524	.....	13,712	13,712	26
General	"	424	.....	10,343	10,343	24
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	415	.....	40,892	40,892	98
General	Rat Portage	433	.....	8,093	8,093	18
St. Joseph's	"	299	.....	4,344	4,344	14
General	Parry Sound	140	62	3,025	3,087	22
General	S. Ste. Marie	437	19	10,369	10,388	24
Victoria	Renfrew	121	45	2,421	2,466	20
Victorian	Thessalon	86	9	1,824	1,833	21
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	414	231	9,254	9,485	23
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	176	.....	3,716	3,716	21
The Cottage	Pembroke	160	28	3,543	3,571	22
The John McKellar	Fort William	422	72	8,429	8,501	20
General	Walkerton	106	24	2,374	2,398	22
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	237	46	6,221	6,267	26
Totals for 1904		39,223	21,695	944,872	966,567	24¾
Totals for 1903		36,258	17,908	883,200	901,108	25

TABLE IV.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients, for the protracted residence of incurables, and lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, under one year of age.	Deduct for Incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $3.50 per week.	No. of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General	Toronto	97,199	24,509	72,690
Grace Homeopathic	"	27,216	9,506	17,710
Sick Children's	"	45,751	1,376	44,375
St. Michael's	"	61,162	8,937	52,225
Western	"	30,781	3,295	27,486
The Orthopedic	"	11,235	1,771	9,464
City	Hamilton	41,426	18,777	22,649
St. Joseph's	"	12,343	3,949	8,394
General	Kingston	24,586	10,260	14,326
Hotel Dieu	"	36,875	3,405	33,470
General Protestant	Ottawa	26,777	11,683	15,094
Roman Catholic	"	38,539	13,649	24,890
Misericorde Maternity	"	12,364	6,444	5,920
Sick Children's	"	2,744	359	2,385
Maternity	"	2,033	80	1,953
St. Luke's General	"	17,310	1,168	16,142
General	London	40,600	18,665	21,935
St. Joseph's	"	19,713	14,848	4,865
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,898	3,133	6,765
Galt	Galt	7,978	3,671	4,307
General	Guelph	24,016	6,196	17,820
St. Joseph's	"	11,420	4,789	6,631
General	Pembroke	11,011	2,388	8,623
General	Mattawa	5,275	518	4,757
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	13,352	4,917	8,435
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	13,451	4,523	8,928
Belleville	Belleville	8,097	2,749	5,348
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	23,683	7,977	15,706
General	"	18,871	8,044	10,827
General and Marine	Collingwood	7,058	2,490	4,568
Nichol's	Peterborough	9,745	2,313	7,432
St. Joseph's	"	8,278	1,779	6,499
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,525	3,261	5,264
St. Joseph's	Chatham	13,306	5,442	7,864
General	"	13,088	9,201	3,887
General	Stratford	7,138	4,372	2,766
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	4,061	2,170	1,891
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,503	3,067	4,436
General	Sudbury	2,423	129	2,294
St. Joseph's	"	4,556	.....	4,556
General	Huntsville	6,147	48	6,099
Huntsville	"	5,744	36	5,708
Woodstock	Woodstock	4,382	436	3,946
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	4,252	309	3,943
General	Sarnia	7,239	300	6,939
Royal Victoria	Barrie	7,161	312	6,849
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	13,712	47	13,665
General	"	10,343	1,618	8,725
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	40,892	10,234	30,658
General	Rat Portage	8,093	632	7,461
St. Joseph's	"	4,344	163	4,181
General	Parry Sound	3,025	443	2,582
General	S. Ste. Marie	10,369	385	9,984
Victoria	Renfrew	2,421	67	2,354
Victorian	Thessalon	1,824	179	1,645
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	9,254	1,068	8,186
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	3,716	134	3,582
The Cottage	Pembroke	3,543	672	2,871
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	8,429	663	7,766
General	Walkerton	2,374	122	2,252
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	6,221	84	6,137
Totals for 1904		944,872	253,762	691,110
Totals for 1903		883,200	243,016	640,184

TABLE V.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	10,963 80	47,711 95	25,506 81	5,141 60	89,324 16
Grace Homeopathic	"	3,012 00	18,763 58		259 40	22,034 98
Sick Children's	"	10,643 00	5,134 20	1,721 66	13,048 32	30,547 18
St. Michael's	"	9,967 60	23,186 48		4,149 40	37,303 48
Western	"	3,307 30	17,120 21		632 51	21,060 02
The Orthopedic	"		8,726 19	162 00	346 45	9,234 64
City	Hamilton	25,084 57	14,078 86			39,163 43
St. Joseph's	"	89 32	6,514 36	292 50	15 00	6,911 18
General	Kingston	3,150 00	8,807 65		2,227 52	14,185 17
Hotel Dieu	"	910 00	4,926 35		6,807 44	12,643 79
General Protestant	Ottawa	5,315 83	16,488 98		5,384 87	27,189 68
Roman Catholic	"	4,396 60	10,056 49	120 00	1,196 03	15,769 12
Misericorde Maternity	"	250 00	719 00	41 89	9,924 34	10,935 23
Sick Children's	"	250 00	1,231 27		1,411 83	2,893 10
Maternity	"	250 00	2,724 45		958 88	3,933 33
St. Luke's General	"	2,038 40	11,253 87	200 00	5,012 80	18,505 07
General	London	22,406 43	18,587 09	423 90	867 52	42,284 94
St. Joseph's	"		17,517 81		185 70	17,703 51
General and Marine	St. Catharines	1,875 00	5,582 55	200 00	1,008 59	8,666 14
Galt	Galt	2,200 00	4,768 84	111 30	680 40	7,760 54
General	Guelph	2,835 00	12,584 79		2,958 94	18,378 73
St. Joseph's	"	1,000 00	5,872 81		614 41	7,487 22
General	Pembroke	233 33	3,193 73		1,149 82	4,576 88
General	Mattawa	25 00	408 57		3,222 03	3,655 60
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	4,700 00	4,894 71		684 01	10,278 72
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	400 00	3,411 30		3,240 95	7,052 25
Belleville	Belleville	516 58	5,077 10		998 65	6,592 33
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	765 00	5,966 86	65 00	4,840 26	11,637 12
General	"	975 00	8,206 08	309 78	3,796 98	13,287 84
General and Marine	Collingwood	450 00	3,986 68		749 76	5,186 44
Nichol's	Peterborough		4,449 64	4,072 00	62 00	8,583 64
St. Joseph's	"		1,452 55		833 00	2,285 55
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	998 54	3,939 52		145 00	5,083 06
St. Joseph's	Chatham	299 00	6,934 65		465 46	7,699 11
General	"	190 08	5,837 76		1,398 82	7,426 66
General	Stratford	1,100 00	4,795 41	329 35	1,021 63	7,246 39
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	2,500 00	3,130 00		11 50	5,641 50
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1,285 00	3,032 37	12 85	1,586 08	5,916 30
General	Sudbury		1,416 00		1,080 00	2,496 00
St. Joseph's	"		1,489 27		1,655 61	3,144 88
General	Huntsville		509 08		4,439 66	4,948 74
Huntsville	"		1,250 50	80 50	2,037 25	3,368 25
Woodstock	Woodstock	1,000 00	3,967 61		241 76	5,209 37
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	4,900 00	1,512 78		641 47	7,054 25
General	Sarnia	1,100 00	5,488 01	180 00	1,028 71	7,796 72
Royal Victoria	Barrie	550 00	4,577 05	125 00	276 25	5,528 30
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	450 00	2,144 18		1,390 20	3,984 38
General	"	500 00	3,438 11		4,063 48	8,001 59
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	2,118 00	39,652 71	3,166 66	9,886 73	54,824 10
General	Rat Portage		6,247 40		816 28	7,063 68
St. Joseph's	"	123 50	4,069 45		1,047 99	5,240 94
General	Parry Sound	32 50	1,972 27		840 12	2,844 89
General	Sault Ste. Marie	400 00	4,779 67		1,895 21	7,074 88
Victoria	Renfrew	669 38	1,250 89		641 63	2,561 90
Victorian	Thessalon	100 00	939 45		87 52	1,126 97
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	600 00	4,935 73		50 00	5,585 73
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	1,825 00	2,476 80	502 62	515 72	5,320 14
The Cottage	Pembroke	220 00	1,819 25		1,352 29	3,391 54
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	650 00	4,221 07		1,002 75	5,873 82
General	Walkerton	920 00	1,640 67		329 50	2,890 17
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay		1,985 65		1,500 77	3,486 42
Totals for 1904		140,540 76	432,858 31	37,623 82	123,858 80	734,881 69
Totals for 1903		134,768 64	369,007 80	29,711 34	152,597 83	686,025 61

TABLE VI.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	72,690	6,959	487 13	12,184 14	12,671 27
Grace Homœpathic	"	17,710	528	36 96	2,968 52	3,005 48
Sick Children's	"	44,375	.....	.....	7,438 05	7,438 05
St. Michael's	"	52,225	2,214	154 98	8,753 85	8,908 83
Western	"	27,486	3,295	230 65	4,607 15	4,837 80
The Orthopedic	"	9,464	1,771	123 97	1,586 34	1,710 31
City	Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's	"	8,394	213	14 91	1,406 99	1,421 90
General	Kingston	14,326	4,671	326 97	2,401 30	2,728 27
Hotel Dieu	"	33,470	1,789	125 23	5,610 18	5,735 41
General Protestant	Ottawa	15,094	1,735	121 45	2,530 03	2,651 48
Roman Catholic	"	24,890	3,970	277 90	4,172 02	4,449 92
Misericorde Maternity	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sick Children's	"	2,385	328	22 96	399 77	422 73
Maternity	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's General	"	16,142	1,168	81 76	2,705 69	2,787 45
General	London	21,935	7,335	513 45	3,676 70	4,190 15
St. Joseph's	"	4,865	318	22 26	815 46	837 72
General and Marine	St. Catherines	6,765	185	12 95	1,133 94	1,146 89
Galt	Galt	4,307	242	16 94	721 93	738 87
General	Guelph	17,820	2,043	143 01	2,986 95	3,129 96
St. Joseph's	"	6,631	709	49 63	1,111 48	1,161 11
General	Pembroke	8,623	380	26 60	1,445 37	1,471 97
General	Mattawa	4,757	24	1 68	797 36	799 04
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	8,435	1,931	135 17	1,413 86	1,549 03
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	8,928	801	56 07	1,496 49	1,552 56
Belleville	Belleville	5,348	302	21 14	896 42	917 56
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	15,706	3,107	217 49	2,632 62	2,850 11
General	"	10,827	1,731	121 17	1,814 80	1,935 97
General and Marine	Collingwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicholl's	Peterborough	7,432	629	44 03	1,245 74	1,289 77
St. Joseph's	"	6,499	884	61 88	1,089 35	1,151 23
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,264	88	6 16	882 34	888 50
St. Joseph's	Chatham	7,864	513	35 91	1,318 15	1,354 06
General	"	3,887	2,018	141 26	651 53	792 79
General	Stratford	2,766	200	14 00	463 63	477 63
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	1,891	252	17 64	316 97	334 61
General and Marine	Owen Sound	4,436	1,189	83 23	743 55	826 78
General	Sudbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's	"	4,556	.....	.....	763 67	763 67
General	Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	Woodstock	3,946	436	30 52	661 42	691 94
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	Sarnia	6,939	300	21 00	1,163 10	1,184 10
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,849	312	21 84	1,148 02	1,169 86
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	13,665	47	3 29	2,290 50	2,293 79
General	"	8,725	1,618	113 26	1,462 47	1,575 73
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	30,658	10,234	716 38	5,138 83	5,855 21
General	Rat Portage	7,461	632	44 24	1,250 61	1,294 85
St. Joseph's	"	4,181	163	11 41	700 82	712 23
General	Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	Sault Ste. Marie	9,984	366	25 62	1,673 50	1,699 12
Victoria	Renfrew	2,354	67	4 69	394 57	399 26
Victorian	Thessalon	1,645	179	12 53	275 73	288 26
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	3,582	134	9 38	600 42	609 80
The Cottage	Pembroke	2,871	672	47 04	481 23	528 27
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	7,766	663	46 41	1,301 72	1,348 13
General	Walkerton	2,252	122	8 54	377 48	386 02
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	6,137	84	5 88	1,028 67	1,034 55
Totals for 1904		627,208	69,551	4,868 57	105,131 43	110,000 00
Totals for 1903		640,184	81,185	5,682 95	104,317 05	110,000 00

*Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 58.

Private institutions and not entitled to receive aid as public hospitals. Vide sec. 16 of "The Charity Aid Act," 320, R.S. O. 1897.

TABLE VII.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
General	Toronto	97,199	34,874 12	66,612 81	101,486 93	1.04
Grace Homeopathic	"	27,216	6,906 30	15,305 39	22,211 69	.81
Sick Children's	"	45,751	11,483 88	35,695 30	47,179 18	1.03
St. Michael's	"	61,162	20,766 48	25,533 97	46,300 45	.75
Western	"	30,781	6,676 60	18,040 88	24,717 48	.80
The Orthopedic	"	11,235	1,897 08	8,032 56	9,929 64	.88
City	Hamilton	41,426	12,012 09	26,570 65	38,582 74	.93
St. Joseph's	"	12,343	4,506 51	3,899 74	8,406 25	.68
General	Kingston	24,586	7,129 98	11,795 09	18,825 07	.76
Hotel Dieu	"	36,875	12,825 71	9,049 51	21,875 22	.59
General Protestant	Ottawa	26,777	10,746 89	20,166 16	30,913 05	1.15
Roman Catholic	"	38,539	8,825 02	11,110 60	19,935 62	.52
Misericorde Maternity	"	12,364	3,268 51	4,160 44	7,428 95	.60
Sick Children's	"	2,744	1,146 70	1,995 99	3,142 69	.91
Maternity	"	2,033	901 08	2,608 79	3,509 87	1.72
St. Luke's General	"	17,310	6,202 25	14,670 77	20,873 02	1.20
General	London	40,600	11,885 52	31,803 90	43,789 42	1.08
St. Joseph's	"	19,713	6,025 19	12,657 98	18,683 17	.95
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,898	2,990 58	6,678 78	9,669 36	.81
Galt	Galt	7,978	1,956 92	6,721 10	8,678 02	1.09
General	Guelph	24,016	5,453 30	13,152 04	18,605 34	.77
St. Joseph's	"	11,420	3,462 45	5,061 25	8,523 70	.75
General	Pembroke	11,011	2,041 10	3,788 91	5,830 01	.53
General	Mattawa	5,275	1,707 21	2,250 59	3,957 80	.75
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	13,352	2,518 67	9,332 48	11,851 15	.88
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	13,451	3,713 88	5,870 44	9,584 32	.71
Belleville	Belleville	8,097	2,806 58	5,066 16	7,872 74	.97
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	23,683	5,116 05	8,738 12	13,854 17	.58
General	"	18,871	4,399 03	9,192 40	13,591 43	.72
General and Marine	Collingwood	7,058	1,438 01	3,656 06	5,094 10	.72
Nichol's	Peterborough	9,745	2,199 01	7,919 20	10,118 21	1.04
St. Joseph's	"	8,278	1,779 30	4,288 48	6,067 78	.73
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,525	2,253 79	3,545 56	5,799 35	.68
St. Joseph's	Chatham	13,306	3,299 15	4,943 78	8,242 93	.62
General	"	13,088	3,517 93	5,022 05	8,539 98	.65
General	Stratford	7,138	1,977 03	6,548 34	8,525 37	1.19
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	4,061	1,781 23	4,153 38	5,934 61	1.46
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,503	1,681 59	5,115 01	6,796 60	.90
General	Sudbury	2,423	828 25	2,357 70	3,185 95	1.31
St. Joseph's	"	4,556	1,361 94	2,747 45	4,109 39	.90
General	Huntsville	6,117	2,502 26	3,661 49	6,163 75	1.00
Huntsville	"	5,744	2,111 20	3,086 05	5,197 25	.90
Woodstock	Woodstock	4,382	1,581 45	3,894 53	5,475 98	1.25
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	4,252	1,874 40	5,088 71	6,963 11	1.64
General	Sarnia	7,239	2,554 40	5,706 71	8,261 11	1.14
Royal Victoria	Barrie	7,161	2,379 62	3,198 94	5,578 56	.78
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	13,712	3,274 70	3,315 73	6,590 43	.49
General	"	10,343	2,356 60	6,865 06	9,221 66	.89
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	40,892	20,434 31	36,525 26	56,959 57	1.36
General	Rat Portage	8,093	1,396 54	6,664 16	8,060 70	.99
St. Joseph's	"	4,344	1,417 71	3,856 16	5,273 87	1.21
General	Parry Sound	3,025	1,094 31	2,137 73	3,232 04	1.07
General	S. Ste. Marie	10,369	3,076 47	4,691 67	7,768 14	.75
Victoria	Renfrew	2,421	894 03	2,278 07	3,172 10	1.31
Victorian	Thessalon	1,824	389 14	860 39	1,249 53	.68
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	9,254	2,434 62	4,832 31	7,266 93	.78
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	3,716	1,266 54	4,411 65	5,678 19	1.52
The Cottage	Pembroke	3,543	765 15	2,998 05	3,763 20	1.06
The John McKellar	Fort William	8,429	1,675 09	4,903 80	6,578 89	.78
General	Walkerton	2,373	639 09	2,959 44	3,598 53	1.52
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	6,221	1,020 25	2,943 97	3,964 22	.63
Totals for 1904		944,872	291,500 82	560,739 69	852,240 51	.89
Totals for 1903		883,200	261,699 85	522,943 24	784,643 09	.89

TABLE VIII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
General	Toronto	89,324 16	12,977 06	102,301 22	101,486 93	12¾
Grace Homeopathic	"	22,034 98	2,531 08	24,566 06	22,211 69	11⅓
Sick Children's	"	30,547 18	7,361 50	37,908 68	47,179 18	15½
St. Michael's	"	37,303 48	8,417 07	45 720 55	46,300 45	18
Western	"	18,060 02	4,256 85	22,316 87	24,717 48	17
The Orthopedic	"	9,234 64	1,934 74	11,169 38	9,929 64	19½
City	Hamilton	39,163 43	2,269 31	41,432 74	38,582 74	6
St. Joseph's	"	6,911 18	1,492 94	8,404 12	8,406 25	17¾
General	Kingston	14,185 17	3,149 26	17,334 43	18,825 07	16⅔
Hotel Dieu	"	12,643 79	5,366 44	18,010 23	21,875 22	24½
General Protestant	Ottawa	27,189 68	2,608 77	29,798 45	30,913 05	8½
Roman Catholic	"	15,769 12	4,686 11	20,455 23	19,935 62	23½
Misericorde Maternity	"	10,935 23	1,317 94	12,253 17	7,428 95	17¾
Sick Children's	"	2,893 10	453 03	3,346 13	3,142 69	14⅓
Maternity	"	3,933 33	391 72	4,325 05	3,509 87	11
St. Luke's General	"	18,505 07	2,653 21	21,158 28	20,873 02	12¾
General	London	42,284 91	3,607 91	45,892 85	43,789 42	8¼
St. Joseph's	"	17,703 51	616 19	18,319 70	18,683 17	3½
General and Marine	St. Catharines	8,666 14	800 97	9,467 11	9,669 36	8¼
Galt	Galt	7,760 54	625 04	8,385 58	8,678 02	7¼
General	Guelph	18,378 73	2,896 44	21,275 17	18,605 34	15½
St. Joseph's	"	7,487 22	1,200 38	8,687 60	8,523 70	14
General	Pembroke	4,576 88	1,369 06	5,945 94	5,830 01	23½
General	Mattawa	3,655 60	445 06	4,100 66	3,957 80	11¼
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,278 72	818 03	11,096 75	11,851 15	6¾
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	7,052 25	1,448 99	8,501 24	9,584 32	15
Belleville	Belleville	6,592 33	935 46	7,527 79	7,872 74	12
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	11,637 12	2,694 57	14,331 69	13,854 17	19⅓
General	"	13,287 84	1,445 49	14,733 33	13,591 43	10½
General and Marine	Collingwood	5,186 44	567 12	5,753 56	5,094 10	11
Nichols	Peterborough	8,583 64	923 38	9,507 02	10,118 21	9
St. Joseph's	"	2,285 55	1,304 55	3,590 10	6,067 78	21½
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,083 06	836 24	5,919 30	5,799 35	14⅓
St. Joseph's	Chatham	7,426 66	837 44	8,264 10	8,242 93	10
General	"	7,699 11	1,770 32	9,469 43	8,539 98	20¾
General	Stratford	7,246 39	411 98	7,658 37	8,525 37	4¾
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	5,641 50	129 67	5 771 17	5,934 61	2
General and Marine	Owen Sound	5,916 30	312 96	6,229 26	6,796 60	4½
General	Sudbury	2,496 00	456 54	2,952 54	3,185 95	11
St. Joseph's	"	3,144 88	920 65	4,065 53	4,109 39	22⅓
General	Huntsville	4,948 74	1,051 26	6,000 00	6,163 75	17
Huntsville	"	3,368 25	1,071 98	4,440 23	5,197 25	20½
Woodstock	Woodstock	5,209 37	663 95	5,873 32	5,475 98	12
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	7,054 25	557 61	7,611 86	6,963 11	8
General	Sarnia	7,796 72	1,191 30	8,988 02	8,261 11	14⅓
Royal Victoria	Barrie	5,528 30	715 21	6,243 51	5,578 56	12¾
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	3,984 38	2,347 90	6,332 28	6,590 43	35½
General	"	8,001 59	1,397 56	9,399 15	9,221 66	15
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	54,824 10	5,351 64	60,175 74	56,959 57	9⅓
General	Rat Portage	7,063 68	623 12	7,686 80	8,060 70	7¾
St. Joseph's	"	5,240 94	202 54	5,443 48	5,273 87	3¾
General	Parry Sound	2,844 89	389 11	3,234 00	3,232 04	12
General	Sault Ste. Marie	7,074 88	2,142 33	9,217 21	7,768 14	27½
Victoria	Renfrew	2,561 90	301 87	2,863 77	3,172 10	9½
Victorian	Thessalon	1,126 97	181 97	1,308 94	1,249 53	14½
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	5,585 73	1,619 50	7,205 23	7,266 93	22¼
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	5,320 14	550 89	5,871 03	5,678 19	9¾
The Cottage	Pembroke	3,391 54	224 61	3,616 15	3,763 20	6
The John McKellar	Fort William	6,611 17	174 18	6,785 35	6,578 89	2½
General	Walkerton	2,890 17	.....	2,890 17	3,598 53	.....
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay	3,486 42	.....	3,486 42	3,964 22	.....
Totals for 1904		732,619 04	110,000 00	842,619 04	852,240 51	13
Totals for 1903		686,025 61	110,000 00	796,025 61	784,643 09	14

TABLE IX.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1904.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General	Toronto	78.98	75.49	.91	1.04
Grace Homeopathic	"	99.70	84.92	.71	.81
Sick Children's	"		74.91	.82	1.03
St. Michael's	"		51.53	.66	.75
Western	"			1.39	.80
The Orthopedic	"			1.16	.88
City	Hamilton	71.24	89.61	1.00	.93
St. Joseph's	"		72.75	.58	.68
General	Kingston	53.60	75.58	.61	.76
Hotel Dieu	"	48.83	52.20	.43	.59
General Protestant	Ottawa	73.02	74.22	.83	1.15
Roman Catholic	"	46.60	48.94	.64	.52
Misericorde Maternity	"	50.48	49.95	.70	.60
Sick Children's	"		76.53	.76	.91
Maternity	"			1.97	1.72
St. Luke's General	"			.84	1.20
General	London	88.29	85.32	.84	1.08
St. Joseph's	"		57.88	.98	.95
General and Marine	St. Catharines	81.06	65.85	.82	.81
Galt	Galt		88.10	1.11	1.09
General	Guelph	77.69	82.68	.69	.77
St. Joseph's	"	43.57	32.28	.91	.75
General	Pembroke	67.00	61.63	.49	.53
General	Mattawa	77.90	51.51	.45	.75
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	59.78	77.06	.75	.88
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	60.00	1 20.71	.39	.71
Belleville	Belleville	85.70	92.70	.78	.97
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	28.23	53.50	.59	.58
General	"	97.46	1 21.66	.66	.72
General and Marine	Collingwood	1 01.00	71.02	1.14	.72
Niehol's	Peterborough	2 11.00	88.65	1.29	1.04
St. Joseph's	"		74.07	.72	.73
Hotel Dieu	Windsor		37.85	.65	.68
St. Joseph's	Chatham		76.17	.56	.62
General	"		56.20	.53	.65
General	Stratford		80.38	.95	1.19
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas		1 23.65	1.24	1.46
General and Marine	Owen Sound		1 00.90	.63	.90
General	Sudbury		1 36.41	.77	1 31
St. Joseph's	"			1.05	.90
General	Huntsville			.57	1.00
Huntsville	"			.63	.90
Woodstock	Woodstock			1.23	1.25
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin			1.13	1.64
General	Sarnia			1.05	1.14
Royal Victoria	Barrie			.84	.78
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall			.42	.49
General	"			.71	.89
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst			1.29	1.36
General	Rat Portage			1.16	.99
General	Parry Sound			1.05	1.07
General	Sault Ste. Marie			.54	.75
Victoria	Renfrew				1.31
Victorian	Thessalon				.68
Royal Alexandra	Fergus				.78
Ross Memorial	Lindsay				1.52
The Cottage	Pembroke				1.06
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage				1.21
John McKellar Memorial	Fort William				.78
General	Walkerton				1.52
Queen Victoria Memorial	North Bay				.63
				.83½	.89

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1903	268
Admitted	3,396
Births in the Hospital	161
Total number under treatment	3,825
Discharges including infants	3,286
Died	291
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	248
Total	3,825

Of the 3,825 persons treated during the year, 191 males and 95 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 345 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 83 male and 76 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	2,191
Female	1,634
	3,825

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year:

Typhoid fever	10[illegible]
Typhus "	. .
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro Spinal fever	
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,977 03
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	10,368 00
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	318 00
From other municipalities of the Province	277 80
From paying patients themselves	47,711 95
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	25,506 81
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	535 95
From all other sources not above enumerated	4,605 55
Total	$102,301 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$11,275 37
Butter	4,531 30
Eggs	1,836 00
Flour, bread and meal	3,197 10
Milk	3,939 34
Tea and coffee	1,129 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	4,339 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,626 04
Drugs and medicines	5,445 07
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	6,156 11
Surgical instruments, ordinary	469 44
Beer, wine and spirits	643 89
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	5,922 66
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	1,342 02
Fuel	5,558 50
Light—gas oil and candles	4,291 74
Water supply	521 58
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc.	724 91
Ice supply	456 17
Salaries and wages	27,003 55
Insurance	260 13
Rent and taxes (emergency branch, etc.)	858 45
Contingencies	775 97
Repairs, ordinary	5,767 43
Telephone and elevator service	4,155 69
Total	$101,486 93
Government grant for 1904	$12,671 27

GRACE (HOMŒOPATHIC) HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1903	83
Admitted	1,098
Births in the Hospital	145
Total number under treatment	1,326
Discharges, including infants	1,164
Died	77
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	85
	1,326

Sex.

Male	503
Female	823
	1,326

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	79
Typhus "	...
Puerperal fever	...
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	...

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,531 08
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,012 00
From paying patients themselves	18,763 58
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	130 00
From all sources not above enumerated	129 40
Total	$24,566 06

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	1,994 14
Butter	717 95
Eggs	.....
Flour, bread and meal	1,006 06
Milk	1,157 60
Tea and coffee	224 13
Potatoes and other vegetables	499 40
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,302 02
Drugs and medicines	823 21
Medical and surgical appliances	1,131 10
Surgical instruments	23 90
Beer, wine and spirits	136 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	896 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	407 89
Fuel	1,786 81
Light—electric, oil and candles	946 43
Water supply	136 16
Hay and straw	10 25
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	10 07
Ice	187 94
Salaries and wages	6,470 80
Taxes and insurance	560 00
Contingencies	681 06
Repairs, ordinary	839 56
Advertising, stationery, etc	256 77
Total	$22,211 69
Government grant for 1904	$3,005 48

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment 1st October, 1903	131
Admitted	630
Total number under treatment	761
Discharged	557
Died	81
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	123
	761

Sex.

Male	441
Female	329
	761

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	11
Typhus fever	...

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO—*Continued.*

Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,361 50
From the County of York	
From other municipalities	3,143 00
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,134 20
From property belonging to the Hospital, endowments, etc.	1,721 66
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	12,067 32
From all other sources, not enumerated	981 00
Total	37,908 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,724 68
Butter	1,300 71
Eggs	
Flour, bread and meal	913 09
Milk	1,810 64
Tea and coffee	221 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	731 79
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,782 21
Drugs and medicines	3,087 14
Medical and surgical appliances	822 57
Surgical instruments	220 63
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	947 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	303 67
Fuel	4,522 89
Light, gas, oil and candles	1,688 29
Water supply	970 71
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,539 15
Ice	215 32
Salaries and wages	15,694 62
Insurance and taxes	524 87
Contingencies	710 84
Repairs, ordinary	906 48
Printing, stationery, etc.	3,098 99
Telephone and electricity	441 30
Total	47,179 18

Government grant for 1904..... $7,438 05

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	171
Admitted	2,389
Births in the Hospital	142
Total number under treatment	2,702
Discharges, including infants	2,343
Died	183
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	176
	2,702

Sex.

Male	1,295
Female	1,407
	2,702

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	119
Typhus	...
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	.

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$8,417 07
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	9,853 20
From County of York	50 80
From other municipalities	63 60
From paying patients themselves	23,186 48
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,356 40
From all other sources not above enumerated	1,793 00
	$45,720 55

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat, poultry and fish	$6,157 66
Butter and eggs	3,668 76
Flour, bread and meal	1,978 40
Milk	3,477 12
Tea and coffee	676 45
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,254 51
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,553 58
Drugs and medicines	3,172 67
Medical and surgical appliances	2,752 07
Surgical instruments	424 96
Beer, wine and spirits	420 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	2,284 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	886 07
Fuel	3,203 93
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,468 35
Water supply	275 25
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	39 65
Ice	301 62
Salaries and wages	7,640 00
Taxes and insurance	271 79
Contingencies	350 05
Repairs, ordinary	1,653 61
Telephone service	87 35
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.,	301 68
Total	$46,300 15
Government grant for 1904	$8,908 83

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	88
Admitted	1,001
Births in Hospital	53
Total number under treatment	1,142
Discharged	970
Died	90
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	82
	1,142

Sex.

Male	484
Female	658
	1,142

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Western Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	79
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	6
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,256 85
From the City of Toronto	3,307 30
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	17,120 21
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	
From other sources	632 51
	$25,316 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,161 07
Butter and eggs	1,034 38
Flour, bread and meal	540 13
Milk	1,117 27
Tea and coffee	211 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	161 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,450 71
Drugs and medicines	1,506 35
Medical and surgical appliances	1,564 11
Surgical instruments	13 81
Beer, wine and spirits	170 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	997 54
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	95 98
Fuel	1,695 71
Light—gas, oil and candles	821 65
Water	138 49
Ice supply	47 43
Salaries and wages	4,876 73
Taxes, insurance and rent	1,587 82
Contingencies	4,134 38
Repairs, ordinary	390 73
Total	$24,717 48
Government grant for 1904	$4,837 80

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

No. under treatment, 1st October, 1903	29
Admitted	284
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	313
Discharges	276
Died	1
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	36
	313

Sex.

Male	172
Female	141
	313

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

Bow legs	3
Club-foot and other deformities of feet	60
Congenital dislocation of the hips	8
Curvature of spine	16
Hip disease	51
Elbow, ankle and knee-joint disease	95
Deformity from spastic paralysis	8
Knock knee	4

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 1,934 74
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	
Income from endowments, etc. or other property belonging to the Hospital	162 00
From paying patients' themselves	8,726 19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	245 50
From all other sources not above enumerated	100 95
	$11,169 38

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 308 70
Butter	334 84
Flour, bread and meal	160 23
Milk	419 10
Tea and coffee	27 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	126 72
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	519 68
Drugs and medicines	135 96
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments	378 03
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	106 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 11
Fuel	700 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	285 35
Water supply	148 40
Clothing for patients	
Ice	18 40
Salaries and wages	3,643 94
Taxes and insurance	288 65
Contingencies	1,297 08
Repairs, ordinary	969 44
Total	$ 9,929 64
Government grant for 1904	$1,710 31

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	110
Admitted	1,882
Births in the Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	2,026
Discharged	1,757
Died	151
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	118
	2,026

Sex.

Male	1,134
Female	892
	2,026

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

Typhoid fever	95
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	127
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,269 31
From the City of Hamilton	25,084 57
From the County of Wentworth	
From other municipalities	
From paying patients themselves	14,078 86
From all other sources	
Total	$41,432 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,530 86
Butter	3,309 93
Flour, bread and meal	874 44
Milk	1,371 64
Tea and coffee	420 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,315 32
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	2,189 40
Drugs and medicines	2,877 58
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,534 38
Beer, wine and spirits	128 60
Bedding, etc.	1,267 74
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	404 20
Fuel	5,036 14
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,488 94
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	26 65
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	32 50
Ice	411 89
Salaries and wages	9,613 10
Taxes and insurance	845 15
Contingencies	1,450 88
Repairs, ordinary	910 26
Advertising, printing and stationery	192 64
Total	$38,582 74

Government grant for 1904.....

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	37
Admitted	557
Total number under treatment	594
Discharged	514
Died	38
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	42
	594

Sex.

Male	279
Female	315
	594

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	46
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,492 94
From the City of Hamilton	
From other municipalities in the Province	89 32
Income from endowments, etc. or other property belonging to Hospital	292 50
From paying patients themselves	6,514 36
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	15 00
Total	$8,404 12

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,498 31
Butter	685 06
Flour, bread and meal	378 51

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Milk	490 26
Tea and coffee	171 57
Potatoes and other vegetables	255 26
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,027 54
Drugs and medicines	443 71
Medical and surgical appliances	245 96
Surgical instruments	43 60
Beer, wine and spirits	205 20
Bedding, etc.	482 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 47
Fuel	873 98
Light—gas, oil and candles	232 14
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	5 84
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	98 47
Ice supply	42 17
Salaries and wages	204 13
Taxes, insurance and interest	377 66
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	286 23
Repairs, ordinary	270 41
Total	$8,406 25
Government grant for 1904	$ 1,421 90

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st of October, 1903	72
Admitted	1,093
Births in Hospital	40
Total number under treatment	1,205
Discharged	1,091
Died	53
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	61
	1,205

Sex.

Male	582
Female	623
	1,205

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro and spinal fever	
Diphtheria	41
Smallpox	

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	$3,149 26
From the County of Frontenac	700 00
From the City of Kingston	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	950 00
From patients themselves for treatment	8,807 65
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,178 52
From all other sources not enumerated	1,049 00
Total	$17,334 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	1,273 98
Butter	902 94
Flour, bread and meal	482 97
Milk	662 36
Tea and coffee	290 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	409 21
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,407 97
Drugs and medicines	1,150 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	777 86
Beer, wine and spirits	108 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	117 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	300 62
Fuel	2,693 98
Light—gas, oil and candles	812 86
Water supply and ice	134 00
Clothing for patients	
Salaries and wages	3,805 63
Insurance and taxes	469 15
Contingencies	1,405 83
Repairs, ordinary	618 97
Total	$18,825 07
Government grant for 1904	$2,728 27

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	59
Admitted	1,479
Total number under treatment	1,538
Discharged	1,413
Died	50
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	75
	1,538

Sex.

Male	741
Female	797
	1,538

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	36
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebro spinal fever	3
Diphtheria	30
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,366 44
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From the County of Frantenac	400 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	4,926 35
Income from investments	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,147 61
From other sources not enumerated	3,659 83
Total	$18,010 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,597 89
Butter	1,808 87
Flour, bread and meal	1,720 07
Milk	1,544 82
Tea and coffee	736 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	932 26
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,485 55
Drugs and medicines	854 97
Medical and surgical appliances	916 60
Surgical instruments	282 66
Beer, wine and spirits	216 26
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	819 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	474 59
Fuel	2,647 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	881 76
Water supply	90 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	343 49
Ice	45 00
Salaries and wages	487 85
Taxes and Insurance	
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	201 46
Repairs, ordinary	788 00
Total	$21,875 22
Government grant for 1904	$5,735 41

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	69
Admitted	1,155
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	1,224
Discharged	1,081
Died	76
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	67
	1,224

Sex.

Male	643
Female	581
	1,224

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,608 77
From the City of Ottawa	4,445 82
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities	270 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	16,488 98
Income and endowments, investments, etc.	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,374 87
From other sources not enumerated	10 00
Total	$29,798 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 2,875 37
Butter and eggs	1,361 47
Flour, bread and meal	1,125 27
Milk	1,364 01
Tea and coffee	314 92
Potatoes and other vegetables	222 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,483 55
Drugs and medicines	1,765 19
Medical and surgical appliances	1,427 61
Surgical instruments	115 64
Beer, wine and spirits	138 01
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	322 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	402 71
Fuel	4,459 83
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	485 25
Water supply	418 13
Hay and straw	5 25
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	11 17
Ice	113 94
Salaries and wages	7,997 71
Taxes and insurance	671 27
Contingencies	1,161 82
Repairs, ordinary	670 04
Total	$30,913 05

Government grant for 1904 ..... $2,651 48

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	93
Admitted	1,537
Total number under treatment	1,630
Discharged	1,440
Died	87
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	103
	1,630

Sex.

Male	927
Female	703
	1,630

The following tables give a summary of certain diseases treated in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	40
Typhus	
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	
Typhoid fever	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,686 11
From the City of Ottawa	4,096 60
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municpalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	10,056 49

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA—*Continued.*

Income from property	120 00
Subscriptons, donations and bequests of private individuals	299 87
From all other sources not enumerated	896 16
	$20,455 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,075 60
Butter	1,549 35
Flour, bread and meal	934 18
Milk	1,728 84
Tea and coffee	258 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	328 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	950 00
Drugs and medicines	1,101 15
Medical and surgical appliances	505 22
Surgical instruments	677 86
Beer, wine and spirits	196 72
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	428 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	194 25
Fuel	2,452 15
Light—gas, oil, candles	344 73
Water supply	352 91
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	268 30
Ice	98 44
Salaries and wages and interest	1,926 27
Taxes and insurance	1,511 00
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	
Repairs, ordinary	1,052 70
Total	$19,035 62
Government grant for 1904	$4,449 92

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	32
Admitted	201
Births in Hospital	175
Total number under treatment	408
Discharged	364
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	27
	408

Sex.

Male	85
Female	323
	408

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,317 94
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	719 00
Income and investments	41 89
From subscriptions and donations	6,274 88
From other sources	3,649 46
	$12,253 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$811 74
Butter	396 69
Flour, bread and meal	630 97
Milk	308 35
Tea and coffee	117 03
Potatoes and other vegetables	333 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	670 29
Drugs and medicines	70 36
Medical and surgical appliances.	
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	26 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	218 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	106 64
Fuel	557 55
Light—gas, oil and candles	102 20
Water supply and ice	125 90
Hay and straw	247 90
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	416 38
Salaries and wages	1,392 00
Taxes, insurance	443 02
Coffins and funerals	4 89
Contingencies	92 25
Repairs, ordinary	356 90
Total	$7,428 95
Government grant for 1904	

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	6
Admitted	98
Total number under treatment	104
Discharged	90
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	8
	104

Sex.

Male	54
Female	50
	104

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 453 03
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,231 27
Income from endowments	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,361 60
From other sources not enumerated	50 23
Total	$3,346 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$183 99
Butter	119 45
Flour, bread and meal	93 72
Milk	167 90
Tea and coffee	25 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	50 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	505 33
Drugs and medicines, Medical and surgical appliances, Surgical instruments	205 75
Beer, wine and spirits	2 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	26 95
Fuel	354 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	142 84
Water supply	11 83
Ice	8 00
Salaries and wages	1,119 31
Taxes, insurance	34 95
Telephone	17 50
Contingencies	47 83
Repairs, ordinary	41 83
Total	$3,142 69

Government grant for 1904 ... $422 73

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	7
Admitted	160
Number of births to 30th September, 1904	138
Total number under treatment	305
Discharged	277
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	9
	305

Sex.

Male	65
Female	240
	305

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	391 72
From the City of Ottawa.....	200 00
From the County of Carleton...	50 00
From paying patients themselves...	2,724 45
Income from investments.....	
From subscriptions and donations	958 88
From other sources.....	
Total	$4,325 05

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 204 84
Butter	137 45
Flour, bread and meal.....	71 58
Milk	118 61
Tea and coffee	44 45
Potatoes and other vegetables...	113 64
Groceries and provisions not enumerated.....	210 51
Drugs and medicines.....	251 05
Medical and surgical appliances.	187 03
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings..... ...	157 05
Fuel	258 15
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	144 21
Water supply	23 63
Ice	
Salaries and wages	1,358 13
Insurance and taxes	79 92
Contingencies	149 62
Repairs, ordinary	
Total	$3,509 87
Government grant for 1904.....	

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	38
Admitted	852
Total number under treatment	890
Discharged	798
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	58
	890

Sex.

Male	477
Female	413
	890

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever.....	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	$2,653 21
From the City of Ottawa.....	2,018 00
From the City of Hull.....	20 40
From paying patients themselves.....	11,253 87
Income from investments.....	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	3,169 45
From other sources	1,843 35
	$21,158 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat.....	$1,455 95
Butter	955 17
Flour, bread and meal.....	597 87
Milk	904 97
Tea and coffee	256 45
Potatoes and other vegetables...	313 77
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,718 07
Drugs and medicines.....	1,182 94
Medical and surgical appliances	1,162 20
Surgical instruments	67 74
Beer, wine and spirits.....	76 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	726 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.....	210 21
Fuel	2,247 23
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	257 29

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Water supply	120 46
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	110 67
Ice	321 38
Salaries and wages	6,513 72
Taxes and insurance	307 33
Contingencies	1,013 17
Repairs, ordinary	353 47
Total	$20,873 02
Government grant for 1904	$2,787 45

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	117
Admitted	1,731
Births in the Hospital	72
Total number under treatment	1,920
Discharged	1,697
Died	121
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	102
	1,920

Sex.

Male	920
Female	1,000
	1,920

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	85
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	332
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,607 91
From the City of London	20,931 03
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	1,475 40
From paying patients themselves	18,587 09
From income from property or investments	423 90
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	867 52
Total	$45 892 85

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,058 74
Butter	1,587 78
Flour, bread and meal	937 93
Milk	2,395 04
Tea and coffee	485 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	744 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,675 85
Drugs and medicines	3,496 67
Surgical instruments	105 46
Medical and surgical appliances	1,857 36
Beer, wine and spirits	339 16
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,796 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	833 15
Fuel	4,577 08
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,200 00
Water	151 16
Hay and straw	26 40
Clothing for patients	95
Ice	339 30
Salaries and wages	12,938 97
Taxes and insurance	164 25
Contingencies	1,271 01
Repairs, ordinary	945 72
Printing and stationery	240 17
Total	$43,789 42
Government grant for 1904	$4,190 15

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	42
Admitted	785
Births in Hospital	23
Total number under treatment	850
Discharged	759
Died	36
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	55
	850

Sex.

Male	298
Female	552
	850

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	44
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 616 19
From the City of London	
From the County of Middlesex	
From paying patients	17,517 81
Income from property	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	185 70
Other sources	
Total	$18,319 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,811 34
Butter	806 21
Flour, bread and meal	415 22
Milk	1,180 92
Tea and coffee	190 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	164 72
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,456 13
Drugs and medicines	1,402 06
Surgical instruments	
Medical and surgical appliances	1,331 46
Beer, wine and spirits	74 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,022 58
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	60 34
Fuel	1,650 45
Light—gas, oil and candles	696 28
Water	163 98
Telephone	51 80
Clothing for patients	
Ice	47 88
Salaries and wages	2,766 75
Insurance and interest	1,140 50
Contingencies	549 10
Repairs, ordinary	1,680 55
Coffins and funerals	20 00
Total	$18,683 17
Government aid for 1904	$837 72

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	76
Admitted	388
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	428
Discharged	350
Died	48
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	30
	428

Sex.

Male	254
Female	174
	428

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	41
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 800 97
From the City of St. Catharines...	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	600 00
From other municipalities	275 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment...	5,582 55
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	200 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	218 32
From all other sources not above enumerated	789 67
	$9,467 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 980 47
Butter and eggs	577 17
Flour, bread and meal	228 91
Milk	426 94
Tea and coffee	153 83
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	187 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	435 56
Drugs and medicines	693 75
Medical and surgical appliances	622 84
Surgical instruments and dressing materials	66 75
Beer, wine and spirits	34 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	476 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	106 34
Fuel	1,398 59
Light—gas, oil and candles	180 06
Water supply	54 27
Boots and shoes (nurses)	72 50
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	2,134 87
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	422 08
Repairs, ordinary	380 39
Total	$9,669 36
Government grant for 1904	$1,146 39

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	26
Admitted	396
Number of births in the Institution	6
Total number under treatment	428
Discharged	375
Died	32
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	21
	428

Sex.

Male	186
Female	242
	428

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	46
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 625 04
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo...	1,000 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From paying patients themselves	4,768 84
From endowments, investments, etc.,	111 30

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	543 28
From other sources	137 12
Total	$8,385 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 552 04
Butter	305 95
Flour, bread and meal	202 79
Milk	180 20
Tea and coffee	76 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	59 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	580 74
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	818 79
Beer, wine and spirits	99 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	138 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	108 41
Fuel	1,404 29
Light—gas, oil and candles	318 73
Water	43 63
Hay and straw	231 99
Medals for nurses	31 50
Ice	48 00
Salaries and wages	2,627 39
Taxes and insurance	33 53
Contingencies, advertising postage, etc.	222 58
Repairs, ordinary	593 58
Total	$8,678 02
Government aid for 1904	$738 87

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October 1903	66
Admitted	745
Births in Hospital	47
Total number under treatment	858
Discharged	750
Died	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	64
	858

Sex.

Male	412
Female	446
	858

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	38
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	17
Smallpox	

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,896 44
From the City of Guelph	1,500 00
From the County of Wellington	1,200 00
From other municipalities of the Province	135 00
From paying patients	12,584 79
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,752 29
From sources not enumerated	206 65
Total	21,275 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	1,667 21
Butter	852 16
Flour, bread and meal	496 52
Milk	158 19
Tea and coffee	213 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	131 95
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,933 67
Drugs and medicines; Surgical instruments and appliances	1,737 17
Beer, wine and spirits	277 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	569 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	234 11
Fuel	2,178 11
Light—gas, oil and candles	730 50
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	269 20
Ice	47 65
Salaries and wages	4,826 22
Contingencies	699 39
Repairs, ordinary	1,265 83
Insurance	286 40
Total	18,605 34
Government aid for 1904	$3,129 96

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	37
Admitted	394
Total number under treatment	431
Discharged	377
Died	24
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	30
	431

Sex.

Male	180
Female	251
	431

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	20
Typhus	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	4

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,200 38
From the City of Guelph	200 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From other municipalities of the Province	
From paying patients	5,872 81
Income from property	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	505 00
Other sources	109 41
Total	$8,687 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,410 25
Butter	475 00
Flour, bread and meal	333 00
Milk	
Tea and coffee	235 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,009 20
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	518 35
Beer, wine and spirits	200 50
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	575 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	122 54
Fuel	1,160 28
Light—gas, oil and candles	200 15
Printing, stationery	
Water supply	50 00
Ice	
Salaries and wages	348 00
Taxes and insurance	317 00
Coffins and funerals	15 00
Contingencies	872 43
Repairs, ordinary	682 00
Total	$8,523 70
Government aid for 1904	$1,161 11

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	32
Admitted	420
Total number under treatment	452
Discharged	409
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	28
	452

Sex.

Male	203
Female	249
	452

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	2
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE. *Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,369 06
From the County of Renfrew...	200 00
From other municipalities.....	33 33
From patients themselves.....	3,193 73
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	929 82
From all other sources.....	220 00
Total	$5,945 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 495 10
Butter	395 40
Flour, bread and meal.....	360 00
Milk	64 00
Tea and coffee	119 20
Potatoes and other vegetables...	81 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	526 40
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	378 33
Beer, wine and spirits.....	74 08
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	515 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.....	61 00
Fuel	635 45
Light—gas, oil and candles.....	129 64
Water	153 00
Hay and straw	120 15
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	115 80
Ice	26 30
Salaries and wages	1,360 00
Contingencies	79 40
Repairs, ordinary.....	115 00
Taxes and insurance.....	25 25
Total	$ 5,830 01
Government grant for 1904 ...	$1,471 97

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	18
Admitted	235
Total number under treatment	253
Discharged	230
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	15
	253

Sex.

Male	195
Female	58
	253

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	20
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria.....	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 445 06
From the Town of Mattawa.....	
From County Pontiac	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	408 57
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals.....	1,872 03
From other sources	1,350 00
Total	$4,100 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 491 10
Butter	210 33
Flour, bread and meal.....	200 91
Milk	98 11
Tea and coffee	72 24
Potatoes and other vegetables...	91 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	543 42
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	361 12
Beer, wine and spirits.....	20 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	176 13
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	63 32
Fuel	609 43
Light—gas, oil and candles.....	156 00
Water supply	
Hay and straw.....	80 00
Clothing for patients	50 42
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages.....	665 00
Taxes and insurance.....	33 17
Repairs, ordinary	
Contingencies	
Total	$ 3,957 80
Government grant for 1904.....	799 94

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	52
Admitted	556
Births in the Hospital	27
Total number under treatment	635
Discharged	546
Died	41
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	48
	635

Sex.

Male	347
Female	288
	635

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	91
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	40
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 818 03
From the City of Brantford	3,700 00
From the County of Brant	1,000 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,894 71
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	525 00
From all other sources	159 01
	$11,096 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 857 30
Butter	355 16
Flour, bread and meal	317 09
Milk	490 67
Tea and coffee	71 52
Potatoes and other vegetables	141 09
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	285 84
Drugs and medicines	785 97
Medical and surgical appliances	41 26
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	106 03
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	734 66
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps, and cleaning appliances	54 77
Fuel	1,771 64
Light—gas, oil and candles	631 43
Ice	55 00
Salaries and wages	3,627 01
Taxes and insurance	14 05
Contingencies	179 73
Repairs, ordinary	1,073 21
Total	$11,851 15

Government grant for 1904 ... $1,549 03

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	27
Admitted	611
Births in Hospital	9
Total	647
Discharged	598
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	25
	647

Sex.

Male	536
Female	111
	647

The following table gives a summary of certain diseased treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year:

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL PORT ARTHUR.—*Continued.*

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	55
Typhus fever	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	8
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,448 99
From the Town of Port Arthur	400 00
From the Town of Ft. William	
From other municipalities in the Province	
From paying patients themselves	3,411 30
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,354 95
From other sources	1,886 00
Total	$8,501 24

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$750 66
Butter	412 00
Flour, bread and meal	700 [illegible]9
Milk	500 00
Tea and coffee	150 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	305 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	896 22
Drugs and medicines	450 49
Surgical instruments and appliances	90 00
Beer, wine and spirits	55 00
Bedding, etc.	300 74
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	100 00
Fuel	600 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	198 00
Water supply	100 45
Ice supply	50 00
Hay and straw	
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	76 00
Salaries and wages	1,215 60
Insurance	225 00
Contingencies	2,040 37
Repairs, ordinary	368 79
Total	$9,584 32
Government grant for 1904	$1,552 5[illegible]

BELLEVILLE HOSIPTAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	24
Admitted	366
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	396
Discharged	350
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	25
	396

Sex.

Male	231
Female	165
	396

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	7
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 935 46
From the City of Belleville	445 85
From the County of Hastings	70 73
From other Municipalities	
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,077 10
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	982 45
From other sources	16 20
Total	$7,527 79

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$610 45
Butter	347 82
Flour, bread and meal	190 81
Milk	401 21
Tea and coffee	120 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	171 76
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	964 12
Drugs and medicines	435 54
Medical and surgical appliances	343 48
Beer, wine, and spirits	44 73
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	318 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 60
Fuel	1,006 62
Light—gas, oil and candles	449 56
Hay and straw	
Clothing for patients	3 64
Ice supply	33 25
Salaries and wages	1,875 15
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	232 16
Repairs, ordinary	275 68
Total	$7,872 74
Government grant for 1904	$917 56

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1903	55
Admitted	855
Total number under treatment	910
Discharged	838
Died	24
Under treatment on 30th September, 1904	48
	910

Sex.

Male	415
Female	495
	910

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	25
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro and spinal fever	
Diphtheria	55
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,694 57
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	300 00
From other municipalities	65 00
From paying patients	5,966 86
From property belonging to the Hospital	65 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,306 66
From other sources, not enumerated	2,533 60
Total	$14,331 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,376 94
Butter	545 85
Flour, bread and meal	645 73
Milk	642 32
Tea and coffee	250 51
Potatoes and other vegetables	358 84
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,295 86
Drugs and medicines	901 54
Medical and surgical appliances	289 11
Beer, wine and spirits	225 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,000 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	303 03
Fuel	1,116 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	516 46
Water supply	28 00
Clothing for patients including boots and shoes	208 84
Ice supply	30 00
Salaries and wages	2,339 40
Taxes insurance and interest	558 36
Contingencies	712 00
Repairs, ordinary	810 38
Total	$14,154 17
Government grant for 1904	$2,850 11

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment, on the 1st October, 1903	54
Number admitted	628
Number of births	33
Total number under treatment	715
Discharged	636
Died	37
Remaining under treatment, 30th September, 1904	42
	715

Sex.

Male	278
Female	437
	715

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,445 49
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	450 00
From other municipalities of the Province	125 00
From paying patients	8,206 08
From property belonging to the Hospital	309 78
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,260 27
From other sources, not enumerated	2,536 71
Total	$14,733 33

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,306 98
Butter and eggs	500 00
Flour, bread and meal	488 16
Milk	463 55
Tea and coffee	178 46
Potatoes and other vegetables	258 80
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,203 08
Drugs and medicines	1,190 52
Medical and surgical appliances	590 86
Beer, wine and spirits	26 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	719 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	135 79
Fuel	1,378 70
Light—gas, oil and candles	360 63
Water supply	14 00
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	3,738 74
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	297 69
Repairs, ordinary	700 00
Total	$13,591 43
Government grant for 1904	$1,935 97

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1903	26
Admitted	231
Number of births in the institution during the year	12
Total number under treatment	269
Discharged	233
Died	18
Under treatment, 30th Sept. 1904	18
	269

Sex.

Male	143
Female	126
	269

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	32
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	567 12
From the Town of Collingwood	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From paying patients	3,986 68
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	256 85
From sources not enumerated	492 91
Total	$5,753 56

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 431 81
Butter	198 75
Flour, bread and meal	207 03
Milk	101 62
Tea and coffee	69 64
Potatoes and other vegetables	100 79
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	328 40
Drugs and medicines	478 37
Surgical appliances	34 34
Beer, wine and spirits	20 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	370 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	37 56
Fuel	603 13
Light—gas, oil and candles	191 20
Water supply	24 00
Ice	17 54
Salaries and wages	1,634 35
Contingencies	181 80
Repairs ordinary,	43 03
Hay and straw	19 34
Total	$5,094 10
Government grant for 1904	

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	18
Admitted	438
Births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	467
Discharged	405
Died	38
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	24
	467

Sex.

Male	237
Female	230
	467

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nicholl's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	18
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 923 38
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,449 64
From property belonging to the Hospital endowments, etc.	4,072 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private indivduals	
From other sources	62 00
Total	$9,507 02

THE NICHOLL'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 491 87
Butter	418 79
Flour, bread and meal	434 95
Milk	128 45
Tea and coffe	91 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	260 13
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	372 97
Drugs and medicines	645 37
Surgical instruments and appliances	508 66
Beer, wine and spirits	37 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	615 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	39 00
Fuel	627 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	705 75
Water supply	286 68
Clothing for patients	26 00
Ice	122 68
Salaries and wages	3,642 26
Taxes and insurance	100 00
Hay and straw	48 60
Contingencies	513 55
Repairs, ordinary	1,285 00
Total	$11,403 21
Government grant for 1904	$1,289 77

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	34
Admitted	349
Total number under treatment	383
Discharged	342
Died	18
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	23
	383

Sex.

Male	200
Female	183
	383

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid	10
Typhus fever	4
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	91
Samllpox	

Revenue.

From the Province	1,304 55
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatement	1,452 55
From property belonging to the Hospital	
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	235 00
From all other sources	598 00
Total	3,590 10

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	418 85
Butter	241 34
Flour, bread and meal	196 08
Milk	185 00
Tea and coffee	123 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	145 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	469 10
Drugs and medicines	227 57
Surgical instruments and appliances	41 40
Beer, wine and spirits	70 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	284 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 25
Fuel	1,471 03
Light—gas, oil and candles	87 20
Water supply	167 16
Hay and straw	17 00
Clothing for patients	108 88
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,070 60
Taxes and insurance	
Coffins and funerals	27 00
Contingencies	134 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 33
Total	6,067 78
Government grant for 1904	$1,151 23

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903.	18
Admitted	474
Total number under treatment	492
Discharged	440
Died	29
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	23
	492

Sex.

Male	204
Female	288
	492

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	17
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$836 24
From the Town of Windsor	725 26
From the County of Essex	273 28
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	3,939 52
From endowments, investments, etc	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	100 00
From other sources not enumerated	45 00
Total	$5,919 30

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	484 53
Butter	313 84
Flour, bread and meal	178 37
Milk	376 72
Tea and coffee	123 28
Potatoes and other vegetables.	155 73
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	621 32
Drugs and medicines	441.77
Medical and surgical appliances	205 92
Surgical instruments	54 70
Beer, wine and spirits	168 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	361 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	142 33
Fuel	721 08
Light—gas, oil and candles	144 39
Water supply	24 00
Hay and straw	295 06
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	67 82
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	401 50
Taxes and insurance	53 84
Contingencies	163 99
Repairs, ordinary	274 11
Total	$5,799 35
Government grant for 1904	$888 50

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903.	48
Admitted	476
Births in Hospital	33
Total under treatment	557
Discharged	490
Died	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	40
	557

Sex.

Male	212
Female	345
	557

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, during the past year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	42
Typhus	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	32
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$837 44
From the Town of Chatham	190 08
From the County of Kent	
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,837 76
From endowments, investments, etc.	
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	544 10
From other sources	854 72
Total	$8,264 10

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$697 74
Butter	468 14
Flour, bread and meal	349 35
Milk	551 06
Tea and coffee	153 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	123 86
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	955 80
Drugs and medicines	169 86
Medical and surgical appliances	86 38
Beer, wine and spirits	16 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	643 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	66 05
Fuel	1,248 18
Light—gas, oil and candles	255 90
Hay and straw	
Ice supply	39 60
Salaries and wages	1,423 54
Taxes, insurance and interest	474 50
Contingencies	173 62
Repairs, ordinary	346 15
Total	$8,242 93

Government grant for 1904 ... $1,354 06

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	52
Admitted	480
Births in Hospital	29
	561
Discharged	505
Died	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	36
	561

Sex.

Male	250
Female	311
	561

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Chatham Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	29
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	68
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,770 32
From the Town of Chatham	97 50
From the County of Kent	
From other municipalities	201 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,934 65

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	465 46
From all other sources	
Total	$9,469 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$605 17
Butter	445 92
Flour, bread and meal	311 49
Milk	494 60
Tea and coffee	170 14
Potatoes and other vegetables	301 01
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,189 60
Drugs and medicines	165 46
Surgical instruments and appliances	104 98
Beer, wine and spirits	15 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	311 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	28 50
Fuel	818 89
Light—gas, oil and candles	670 16
Ice	45 35
Salaries and wages	2,506 75
Taxes and insurance	16 40
Contingencies	233 60
Repairs, ordinary	105 40
Total	$8,539 98

Government grant for 1904 ... $792 79

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatement, 1st October, 1903	27
Admitted	282
Number of births during the year	20
Total number under treatment	329
Discharged	279
Died	32
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	18
	329

Sex.

Male	172
Female	157
	329

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Stratford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	53
Typhus "	
Puerperal "	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$411 98
From the City of Stratford	500 00
From the County of Perth	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	100 00
From paying patients	4,795 41
Income from endowments, investments, etc	329 35
Subscriptions, donations, etc	459 73
From other sources	561 90
	$7,658 37

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$640 08
Butter	231 06
Flour, bread and meal	167 20
Milk	106 14
Tea and coffee	88 64
Potatoes and other vegetables	64 67
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	679.24
Drugs and medicines	669 36
Surgical instruments and appliances	426 35
Beer, wines and spirits	71 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	244 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	92 34
Fuel	1,100 20
Light—gas, oil and candles	282 79
Water supply	72 08
Hay and straw	57 70
Clothing	16 00
Ice	59 83
Salaries and wages	2,276 60
Taxes and insurance	80 48
Contingencies	750 04
Repairs, ordinary	347 69
Total	$8,525 37

Government grant for 1904 ... $477 63

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	9
Admitted	281
Births in the Hospital	22
Total number under treatment	312
Discharged	281
Died	25
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	6
	312

Sex.

Male	189
Female	123
	312

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated during the year:

Typhoid fever	14
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 129 67
From the City of St. Thomas	2,500 00
From paying patients themselves	3,130 00
Other sources	11 50
Total	$5,771 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 335 49
Butter	186 00
Flour, bread and meal	115 55
Milk	246 60
Tea and coffee	56 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	100 30
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	740 38
Drugs and medicines	382 13
Surgical instruments and appliances	137 89
Beer, wine and spirits	31 30
Bedding, etc.	294 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap cleaning appliances	72 31
Fuel	760 81
Light—gas, oil and candles	255 42
Water supply	20 80
Clothing for patients	2 00
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,902 50
Taxes and income	78 22
Contingencies	150 68
Repairs, ordinary	47 24
Total	$5,934 61
Government grant for 1904	$334 61

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October 1903	35
Admitted	276
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	319
Discharged	268
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	34
	319

Sex.

Male	189
Female	130
	319

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	35
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	6
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 312 96
From the Town of Owen Sound	500 00
From the County of Grey	500 00

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.—*Continued.*

From other municipalities	285 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,032 37
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	12 85
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	217 43
From all other sources not enumerated	1,368 65
	$ 6,229 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 399 33
Butter	179 62
Flour, bread and meal	297 11
Milk	
Tea and coffee	36 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	63 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	706 47
Drugs and medicnes	445 31
Medical and surgical appliances	335 86
Surgical instruments	400 00
Beer, wine and spirits	58 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	40 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	62 13
Fuel	724 58
Light—oil and candles	261 21
Water supply	29 65
Hay and straw	157 03
Clothing for patients	
Ice	46 69
Salaries and wages	1,684 07
Insurance and interest	22 97
Contingencies	639 48
Repairs, ordinary	207 35
Total	$6,796 60

Government grant for 1904 ... $826 78

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1903.	3
Number admitted	155
Number of births	
Total number under treatment	158
Discharged	141
Died	11
Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1904	6
	158

Sex.

Male	150
Female	8
	158

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Sudbury General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	1
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	3

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$ 456 54
From the Town of Sudbury	350 00
From paying patients	1,416 00
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	
From other sources not enumerated	1,080 00
Total	$2,952 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat.	$ 185 15
Butter	80 25
Flour, bread and meal	100 00
Milk	160 25
Tea and coffee	45 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	96 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	161 00
Drugs and medicines	95 00
Medical and surgical appliances	44 00
Beer, wine and spirits	21 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	15 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	15 00
Fuel	314 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	84 75
Water supply	35 25
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	10 50
Ice supply	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,460 00
Taxes and insurance	24 00
Coffins and funerals	30 00
Contingencies	115 00
Repairs, ordinary	75 00
Total	$3,185 95

Government grant for 1904...

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1903	17
Number admitted	204
Number of births	
Total number under treatment	221
Discharged	196
Died	12
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1904	13
	221

Sex.

Male	202
Female	19
	221

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	24
Typhus fever	
Puerperal "	
Cerebro spinal fever.	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	920 65
From the Town of Sudbury	
From paying patients themselves	1,489 27
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	
Other sources	1,655 61
	$ 4,065 53

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	375 20
Butter	200 00
Flour, bread and meal	256 00
Milk	150 00
Tea and coffee	99 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	80 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	201 18
Drugs and medicines	226 25
Medical and surgical appliances	
Beer, wine and spirits	92 29
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	99 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 49
Fuel	809 29
Light—gas, oil and candles	82 68
Water	34 00
Hay and straw	175 34
Clothing for patients	25 00
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	987 78
Taxes and insurance	105 00
Contingencies	
Repairs, ordinary	60 00
Total	4,109 39
Government grant for 1904	$763 67

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HUNTSVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	15
Admitted	297
Number of births	11
	323
Discharged	310
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	8
	323

Sex.

Male	262
Female	61
	323

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Huntsville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever.	
Cerebro spinal fever.	
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	

HUNTSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	1,051 26
From patients for maintenance and treatment...	509 08
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	4,039 66
From all other sources.....	400 00
Total	6,000 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat.....	495 50
Butter and eggs.....	450 85
Flour, bread and meal.....	340 25
Milk	355 30
Tea and coffee.....	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables...	210 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	550 36
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	725 17
Beer, wine and spirits.....	40 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.....	150 35
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	40 27
Fuel	650 95
Light—gas, oil and candles.....	75 00
Water supply.....	65 25
Ice	60 50
Salaries and wages.....	1,389 00
Taxes and insurance.....	100 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	300 00
Contingencies	75 00
Total	$6,163 75
Government grant for 1904.....	

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	16
Admitted	256
Number of births.....	18
Total number under treatment	290
Discharged	277
Died	2
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904.....	11
	290

Sex.

Male	167
Female	123
	290

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Huntsville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever.....	12
Typhus fever.....	
Puerperal fever.....	
Cerebro spinal fever.....	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario..	$1,071 98
From patients for maintenance and treatment.....	1,250 50
Income from endowments, investments, etc.....	80 50
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,652 25
From all other sources.....	385 00
Totals	$4,440 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat.....	$ 601 32
Butter	312 10
Flour, bread and meal.....	241 25
Milk	175 27
Tea and coffee.....	102 26
Potatoes and other vegetables...	160 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated.....	518 25
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	475 25
Beer, wine and spirits.....	75 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.....	125 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	40 15
Fuel	415 25
Light—gas, oil and candles.....	
Water supply.....	35 25
Ice	24 50
Salaries and wages.....	1,775 00
Taxes and insurance.....	50 25
Repairs, ordinary.....	30 15
Contingencies	40 00
	$5,197 25
Government grant for 1904....	

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	15
Admitted	195
Births	1
Total number under treatment	211
Discharged	178
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	18
	211

Sex.

Male	108
Female	103
	211

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Woodstock Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro-spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 663 95
From the Town of Woodstock	500 00
From the County of Oxford	500 00
From paying patients themselves	3,967 61
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	225 00
Received from other sources	16 76
Total	$5,873 32

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 321 09
Butter	173 04
Flour, bread and meal	99 65
Milk	189 07
Tea and coffee	53 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	21 34
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	723 71
Drugs and medicine	187 35
Surgical appliances	93 00
Beer, wine and spirits	24 75
Bedding, etc.	68 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	72 13
Fuel	653 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	379 38
Water supply	
Ice	40 63
Salaries and wages	1,900 25
Insurance	91 68
Contingencies	309 60
Repairs, ordinary	67 21
Total	$5,475 98
Government grant for 1904	$691 94

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	12
Admitted	187
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	206
Discharged	176
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	14
	206

Sex.

Male	114
Female	92
	206

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 557 61
From the Town of Berlin	2,300 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,800 00
From the Town of Waterloo	800 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,512 78
From endowments, investments, etc.	
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	70 00
From other sources	571 47
	$7,611 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 423 47
Butter	192 12
Flour, bread and meal	154 61
Milk	242 43
Tea and coffee	81 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	780 17
Drugs and medicines	481 77
Medical and surgical appliances	332 12
Beer, wine and spirits	145 45
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	245 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	159 71
Fuel	790 48
Light—gas, oil and candles	378 38
Water	44 89
Ice supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,850 80
Taxes and insurance	10 50
Contingencies	262 30
Repairs, ordinary	336 86
Total	$6,963 11

Government grant for 1904.....

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movement of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	27
Admitted	260
Births in Hospital	10
Total number under treatment	297
Discharged	259
Died	19
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	19
	297

Sex.

Male	174
Female	123
	297

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	48
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,191 30
From the Town of Sarnia	500 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,488 01
From property belonging to the Hospital	180 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	550 86
From all other sources	477 85
Total	$8,988 02

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$679 95
Butter and eggs	434 96
Flour, bread and meal	156 41
Milk	415 81
Tea and coffee	
Potatoes and other vegetables	221 19
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	646 08
Drugs and medicines	220 97
Surgical instruments and appliances	404 86
Beer, wine and spirits	911 65
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	429 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	
Fuel	476 86
Light—gas, oil candles	418 31
Laundry, etc	759 73
Ice	34 95
Salaries and wages	1,946 96
Taxes insurance and interest	34 24
Contingencies	389 15
Repairs, ordinary	409 03
Stationery and printing	90 44
Total	$8,261 11

Government grant for 1904 ..... $1,184 10

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	15
Admitted	213
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	232
Discharged	198
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	18
	232

Sex.

Male	131
Female	101
	232

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 715 21
From the Town of Barrie	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,577 05
From endowments, investments, etc.	125 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	253 25
From other sources	23 00
	$6,243 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 622 97
Butter	207 22
Flour, bread and meal	168 86
Milk	284 26
Tea and coffee	57 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	211 04
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	827 36
Drugs and medicines	274 04
Medical and surgical appliances	175 90
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	120 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 13
Fuel	785 22
Light—gas, oil and candles	220 23
Water	63 70
Ice supply	16 40
Salaries and wages	1,283 50
Taxes and insurance	16 60
Contingencies	157 23
Repairs, ordinary	48 62
Total	$5,578 56

Government grant for 1904 ... $1,169 86

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	30
Admitted	494
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	524
Discharged	461
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	46
	524

Sex.

Male	249
Female	275
	524

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,347 90
From the Town of Cornwall	
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	150 00
From paying patients themselves	2,144 13
From subscriptions, donations, etc	466 20
From other sources	324 00
Total	$6,332 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 722 00
Butter	381 10
Flour, bread and meal	422 60
Milk	380 00
Tea and coffee	134 44
Potatoes and other vegetables	316 22
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	918 34
Drugs and medicines	262 40
Medical and surgical appliances	230 04
Surgical instruments	4 85
Beer, wine and spirits	49 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	415 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	84 00
Fuel	894 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	210 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	
Ice	61 00
Salaries and wages	350 00
Taxes and insurance	179 00
Contingencies	243 50
Repairs, ordinary	236 50
Hay and straw	87 00
Total	$6,590 43
Government grant for 1904	$2,293 79

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	18
Admitted	406
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	424
Discharged	370
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	39
	424

Sex.

Male	193
Female	231
	424

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Cornwall, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,397 56
From the Town of Cornwall	
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	200 00
From paying patients, themselves	3,438 11
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,966 20
From other sources	97 28
	$9,398 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats	$ 689 80
Butter	257 10
Flour, bread and meal	304 64
Milk	267 48
Tea and coffee	117 66
Potatoes and other vegetables	145 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	574 44
Drugs and medicines	440 55
Medical and surgical appliances	219 10
Surgical instruments	5 59
Beer, wine and spirits	32 99
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	244 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	108 09
Fuel	1,105 76
Light—gas, oil and candles	265 57
Salaries and wages	1,826 03
Insurance and interest	503 68
Contingencies	295 94
Repairs, ordinary	946 62
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	160 24
Total	$9,221 66
Government grant for 1904	$1,575 73

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	110
Admitted	305
Total number under treatment	415
Discharged	289
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	117
Total	415

Sex.

Male	214
Female	201
	415

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,351 64
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	1,512 80
From City of Hamilton	175 20
From other municipalities	430 00
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	3,166 66
From paying patients themselves	39,652 71
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	7,295 19
From other sources	3,213 74
Total	$60,797 94

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 8,294 19
Eggs	1,185 01
Butter	1,452 47
Flour, bread and meal	1,074 63
Milk	3,035 31
Tea and coffee	539 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	958 03
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,895 39
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	1,111 99
Disinfectants	177 29
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,285 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	616 67
Fuel	4,257 27
Light—oil, candles and electric light	970 57
Laundry	2,222 70
Horse feed	785 88
Ice	123 62
Salaries and wages	15,811 95
Insurance	518 12
Freight and express	1,508 59
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	2,277 79
Contingencies	671 07
Repairs, ordinary	1,751 90
Travelling expenses	433 90
Total	$56,959 57
Government aid for 1904	$5,855 21

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	7
Admitted	426
Number of births in Hospital	
Total number under treatment	433
Discharged	409
Died	4
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	20
	433

Sex.

Male	428
Female	5
	433

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Rat Portage, Rainy River District:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	38
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 623 12
From the Town of Rat Portage.	
From other municipalities	
From paying patients	6,247 40
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	31 35
Other sources	784 93
Total	$7,686 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 253 30
Butter	47 20
Flour, bread and meal	258 60
Milk	499 71
Tea and coffee	45 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	48 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	243 93
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	346 75
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	15 90
Fuel	55 37
Light—gas, oil and candles	153 10
Water supply	3 00
Ice	41 00
Salaries and wages	2,857 75
Contingencies	2,452 38
Repairs, ordinary	50 00
Taxes and insurance	192 91
Total	$8,060 70
Government aid for 1904	$1,294 85

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1803	5
Admitted	294
Total number under treatment	299
Discharged	280
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	7
	299

Sex.

Male	249
Female	50
	299

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Rat Portage, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	18
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	5
Smallpox	2

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 202 54
From Town of Rat Portage	27 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,069 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	967 78
From other sources	276 71
Total	$5,453 48

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 491 26
Butter	170 20
Flour, bread and meal	160 71
Milk	229 95
Tea and coffee	94 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	131 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	139 85
Drugs and medicines	48 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	18 80
Beer, wine and spirits	24 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	198 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	95 79
Fuel	508 33
Light—gas, oil and candles	85 62
Clothing for patients	87 31
Ice	40 00
Salaries and wages	1,140 75
Insurance and interest	941 97
Feed	75 05
Contingencies	527 96
Repairs, ordinary	64 00
Total	$5,273 87
Government grant for 1904	$712 23

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	8
Admitted	132
Number of births in the Institution	
Total number under treatment	140
Discharged	128
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	4
	140

Sex.

Male	102
Female	38
	140

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND—*Continued.*

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Parry Sound, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	14
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	389 11
From the Town of Parry Sound for patients' maintenance	32 50
From paying patients themselves	1,972 27
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	
From other sources	840 12
Total	3,234 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	308 08
Butter	130 00
Flour, bread and meal	138 00
Milk	108 20
Tea and coffee	38 34
Potatoes and other vegetables	68 74
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	302 95
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	259 91
Surgical instruments	42 70
Beer, wine and spirits	27 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	46 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 90
Fuel	375 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	128 00
Water	25 17
Ice	19 25
Salaries and wages	1,140 00
Taxes and insurance	23 45
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc.	
Repairs ordinary	25 00
Total	$3,232 04
Government aid for 1904	

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	36
Admitted	401
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	437
Discharged	383
Died	35
Under treatment 30th September, 1904	19
	437

Sex.

Male	335
Female	102
	437

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	39
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,142 33
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	400 00
From other municipalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,779 67
Income from endowments	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,018 11
From other sources, not enumerated	877 10
Total	$9,217 21

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 935 40
Butter	560 00
Flour, bread and meal	300 00
Milk	516 32
Tea and coffee	104 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	165 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	495 75
Drugs and medicines	655 59
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	180 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	107 30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	168 04
Fuel	946 30
Light—gas, oil and candles	88 30
Water supply	43 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	160 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	1,692 64
Contingencies	340 00
Hay and straw	102 00
Repairs, ordinary	178 50
Total	$7,768 14
Government grant for 1904	$1,699 12

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	6
Admitted	110
Births in Hospital	5
Total under treatment	121
Discharged	108
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	5
	121

Sex.

Male	61
Female	60
	121

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Victoria General Hospital, Renfrew, during the past year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	13
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 301 87
From the Town of Renfrew	369 38
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,250 89
From endowments, investments, etc.	
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	306 70
From all other sources	334 93
Total	$2,863 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 202 51
Butter	130 98
Flour, bread and meal	90 21
Milk	111 20
Tea and coffee	47 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	35 68
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	275 70
Drugs and medicines	148 68
Medical and surgical appliances	175 46
Beer, wine and spirits	5 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	74 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	43 13
Fuel	225 72
Light—gas, oil and candles	120 22
Water supply	24 52
Ice supply	16 30
Salaries and wages	1,295 15
Taxes and Insurance	7 00
Contingencies	49 81
Repairs, ordinary	92 63
Total	3,172 10
Government grant for 1904	$399 26

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	4
Admitted	79
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	86
Discharged	81
Died	2
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	3
	86

Sex.

Male	54
Female	32
	86

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Thessalon Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	3
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 181 97
From the Town of Thessalon	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	939 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	76 52
From other sources	11 00
Total	$ 1,308 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	106 05
Butter	60 24
Flour, bread and meal	35 79
Milk	39 54
Tea and coffee	16 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	4 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	127 34
Drugs and medicines	31 20
Surgical instruments and appliances	39 64
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	11 93
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 87
Fuel	100 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	22 50
Water supply	7 50
Clothing for patients	
Ice	32 00
Salaries and wages	497 84
Taxes, insurance and telephone	12 50
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	71 72
Repairs, ordinary	20 69
Total	$ 1,249 53
Government grant for 1904	$288 26

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	33
Admitted	375
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	414
Discharged	362
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	40
	414

Sex.

Male	171
Female	243
	414

ROYAL ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.—*Concluded.*

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus fever	...
Puerperal fever	...
Cerebro spinal fever	...
Diphtheria	...

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,619 50
From the County of Wellington	600 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,935 73
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	50 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$7,205 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 482 87
Butter	238 57
Flour, bread and meal	201 34
Milk	523 63
Tea and coffee	166 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	181 24
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	640 16
Drugs and medicines	602 36
Medical and surgical appliances	455 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	352 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	109 34
Fuel	602 98
Light—gas, oil and candles	306 99
Water	25 40
Clothing for patients	6 66
Ice supply	45 00
Salaries and wages	2,094 80
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	153 57
Repairs, ordinary	376 46
Total	$7,266 93
Government grant for 1904	.....

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	13
Admitted	163
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	176
Discharged	155
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	12
	176

Sex.

Male	99
Female	77
	176

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	18
Typhus fever	...
Puerperal fever	...
Cerebro spinal fever	...
Diphtheria	...
Smallpox	...

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 550 80
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,200 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,476 80
Income from endowments	502 62
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	124 45
From other sources, not enumerated	391 27
Total	$ 5,871 03

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 416 55
Butter	124 40
Flour, bread and meal	103 52
Milk	168 87
Tea and coffee	70 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	50 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	332 37
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	418 83
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	11 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	35 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, cleaning appliances	117 08
Fuel	766 72
Light—gas, oil and candles	126 34
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	30 98
Ice	77 80
Salaries and wages	2,068 88
Contingencies	555 31
Repairs, ordinary	117 21
Total	$ 5,678 19
Government grant for 1904	$609 80

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	7
Admitted	151
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	160
Discharged	144
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	9
	160

Sex.

Male	85
Female	75
	160

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Cottage Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus fever	...
Puerperal fever	...
Cerebro spinal fever	...
Diphtheria	...
Smallpox	...

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 224 61
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	20 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,819 25
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	136 94
From other sources	1,195 35
Total	$3,596 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 179 29
Butter	120 85
Flour, bread and meal	124 70
Milk	80 16
Tea and coffe	20 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	81 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	158 22
Drugs and medicines	82 42
Surgical instruments and appliances	188 46
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	19 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	15 64
Fuel	535 88
Light—gas, oil and candles	109 61
Water supply	50 40
Clothing for patients	12 39
Ice	21 90
Salaries and wages	1,880 72
Taxes and insurance	.....
Hay and straw	12 39
Contingencies	66 57
Repairs, ordinary	2 25
Total	$ 3,763 20
Government grant for 1904	$528 27

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	15
Admitted	403
Number of births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	422
Discharged	353
Died	29
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	40
	422

Sex.

Male	330
Female	92
	422

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John McKellar General Memorial Hospital, Fort William:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	100
Typhus fever	.....
Puerperal fever	.....
Cerebro spinal fever	.....
Diphtheria	.....
Smallpox	.....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 174 18
From the Town of Fort William	500 00
From other municipalities	150 00
From paying patients	4,221 07
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	154 70
Other sources	848 05
Total	$ 6,048 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 328 57
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	138 05
Milk	313 29
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	894 58
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	285 84
Beer, wine and spirits	62 34
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	40 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	466 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	.....
Printing	69 40
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	3,510 87
Contingencies	201 90
Repairs, ordinary	5 90
Taxes, insurance, interest	257 52
Total	$ 6,578 89

Government grant for 1904 ... $1,348 13

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1903	1
Number admitted	103
Number of births	2
Total number under treatment	106
Discharged	89
Died	10
Remaining under treatment, 30th September, 1904	7
	106

Sex.

Male	55
Female	51
	106

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Walkerton General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Typhus fever	...
Puerperal fever	...
Cerebro spinal fever	...
Diphtheria	...

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.—*Concluded.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ .....
From the Town of Walkerton	.....
From the County of Bruce	750 00
From other municipalities of the Province	170 00
From paying patients	1,640 67
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	329 50
From other sources, not enumerated	.....
Total	$ 2,890 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 158 62
Butter and eggs	68 63
Flour, bread and meal	52 86
Milk	78 00
Tea and coffee	11 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	28 52
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	240 86
Drugs and medicines	195 21
Medical and surgical appliances	351 54
Beer, wine and spirits	22 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	29 75
Fuel	554 51
Light—gas, oil and candles	155 35
Water supply	45 00
Ice supply	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,309 30
Taxes and insurance	25 50
Contingencies	250 93
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$ 3,598 53
Government grant for 1904	$386 02

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1903	8
Admitted	225
Births in hospital	4
Total number under treatment	237
Discharged	213
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1904	15
	237

Sex.

Male	212
Female	25
	237

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, North Bay, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	...
Puerperal fever	...
Diphtheria	19

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ .....
From the Town of North Bay	.....
From Lady Minto Fund	450 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,985 65
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	449 26
From other sources	601 51
Total	$ 3,486 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 200 80
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	.....
Milk	179 27
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	640 18
Drugs and medicines	37 83
Surgical instruments and appliances	224 88
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	358 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	305 63
Light—gas, oil and candles	.....
Water supply	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,680 88
Taxes and insurance	87 50
Contingencies	97 64
Repairs, ordinary	150 98
Total	$ 3,964 22
Government grant for 1904	$1,034 55

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,823	
Female	3,305	
		5,123

Previous Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	3,688	
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	542	
Received from other counties in the Province	780	
Immigrants and foreigners	118	
		5,128

TABLE No. I.

SCHEDULE B.—Table I gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1903.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total No. under lodgement during the year end'g 30th, Sept., 1904.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	No. of persons remaining in Refuge on 30th Sept., 1904.
House of Industry	Toronto	116	161	277	132	13	132
House of Providence	"	437	323	760	249	58	453
Home for Incurables	"	110	57	167	5	36	126
St. John's Hospital	"	13	133	146	137	5	4
Convalescent Home	"	21	231	252	235	.....	17
The Church Home	"	25	5	30	2	2	26
The Haven	"	70	319	389	292	17	80
Old Folks' Home	"	25	9	34	7	3	24
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	93	55	148	43	2	103
Aged Men's Home	"	25	7	32	4	2	26
Aged Women's Home	"	56	11	67	5	4	58
House of Refuge	Hamilton	89	38	127	17	13	97
Home for Aged Women	"	34	6	40	1	3	36
St. Peter's Home	"	26	26	52	12	15	25
House of Industry	Kingston	39	81	120	70	6	44
House of Providence	"	180	90	270	81	21	168
Home for Friendless Women	"	21	42	63	31	10	22
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	104	51	155	29	16	110
Home for Aged People	"	74	34	108	19	9	80
Convalescent Home	"	3	30	33	30	.....	3
Home for Incurables	"	27	22	49	13	11	25
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	93	39	132	23	16	93
St. Charles' Hospice	"	179	99	278	77	20	181
Home for the Aged	"	30	32	62	20	9	33
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	21	2	23	1	1	21
The Home for Friendless Women	"	35	68	103	58	.....	45
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	236	189	425	217	3	205
Home for Incurables	"	20	8	28	2	7	19
House of Providence	Guelph	61	29	90	24	6	60
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	15	9	24	6	1	17
House of Providence	Dundas	145	101	246	85	15	146
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	14	26	40	15	1	24
The Widows' Home	Brantford	12	3	15	1	1	13
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	6	11	17	9	1	7
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	17	14	31	6	1	24
House of Providence	"	60	64	124	57	8	59
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	20	22	42	14	4	24
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	5	6	11	3	.....	8
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	19	8	27	4	1	22
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	44	31	75	18	11	46
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	10	6	16	4	.....	12
Totals for 1904		2,630	2,498	5,128	2,058	352	2,718
Totals for 1903		2,543	2,619	5,162	2,151	388	2,623

TABLE No. II.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stey in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	277	47,816	173
House of Providence	"	760	165,850	218
Home for Incurables	"	146	42,101	252
St. John's Hospital	"	167	5,940	41
Convalescent Home	"	252	8,017	32
The Church Home	"	30	9,382	313
The Haven	"	389	29,610	76
Old Folks' Home	"	34	9,231	271
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	148	35,878	242
Aged Men's Home	"	32	9,384	293
Aged Women's Home	"	67	20,854	311
House of Refuge	Hamilton	127	34,756	274
Home for Aged Women	"	40	12,458	311
St. Peter's Home	"	52	10,705	206
House of Industry	Kingston	120	16,250	135
House of Providence	"	270	71,731	265
Home for Friendless Women	"	63	7,217	114
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	155	38,413	248
Home for Aged People	"	108	28,618	265
Convalescent Home	"	33	1,548	47
Home for Incurables	"	49	9,460	193
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	132	35,144	266
St. Charles' Hospice	"	278	67,007	241
Home for Aged	"	62	11,594	187
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	23	7,604	330
The Home for Friendless Women	"	103	14,170	137
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	425	77,717	183
Home for Incurables	"	28	7,255	259
House of Providence	Guelph	90	22,292	248
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	24	5,898	246
House of Providence	Dundas	246	53,715	217
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	40	7,990	200
The Widows' Home	Brantford	15	4,601	307
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	17	3,162	186
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	31	8,145	263
House of Providence	"	124	24,432	197
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	42	8,837	210
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	11	2,454	223
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	27	7,516	278
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	75	17,885	238
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	16	4,397	274
Totals for 1904		5,128	1,007,034	196
Totals for 1903		5,162	961,162	186

TABLE No. III.

Shows the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
House of Industry	Toronto	47,816	4,674 07	4,293 93	*8,968 00	.1875
House of Providence	"	165,850	18,369 80	16,954 86	35,324 66	.2129
Home for Incurables	"	42,101	8,217 88	12,399 19	20,617 07	.4897
St. John's Hospital	"	5,940	2,899 95	4,091 93	6,991 88	.1177
Convalescent Home	"	8,017	2,726 62	4,324 18	7,050 80	.8794
The Church Home	"	9,382	1,199 20	1,358 98	2,558 18	.2726
The Haven	"	29,610	2,867 23	6,989 17	9,856 40	.3321
Old Folks' Home	"	9,231	1,714 21	3,166 43	4,880 64	.5395
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	35,878	2,433 35	4,669 55	7,102 90	.1970
Aged Men's Home	"	9,384	1,352 92	2,615 34	3,968 26	.4203
Aged Women's Home	"	20,854	2,288 33	3,626 82	5,915 15	.2803
House of Refuge	Hamilton	34,756	3,431 51	6,103 25	9,534 76	.2704
Home for Aged Women	"	12,458	1,606 28	2,685 40	4,291 68	.3404
St. Peter's Home	"	10,705	1,283 01	1,670 04	2,953 05	.2705
House of Industry	Kingston	16,250	1,202 25	1,246 28	2,448 53	.1500
House of Providence	"	71,731	8,264 87	9,541 20	17,806 07	.2482
Home for Friendless Women	"	7,217	415 88	1,988 71	2,404 59	.3303
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	38,413	6,408 82	8,267 68	14,676 50	.3802
Home for Aged People	"	28,618	3,497 17	4,340 61	7,837 78	.2738
Convalescent Home	"	1,548	279 98	532 22	812 20	.5240
Home for Incurables	"	9,460	1,673 72	3,037 16	4,710 88	.4970
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	35,144	4,936 44	4,908 70	9,845 14	.2801
St. Charles' Hospice	"	67,007	5,747 41	6,112 08	11,859 49	.1769
Home for the Aged	"	11,594	906 30	1,969 80	2,876 10	.2480
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,604	1,658 39	3,211 17	4,869 56	.6400
The Home for Friendless Women	"	14,170	1,841 50	4,758 56	6,600 06	.4650
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	77,717	5,882 92	7,961 23	13,844 15	.1780
Home for Incurables	"	7,255	1,087 89	2,575 95	3,663 84	.5050
House of Providence	Guelph	22,292	2,044 45	1,557 80	3,602 25	.1615
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	5,898	818 53	1,414 48	2,223 01	.3786
House of Providence	Dundas	53,715	4,990 33	5,504 23	10,494 56	.1953
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,990	828 64	1,825 72	2,654 36	.3322
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,601	286 26	469 02	755 28	.1641
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,162	180 06	395 69	575 75	.1820
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,145	807 24	1,036 48	1,843 72	.2260
House of Providence	"	24,500	2,162 55	1,542 97	3,705 52	.1512
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	8,837	1,001 49	916 65	*1,918 14	.2170
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	2,454	471 65	520 46	992 11	.4042
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	7,516	635 72	924 15	1,559 87	.2075
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	17,885	1,710 65	1,332 84	3,043 49	.1701
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,397	397 86	508 76	906 62	.2061
Totals for 1904		1,007,102	115,203 33	153,349 67	268,553 00	.2666
Totals for 1903		961,162	111,173 52	140,859 60	247,706 27	.2577

* House of Industry, Toronto—Exclusive of outdoor relief, $9,658.12

* Home for the Friendless, Windsor do do $1,023.72

TABLE No. IV.

Shows the basis upon which Statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge	Location	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 7 cents per day	Computation at 2 cents per day	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1904
House of Industry	Toronto	47,816	.....	17,468 17	3,347 12	.....	3,347 12
House of Providence	"	165,850	.....	24,507 54	11,609 50	.....	11,609 50
Home for Incurables	"	42,101	.....	16,096 92	.....	.....	4,634 23
St. John's Hospital	"	5,940	.....	6,934 43	891 00	.....	891 00
Convalescent Home	"	7,906	111	6,099 87	553 42	2 22	555 64
The Church Home	"	9,382	.....	2,344 10	656 74	.....	656 74
The Haven	"	22,207	1,984	7,226 37	1,554 49	39 68	1,594 17
Old Folks' Home	"	9,231	.....	6,326 88	.....	.....	* .....
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	30,991	4,887	4,994 26	2,169 37	97 74	2,267 11
Aged Men's Home	"	9,384	.....	3,147 77	656 88	.....	656 88
Aged Women's Home	"	20,854	.....	6,326 88	.....	.....	* .....
House of Refuge	Hamilton	34,756	.....	7,182 48	2,432 92	.....	2,432 92
Home for Aged Women	"	12,458	.....	2,101 54	872 06	.....	872 06
St. Peters' Home	"	10,705	.....	2,186 08	749 35	.....	749 35
House of Industry	Kingston	16,250	.....	1,147 57	1,137 50	.....	1,137 50
House of Providence	"	71,731	.....	12,564 87	5,021 17	.....	5,021 17
Home for Friendless Women	"	4,018	895	2,425 58	281 26	17 90	299 16
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	38,413	.....	10,144 22	2,688 91	.....	2,688 91
Home for Aged People	"	28,618	.....	7,642 88	2,003 26	.....	2,003 26
Convalescent Home	"	1,372	176	589 32	96 04	3 52	99 56
Home for Incurables	"	9,460	.....	3,537 05	662 20	.....	662 20
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	35,144	.....	6,858 06	2,460 08	.....	2,460 08
St. Charles' Hospice	"	66,913	94	7,842 50	4,683 91	1 88	4,685 79
Home for the Aged	"	11,594	.....	1,855 58	811 58	.....	811 58
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,604	.....	4,885 08	532 28	.....	532 28
The Home for Friendless Women	"	10,662	2,620	5,904 98	746 34	52 40	798 74
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	58,917	18,800	9,510 50	4,124 19	376 00	4,500 19
Home for Incurables	"	7,255	.....	3,343 37	507 85	.....	507 85
House of Providence	Guelph	22,292	.....	1,868 78	1,560 44	.....	1,560 44
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,898	.....	1,513 37	412 86	.....	412 86
House of Providence	Dundas	53,715	.....	5,612 85	3,760 05	.....	3,760 05
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,990	.....	2,548 58	559 30	.....	559 30
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,601	.....	935 80	.....	.....	* .....
The Home for Friendless	Belleville	3,162	.....	525 23	221 34	.....	221 34
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	8,145	.....	1,437 40	570 15	.....	570 15
House of Providence	"	17,860	6,572	3,027 47	1,250 20	131 44	1,381 64
Home for Friendless	Windsor	8,837	.....	2,411 60	618 59	.....	618 59
Home for Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	2,454	.....	768 40	171 78	.....	171 78
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	7,516	.....	1,603 85	.....	.....	* .....
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	17,885	.....	1,442 00	1,251 95	.....	1,251 95
Home for Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	4,397	.....	700 90	307 79	.....	307 79
Totals for 1904		962,284	36,139	215,591 08	61,933 87	722 78	67,290 88
Totals for 1903		915,738	39,185	218,243 40	64,579 88	783 70	65,363 58

* Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 58.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	116
Admitted	161
Total number of inmates	277
Discharged	132
Died	13
In residence, 30th September, 1904	132
	277

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto	274
From the County of York and other counties	2
Immigrants and foreigners	1
	277

Sex.

Male	220
Female	57
	277

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,225 74
From the City of Toronto	14,300 00
From inmates	527 63
Income from property belonging to the House	957 10
Subscriptions and donations	1,624 25
From other sources	59 19
Total	$20,693 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 4,674 07
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	526 52
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,779 87
Salaries and wages	1,127 00
Repairs	199 45
Other expenditures	661 09
Outdoor and casual poor	9,658 12
Total	$18,626 12
Government aid for 1904	$3,347 12

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	437
Admitted	323
Total	760
Discharged	249
Died	58
In residence, 30th September, 1904	453
	760

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	727
County of York	3
Other counties in Ontario	30
	760

Sex.

Male	285
Female	475
	760

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$11,218 20
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
Other municipalities	157 00
Income from property belonging to the House	1,753 00
From inmates, in payment of board	4,204 70
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,749 33
From other sources	6,143 51
Total	$35,225 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$18,369 80
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	3,314 72
Fuel, light and cleaning	5,137 04
Wages	962 25
Ordinary repairs	3,637 34
Live stock and feed for same	733 89
Other expenditures	3,169 62
Total	$35,324 66
Government aid for 1904	11,609 50

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	110
Admitted	57
Total number of inmates	167
Discharged	5
Died	36
In residence, 30th September, 1904	126
	167

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	149
From the County of York and other counties	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	...
	167

Sex.

Male	89
Female	78
	167

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,059 63
From the City of Toronto	3,000 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	5,550 93
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	5,808 75
Other sources	1,737 24
Total	$19,156 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 8,917 88
Clothing and furnishings	902 71
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,965 81
Salaries and wages	5,854 85
Repairs, ordinary	400 51
Medicine and medical comforts	975 91
Other expenses	1,299 40
Total	$20,617 07
Government aid for 1904	4,634 23

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	13
Admitted	133
Total number of inmates	146
Discharged	137
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1904	4
	146

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	98
County of York	5
Other counties	37
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	6
	146

Sex.

Female	146
	146

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 896 85
From the City of Toronto	219 20
From the Town of Oshawa	16 00
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	6,317 65
Subscriptions	288 58
Other sources	33 00
Total	$ 7,831 28

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,899 95
Furniture and furnishings	206 39
Feul, gas and cleaning	1,097 03
Salaries and wages	1,878 85
Repairs, ordinary	144 68
Medicine, medical comforts and ice	377 86
Other expenses	387 12
Total	$ 6,991 88
Government aid for 1904	891 00

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	21
Admitted	231
Total number of inmates	252
Discharged	235
Died	...
In residence, 30th September, 1904	17
	252

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	211
County of York	4
Other counties	24
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	13
	252

Sex.

Male	23
Female	229
	252

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 352 04
From the City of Toronto	502 80
Payment from inmates	5,401 94
Income from property belonging to the Home	89 34
Subscriptions and donations	79 20
Other sources	26 59
Total	6,451 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,726 62
Furnishings, etc.	404 03
Fuel, light and cleaning	615 64
Salaries and wages	1,340 56
Ordinary repairs, etc.	1,594 73
Other expenses	369 22
Total	$ 7,050 80
Government aid for 1904	$ 555 64

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	25
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	2
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1904	26
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	20
Other counties of Ontario	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	...
	30

Sex.

Male	9
Female	21
	30

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 613 55
From the City of Toronto	130 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	1,963 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	251 10
Total	$ 2,957 65

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,199 20
Clothing and furnishings	98 63
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc.	487 16
Salaries and wages	497 01
Repairs	112 94
Other expenses	503 24
Total	$2,558 18
Government aid for 1904	656 74

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903	70
Admitted	319
Total number of inmates	389
Discharged	292
Deaths	17
In residence 30th September, 1904	80
	389

Sex.

Male	47
Female	342
	389

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	320
Other cities and counties	59
County of York	3
Immigrants, etc.	7
	389

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,709 82
From the City of Toronto	1,417 50
From inmates	1,056 15
Income from laundry	3,636 88
Subscriptions and donations	1,115 84
From other sources	.....
Total	$ 8,936 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	2,867 23
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	916 47
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,104 31
Salaries and wages	1,489 18
Repairs	469 29
Other expenses	2,909 02
Total	$9,756 40
Government aid for 1904	1,594 17

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1903	25
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	34
Discharged	7
Died	3
In residence 30th September, 1904	24
	34

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	33
County of York	.....
Other counties	.....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	34

Sex.

Females	34
	34

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 673 82
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments of inmates	2,043 71
Income from property belonging to the House	3,097 75
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,183 42
Other sources	2 00
Total	$ 7,150 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,714 21
Clothing and furnishings	441 80
Fuel, light and cleaning	756 03
Salaries and wages	1,267 30
Repairs	246 85
Other expenses	454 45
Total	$ 4,880 64
Government aid for 1904	.....

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	93
Admitted.....	55
Total number of inmates.....	148
Discharged.....	43
Died.....	2
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	103
	148

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto.....	125
From the County of York and other counties.....	9
Immigrants and foreigners.....	14
	148

Sex.

Female.....	148
	148

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$2,079 68
From the City of Toronto.....	300 00
From inmates.....	133 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	267 50
From other sources.....	4,293 76
Total.....	$7,073 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$2,433 35
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	860 60
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	1,020 80
Salaries and wages	830 00
Repairs	60 50
Other expenditures.....	1,897 65
Total	$7,102 90
Government aid for 1904.....	$2,267 11

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	25
Admitted.....	7
Total	32
Discharged...	4
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1904 ...	26
	32

Sex.

Male.....	32
	32

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	31
County of York and other counties ...	1
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	32

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$605 78
From the City of Toronto.....	150 00
From payments made by inmates	2,248 34
Subscriptions, donations, etc...	745 88
Received from all other sources	3 55
Total.....	$3,753 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,352 92
Clothing and furnishings.....	215 44
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	533 66
Salaries and wages.....	1,309 60
Repairs	253 85
Other expenses.....	302 79
Total.....	$3,968 26
Government aid for 1904.....	$656 88

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	56
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates.....	67
Discharged.....	5
Deaths.....	4
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	58
	67

Sex.

Female.....	67
	67

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	51
Other cities and counties.....	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	67

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$1,404 27
From the City of Toronto.....	150 00
From inmates.....	5,423 85
Subscriptions and donations...	609 54
From other sources.....	13 72
Total.....	$7,601 38

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$2,288 33
Clothing, furnishings, etc.....	298 40
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	810 19
Salaries and wages.....	1,829 00
Repairs.....	397 39
Other expenses.....	291 84
Total	$5,915 15
Government aid for 1904.....	

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	89
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates.....	127
Discharged.....	17
Died.....	13
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	97
	127

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	124
County of Wentworth and other counties.....	3
Immigrants, foreigners, etc....	
	127

Sex.

Male	82
Female.....	45
	127

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,352 28
From the City of Hamilton.....	6,614 73
From the municipalities.....	
From the inmates.....	467 75
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals.....	100 00
From all other sources	
Total.....	$9,534 76

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$3,431 51
Clothing, furnishings, etc.....	321 10
Fuel, gas, etc.....	2,200 24
Salaries and wages.....	2,334 66
Ordinary repairs.....	294 28
Other expenses, taxes, etc.....	952 97
Total.....	$9,534 76
Government aid for 1904.....	$2,432 92

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	34
Admitted.....	6
Total number of inmates...	40
Number discharged.....	1
Number of deaths.....	3
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	36
	40

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	39
County of Halton.....	1
	40

Sex.

Female.....	40
	40

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 907 53
From the City of Hamilton.....	256 58
Income from property.....	1,020 63
From the inmates	119 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals.....	1,740 33
From all other sources.....	65 00
Total.....	$3,009 07

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,606 28
Clothing, furnishing, etc.....	210 32
Fuel, gas, etc.....	702 79
Salaries and wages.....	1,204 14
Ordinary repairs.....	65 00
Other expenses, and out-door relief.....	503 15
Total.....	$4,291 68
Government aid for 1904.....	$872 06

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	26
Admitted.....	26
Total number of inmates...	52
Discharged.....	12
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1904...	25
	52

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	31
County of Wentworth and other counties.....	21
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	52

Sex.

Male	30
Female.....	22
	52

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government...	$ 614 39
From the City of Hamilton.....	582 16
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates.....	764 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.....	250 00
From other sources.....	289 92
Total.....	$2,800 47

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$ 1,283 01
Clothing, furnishings, etc.....	173 30
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	336 65
Salaries and wages.....	575 50
Ordinary repairs.....	70 28
Other expenses.....	224 67
Live stock and farm grounds...	289 64
Total.....	$2,953 05
Government aid for 1904.....	$749 35

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	39
Admitted	81
Total number of inmates....	120
Discharged	70
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1904	44
	120

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	89
County of Frontenac	17
Other Counties of Ontario	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	4
	120

Sex.

Male	84
Female	36
	120

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$1,039 85
From the City of Kingston	800 00
County of Frontenac	75 00
Payments from inmates	144 25
Income from Property	25 23
Subscriptions and donations	44 00
Other sources	59 09
Total	$2,187 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,202 25
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	71 62
Fuel, light and cleanings	451 51
Salaries and wages	493 00
Repairs, ordinary	165 29
Other expenses	64 86
Total	$2,448 53
Government aid for 1904	$1,137 50

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	180
Admitted	90
Total number of inmates.....	270
Discharged	81
Died	21
In residence, 30th September, 1904	168
	270

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	67
County of Frontenac	33
Other Counties	147
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	23
	270

Sex.

Male	132
Female	138
	270

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$5,248 17
From the City of Kingston	
From the County of Frontenac..	100 00
From other municpalities	188 50
Income from property	568 65
Payment from inmates	2,000 00
Subscriptions and donations	4,756 80
Sisters earnings, etc.	2,611 58
Other sources	2,339 34
	$17,813 04

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 8,264 87
Clothing, furnishings, etc	3,811 38
Salaries and wages	
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,909 60
Repairs, ordinary	651 88
Live stock and farm grounds...	163 82
Taxes and insurance	788 69
Other expenses	1,215 83
	$17,806 07
Government aid for 1904	$5,021 17

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	21
Admitted	42
Total number of inmates	63
Discharged	31
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1904	22
	63

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Kingston	35
From the County of Frontenac.	11
Other Counties in Ontario	17
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	
	63

Sex.

Male	23
Female	40
	63

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 139 38
From the City of Kingston	300 00
From the County of Frontenac..	75 00
From Inmates	195 40
Subscriptions and donations	681 50
Other sources	1,173 68
Total	$2,564 96

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 415 88
Clothing and furnishings	34 95
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	150 35
Salaries and wages	556 50
Repairs	924 46
Other expenses	322 45
Total	$2,404 59
Government aid for 1904	$299 16

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	104
Admitted	51
Total number of inmates	155
Discharged	29
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1904.	110
	155

Places Admitted From.

City of London	43
County of Middlesex	1
Other Counties in Ontario	111
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	
	155

Sex.

Male	71
Female	84
	155

Receipts.

From th Province of Ontario	2,646 77
From the City of London	300 00
Payments from inmates	2,987 47
Subscriptions and donations...	5,889 33
Other sources	967 42
Total	$12,790 99

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 6,408 82
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,048 41
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,106 94
Salaries and wages	931 05
Repairs, ordinary, medicine taxes, etc.	1,669 14
Live stock and farm grounds...	559 29
Other expenses	952 85
Total	$14,676 50
Government aid for 1904	$2,688 91

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	74
Admitted	34
Total number of inmates	108
Discharged	19
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1904	80
	108

Places Admitted From.

City of London	79
County of Middlesex	13
Other counties of Ontario	12
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	4
	108

Sex.

Male	59
Female	49
	108

Receipts.

From the City of London	3,158 88
From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,807 40
From County of Middlesex	149 26
From other municipalities	78 00
Payment from inmates	3,232 99
Subscriptons and donations	919 09
Other sources	104 66
Total	$9,450 28

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 3,497 17
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	996 32
Fuel, gas, candles, etc	1,277 42
Salaries and wages	1,532 25
Repairs, ordinary	251 00
Other expenses and taxes	283 62
Total	$7,837 78
Government aid for 1904	$2,003 26

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	3
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	33
Discharged	30
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1904	3
	33

Places Admitted From.

City of London	33
From other places	
	33

Sex.

Male	7
Female	26
	33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 121 89
From the City of London	100 00
Payment from inmates	187 35
Subscriptions and donations	289 06
Other sources	12 91
Total	$711 21

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 279 98
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	
Fuel, gas, etc.	96 08
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	149 41
Other expenses	70 73
Total	$812 20
Government aid for 1904	$99 56

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	27
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates...	49
Discharged	13
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1904,	25
	49

Places Admitted From.

City of London	35
County of Middlesex	2
Other counties of Ontario	12
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	
	49

Sex.

Male	12
Female	37
	49

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 541 03
From the City of London	775 88
From the County of Middlesex...	
Payments from inmates	2,591 20
Subscriptions, donations and income	169 97
Other sources	
Total...	$4,078 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,673 72
Clothing and furnishings	351 61
Fuel, light and cleaning	687 40
Salaries and wages	1,273 00
Repairs	110 85
Other expenses	614 30
Total	$4,710 88
Government aid for 1904	$662 20

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	93
Admitted	39
Total number of inmates.....	132
Discharged	23
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1904,	93
	132

Sex.

Male	57
Female	75
	132

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	104
County of Carleton	17
Immigrants	9
Other counties in Ontario	2
	132

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,582 58
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton...	75 00
From other municipalities	45 00
From payments made by inmates	924 28
Subscriptions, donations, etc....	2,939 39
Other sources	2,674 39
Total	$9,440 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,936 44
Clothing and furnishings	847 39
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	487 63
Salaries and wages	1,611 65
Repairs, ordinary	331 34
Live stock and farm grounds	722 10
Taxes, printing and insurance...	320 84
Other expenses	587 85
Total	$9,845 10
Government aid for 1904	$2,460 08

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	179
Admitted	99
Total number of inmates...	278
Discharged	77
Died	20
In residence, 30th September, 1904	181
	278

Sex.

Male	117
Female	161
	278

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	163
County of Carleton	65
Other counties	42
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	278

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,249 25
From the City of Ottawa	150 00
From the County of Carleton...	50 00
Income from property belonging to the House	900 00
From payments made by inmates	2,877 82
Subscriptions, donations, etc...	179 68
Other sources	3,685 00
Total	$12,091 75

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,747 41
Clothing and furnishings	305 08
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	2,177 85
Salaries and wages	328 00
Repairs, ordinary	1,186 00
Live stock and farm grounds...	1,212 00
Other expenses	728 70
Taxes, printing and interest...	174 45
Total	$11,859 49
Government aid for 1904	$4,685 79

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	30
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates...	62
Discharged	20
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1904,	33
	62

Sex.

Male	62
Female	
	62

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	36
County of Carleton	24
Other counties	1
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	62

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 877 17
From the City of Ottawa	150 00
From the County of Carleton...	300 00
From other municipalities	150 00
From payments made by inmates	159 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc....	1,090 16
Income from property	6 42
Other sources	
Total	$2,732 75

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$ 906 30
Clothing and furnishings	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	507 15
Salaries and wages	1,042 50
Repairs, ordinary, farm, printing	304 27
Other expenses	115 88
Total	$2,876 10
Government aid for 1904	$811 58

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	21
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates.....	23
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence, 1st September, 1904	21
	23

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa.....	18
County of Carleton.....	4
Other counties of Ontario.....	1
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	23

Sex.

Female.....	23
	23

Government aid for 1904.....$532 28

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903.....	35
Admitted.....	68
Total number of inmates...	103
Discharged	58
Died	
In residence 30th Sept. 1904.....	45
	103

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	62
County of Carleton.....	10
Other counties in Ontario.....	20
Immigrants, etc	11
	103

Sex

Male	12
Female.....	91
	103

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 831 73
From the City of Ottawa.....	100 00
From the County of Carleton.....	50 00
Payment from inmates.....	106 60
Subscriptions and donations.....	480 81
Income from laundry.....	5,122 43
From all other sources.....	45 14
	$6,736 71

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,841 50
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	138 11
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances..... .....1,001 59	
Salaries and wages..... .....1,728 14	
Repairs, ordinary.....	341 67
Other expenses	1,549 05
	$6,600 06

Government aid for 1904.....$798 74

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	236
Admitted	189
Total number of inmates...	425
Discharged	217
Died.....	3
In residence, 30th September 1904.....	205
	425

Sex.

Female.....	425
	425

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa.....	327
County of Carleton	78
Other counties in Ontario.....	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	2
	425

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario.....	$ 4,282 98
From the City of Ottawa.....	
County of Carleton.....	50 00
From payments made by inmates	675 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	1,235 50
Other sources	7,550 00
Total.....	$13,793 48

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,882 92
Clothing and furnishings.....	1,081 70
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	2,287 25
Salaries and wages.....	752 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	1,400 00
Live stock and farm grounds...	800 08
Other expenses.....	1,055 20
Taxes and insurance.....	585 00
Total.....	$13,844 15
Government aid for 1904.....	$4,500 19

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	20
Admitted...	8
Total.....	28
Discharged.....	2
Died.....	7
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	19
	28

Sex.

Male	8
Female	20
	28

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	26
County of Carleton.....	2
Other counties.....	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	28

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 516 95
From the County of Carleton...	
From the City of Ottawa.....	500 00
From payments made by inmates	782 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc...	1,124 90
Other sources.....	935 97
Total	$3,860 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,087 89
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	9 75
Fuel	424 04
Salaries and wages.....	1,364 05
Repairs, ordinary.....	140 91
Other expenses including taxes and insurance.....	637 20
Total	$3,663 84
Government aid for 1904.....	507 85

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903.	61
Admitted	29
Total number of inmates	90
Discharged	24
Died	6
In residence, 30 September, 1904	60
Total	90

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	20
From the County of Wellington	33
Other counties in Ontario	33
Foreigners, etc	4
	90

Sex.

Male	51
Female	39
	90

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,647 98
City of Guelph	551 00
County of Wellington and other municipalities	200 00
From inmates in part payment for board	914 77
Income from property	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	203 01
From other sources	
Total	$3,516 76

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,044 45
Clothing and furnishings	484 87
Fuel, light and cleaning	741 68
Salaries and wages	
Ordinary repairs	153 43
Other expenses	177 82
Live stock and farm grounds	
Total	$3,602 25
Government aid for the year 1904	$1,560 44

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	15
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	6
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904	17
	24

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	24
	24

Sex.

Male	12
Female	12
	24

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 416 99
From the City of St. Thomas	179 76
From payments by inmates	63 08
From other sources, subscriptions, etc	1,032 82
Income from property	237 71
Total	$1,930 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 818 53
Clothing and furnishings	87 17
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	436 91
Salaries and wages	621 75
Repairs, ordinary	180 30
Other expenses	88 35
Total	$2,233 01
Government aid for 1904	$412 86

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	145
Admitted	101
Total number of inmates...	246
Discharged	85
Died	15
In residence 30th September, 1904	146
	246

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	91
County of Wentworth	42
Other Counties in Ontario	110
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	246

Sex.

Male	97
Female	149
	246

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 3,512 74
From the Town of Dundas	451 00
From the County of Wentworth	400 00
From other municipalities	874 00
From inmates	1,909 20
Income from property	250 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	697 00
Other sources	1,031 65
Total	$9,125 59

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 4,990 33
Clothing, furniture, furnishings	839 34
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,092 01
Salaries	353 00
Repairs, ordinary	293 20
Other expenditures	1,473 55
Live stock and farm grounds	453 13
Total	$10,494 56
Government aid for 1904	$3,760 05

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	14
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates...	40
Discharged	15
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904	24
	40

Places Admitted From.

Town of Chatham	35
County of Kent	
Other counties	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	40

Sex.

Male	21
Female	19
	40

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 327 53
From the City of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	225 50
From other sources, income and subscriptions	523 08
Total	$2,876 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 828 64
Clothing and furnishings	65 02
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,001 68
Salaries and wages	327 25
Other expenses	431 77
Total	$2,654 36
Government aid for 1904	$559 30

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	12
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates.....	15
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1904	13
	15

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	13
County of Brant	2
	15

Sex.

Female	15
	15

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 299 18
From inmates	148 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	392 76
From other sources.....	371 04
Income from property.....	24 00
Total.....	$1,234 98

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	286 26
Clothing and furnishings.....	32 39
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	124 25
Salaries and wages.....	229 07
Repairs, ordinary, etc.....	30 45
Other expenses.....	52 86
Total.....	$755 28

Government aid for 1904.....

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	6
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates....	17
Discharged	9
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1904	7
	17

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville.....	17
	17

Sex.

Male	10
Female	7
	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$208 88
From the City of Belleville.....	300 00
From inmates	
Subscriptions and donations.....	225 23
Total.....	$734 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$ 180 06
Clothing and furinshings.....	89 98
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	100 87
Salaries and wages.....	103 10
Other expenses.....	37 29
Repairs, ordinary.....	64 45
Total.....	$575 75

Government aid for 1904..... $221 34

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	17
Admitted.....	14
Total number of inmates.....	31
Discharged	6
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	24
	31

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	20
From the County of Peterborough	11
From other counties.....	
	31

Sex.

Male	15
Female.....	16
	31

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 475 30
From the County of Peterborough	102 00
From inmates.....	331 30
Other sources	24 10
Income from property.....	980 00
Total.....	$1,912 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$ 807 24
Clothing and furnishings.....	73 82
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	226 32
Repairs, ordinary.....	260 98
Salaries and wages.....	252 25
Other expenses.....	223 11
Total	$1,843 72
Government aid for 1904.....	$570 15

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	60
Admitted.....	64
Total number of inmates.....	124
Discharged	57
Died	8
In residence 30th September, 1904...	59
	124

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	38
From the County of Peterborough	70
From other counties.....	14
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	2
	124

Sex.

Male	59
Female	65
	124

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$1,088 60
From the Town and County of Peterborough	119 00
From municipalites for board of inmates.....	314 00
From inmates.....	720 90
Subscriptions and donations.....	959 92
Other sources.....	913 65
Total.....	$4,116 07

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$2,162 55
Clothing and furnishings.....	680 40
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	564 70
Repairs, ordinary.....	189 20
Other expenses	108 67
Total	$3,705 52
Government aid for 1904	$1,381 64

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	20
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates.....	42
Discharged	14
Died	4
In residence 30th September, 1904...	24
	42

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Windsor.....	41
From the County of Essex.....	1
	42

Sex.

Male	23
Female	19
	42

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 543 55
From the City of Windsor.....	2,100 00
From inmates.....	185 50
Subscriptions and donations.....	118 00
Other sources	8 10
Total.....	$2,955 15

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,001 49
Clothing and furnishings.....	74 49
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	188 05
Repairs ,ordinary.....	68 43
Salaries and wages.....	522 35
Other expenses.....	63 33
Total.....	$1,918 14
Government aid for 1904.....	$618 59

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	5
Admitted	6
Total.....	11
Discharged.....	3
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1904.....	8
	11

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cobourg	8
County of Northumberland.....	3
	11

Sex.

Male	9
Female	2
	11

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 155 68
From the Town of Cobourg.....	50 00
From the County of Northumberland	75 00
Payments from inmates.....	
Subscriptions and donations.....	354 90
Other sources.....	288 50
Total	$924 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$ 470 65
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	35 03
Fuel, gas, etc...	125 97
Salaries and wages.....	197 50
Repairs, ordinary.....	92 01
Other expenses.....	70 95
Total	$992 11
Government aid for 1904.....	$171 78

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	19
Admitted.....	8
Total number of inmates...	27
Discharged	4
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1904.....	22
	27

Places admitted from.

Town of Lindsay.....	7
County of Victoria.....	20
Other counties of Ontario.....	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	
	27

Sex.

Male	20
Female.....	7
	27

Receipts

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 471 38
From the Town of Lindsay.....	535 99
Payment from inmates.....	328 80
Subscriptions, donations, etc...	
From the County of Victoria...	236 65
From other municipalities.....	473 25
From all other sources.....	29 16
Total	$2,075 23

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds.....	$ 635 72
Clothing and furnishings.....	87 17
Salaries and wages.....	342 05
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	156 47
Repairs, ordinary, and printing, etc.	10 38
Other expenses.....	328 08
Total	$1,559 87
Government aid for 1904.....	

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	44
Admitted.....	31
Total number of inmates...	75
Discharged.....	18
Died.....	11
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	46
	75

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall.....	14
County of Stormont.....	26
Other counties.....	35
Immigrants.....	
	75

Sex.

Male	37
Female	38
	75

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$1,279 95
From Township of Cornwall.....	100 00
From other municipalities.....	148 00
From inmates themselves.....	72 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions...	192 00
Donations in kind and value...	930 00
Total.....	$2,721 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,710 65
Clothing and furnishings.....	482 54
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	388 20
Salaries and wages.....	67 00
Repairs, ordinary, and medicine	203 10
Other expenses.....	192 00
Total.....	$3,043 49
Government aid for 1904.....	$1,251 95

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOWMANVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	10
Admitted	6
Total.....	16
Discharged.....	4
Died.....	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	12
	16

Places admitted from.

Town of Bowmanville	10
County of Durham...	6
	16

Sex.

Male	8
Female	8
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 235 34
From the Town of Bowmanville	200 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.....	75 00
From other municipalities.....	201 00
Payments from inmates	52 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	172 90
Total.....	$936 24

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	397 86
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	23 35
Fuel, gas, etc...	159 29
Salaries and wages.....	172 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	12 70
Other expenses.....	141 42
Total	$906 62
Government aid for 1904.....	$307 79

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,562 as compared with 4,116 in 1903.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male.....	2,245
Female	2,317
	4,562

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located.....	3,462
Received from counties in which Ohphanages are located.....	468
Received from other counties in the Province..... ...	531
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown.....	101
	4,562

TABLE No. I. SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Government	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1904.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	117,196	.....	$ 15,038 75	$ 2,343 92	.....	$ 2,343 92
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	54,466	.....	7,470 79	1,089 32	.....	1,089 32
Girls' Home	"	37,847	.....	5,892 97	756 94	.....	756 94
Boys' Home	"	29,749	.....	5,449 72	594 98	.....	594 98
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,338	.....	6,908 98	346 76	.....	346 76
Infants' Home	"	20,584	7,245	4,434 70	411 68	507 15	918 83
St. Nicholas Home	"	24,015	.....	5,203 20	480 30	.....	480 30
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	4,504	6,062	2,778 09	90 08	424 34	514 42
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	2,913	.....	549 98	58 26	.....	58 26
Industrial Refuge	"	10,320	.....	4,203 21	206 40	.....	206 40
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	30,908	.....	8,546 33	618 16	.....	618 16
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	365	.....	*	7 30	.....	7 30
Boys' Home	"	24,480	.....	3,580 12	489 60	.....	489 60
Girls' Home	"	10,019	.....	2,077 77	200 38	.....	200 38
Home for the Friendless	"	7,823	3,398	2,611 13	156 46	237 86	394 32
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	2,898	3,556	1,513 06	57 96	248 92	306 88
Orphans' Home	Kingston	18,746	.....	3,558 02	374 92	.....	374 92
House of Providence Orphanage	"	20,269	.....	*	405 38	.....	405 38
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	20,187	.....	833 66	403 74	.....	403 74
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,485	.....	*	349 70	.....	349 70
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	23,793	.....	*	475 86	.....	475 86
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	67,710	.....	9,128 35	1,354 20	.....	1,354 20
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	10,536	7,128	3,121 38	210 72	498 96	709 68
Infants' Home	"	13,426	.....	2,985 58	268 52	.....	268 52
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	28,103	.....	*	562 06	.....	562 06
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	17,168	.....	4,453 17	343 36	.....	343 36
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	4,625	1,482	855 28	92 50	103 74	196 24
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	6,690	6,226	1,953 47	133 80	435 82	569 62
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,794	.....	3,577 15	175 88	.....	†
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,345	.....	2,331 25	366 90	.....	366 90
Orphans' Home	Fort William	18,273	.....	2,136 80	365 46	.....	365 46
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	6,628	.....	1,011 06	132 56	.....	†
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Picton	11,926	.....	3,873 50	238 52	.....	238 52
Totals for 1904		708,129	35,097	$116,077 47	$14,162 58	$2,456 79	$16,310 93
Totals for 1903		683,552	31,177	116,829 06	13,671 04	2,182 39	14,689 05

*Include with the Refuge Branch.

†Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant, Vic. 63, chap. 58.

TABLE No. II.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1903.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1904.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	304	358	662	261	48	353
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	152	59	211	77	1	133
Girls' Home	"	93	103	196	87	.....	109
Boys' Home	"	68	116	184	76	.....	108
The Working Boys' Home	"	42	124	166	114	.....	52
Infants' Home	"	45	82	127	60	17	50
St. Nicholas Home	"	69	67	136	73	.....	63
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	31	36	67	41	1	25
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	17	8	25	25	.....	.....
Industrial Refuge	"	25	14	39	6	1	32
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	87	80	167	63	5	99
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Boys' Home	"	69	22	91	30	.....	61
Girls' Home	"	27	45	72	47	.....	25
Home for the Friendless	"	28	71	99	63	2	34
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	14	77	91	73	2	16
Orphans' Home	Kingston	40	39	79	20	.....	59
House of Providence Orphanage	"	39	63	102	56	.....	46
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	35	102	137	100	.....	37
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	51	59	110	59	1	50
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	57	46	103	28	.....	75
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	179	204	383	194	.....	189
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	36	238	274	220	12	42
Infants' Home	"	31	255	286	172	75	39
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	80	50	130	72	.....	58
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	39	45	84	38	.....	46
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	10	57	67	43	6	18
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	London	40	163	203	161	7	35
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	26	13	39	14	.....	25
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	54	7	61	16	.....	45
Orphans' Home	Fort William.	48	37	85	40	4	41
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	13	19	32	8	.....	24
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Picton	34	19	53	23	.....	30
Totals for 1904	.....	1,884	2,678	4,562	2,360	182	2,020
Totals for 1903	.....	1,840	2,276	4,116	2,032	197	1,887

TABLE No. III.

SCHEDULE C.—ORPHANAGES.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance acc't for the year ending 30th September, 1904.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto.	117,196	17,043 57	14.54
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	54,466	8,637 69	15.80
Girls' Home	"	37,847	6,694 90	17.69
Boys' Home	"	29,749	5,964 44	20.05
The Working Boys' Home	"	17,338	6,983 81	40.28
Infants' Home	"	27,829	5,641 98	22.74
St. Nicholas' Home	"	24,015	5,625 70	23.42
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	10,566	2,775 97	26.27
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	2,913	677 56	23.26
Industrial Refuge	"	10,320	4,275 89	41.43
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton.	30,908	9,136 23	29.56
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	365	*	
Boys' Home	"	24,480	3,973 47	16.23
Girls' Home	"	10,019	2,309 29	23.05
Home for the Friendless	"	11,221	2,827 80	25.20
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	6,454	1,584 36	24.55
Orphans' Home	Kingston.	18,746	3,488 74	18.61
House of Providence	"	20,269	*	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	20,187	1,162 27	5.75
Orphans' Home	Ottawa.	17,485	*	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	23,793	*	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	67,710	10,446 31	15.42
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	17,664	3,694 01	20.91
Infants' Home	"	13,426	3,232 81	24 08
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London.	28,103	*	
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	17,168	4,963 51	28.91
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6,107	1,285 19	21.05
S. A. Rescue Home for Women	"	12,916	2,395 75	18.55
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines.	8,794	2,196 44	23.84
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha.	18,345	2,770 38	15.10
Orphans' Home	Ft. William.	18,273	6,852 80	37.50
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin.	6,628	868 12	13.09
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Picton.	11,926	4,026 43	33.76
Totals for 1904		743,226	131,535 42	17.69
Totals for 1903		684,486	106,741 02	17.55

* Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903...	304
Admitted.....	358
Total number of inmates...	662
Discharged	261
Died	48
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	353
	662

Sex.	
Male.....	354
Female.....	308
	662
Places admitted from.	
City of Toronto.....	571
County of York.....	
Other parts of Ontario	66
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.....	25
	662

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,210.06, were $17,248.81, and the expenditures were $17,043.57.

Government aid for the year 1904, $2,343.92.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903	152
Admitted.....	59
Total number of inmates...	211
Discharged.....	77
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904.	133
	221

Sex.	
Male.....	122
Female.....	89
	211
Places admitted from.	
City of Toronto.....	211
	211

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,164.38, were $8,635.17, and the expenditures were $8,637.69.

Government aid for the year 1904, $1,089.32.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	93
Admitted	103
Total number of inmates...	196
Discharged	87
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	109
	196

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	196
	196

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $670.60, amounted to $6,563.57, and the expenditure $6,694.90.

Government aid for 1904, $756.94.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	68
Admitted	116
Total number of inmates.....	184
Discharged	76
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	108
	184

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	156
Counties of Ontario	17
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	11
	184

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $512.18, amounted to $5,961.90, and the expenditures were $5,964.44.

Government aid for the year 1904, $594.98.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	42
Admitted	124
Total number of inmates...	166
Discharged	114
In residence, 30th September, 1904	52
	166

Sex.

Male	166
	166

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	166
	166

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $336.62, amounted to $7,245.60, and the expenditures were $6,983.81.

Government aid for the year 1904, $346.76.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903...	45
Admitted	82
Total number of inmates...	127
Discharged.....	60
Died	17
In residence, 30th September, 1904...	50
	127

Sex.	
Male	80
Female.....	47
	127
Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto.....	127
	127

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,215.33, were $5,650.03, and the expenditures were $5,641.98.

Government aid for the year 1904, $918.83.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903...	69
Admitted.....	67
Total number.....	136
Discharged...	73
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....:...	63
	136

Sex.	
Male.....	136
	136
Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto.....	136
	136

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $440.50, was $5,643.70, and the expenditure was $5,625.70.

Government aid for 1904, $480.30.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903...	31
Admitted...	36
Total number of inmates.....	67
Discharged	41
Died.....	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	25
	67

Sex.	
Female	14
Male.....	53
	67
Places Admitted From.	
City of Toronto.....	32
Other cities and counties.....	35
Aliens.....	
	67

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $521.55, amounted to $3,299.64, and the expenditure to $2,775.97.

Government aid for 1904, $514.42.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	17
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates...	25
Discharged	25
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	
	25

Sex.

Male	7
Female	18
	25

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	14
Other parts of Ontario	7
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	25

The revenue of the Shelter during the year, including Government grant, amounted to $659.02, and the expenditure to $677.56.

Government aid for 1904, $58.26.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	25
Admitted	14
Total number of inmates...	39
Discharged	6
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904	32
	39

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	37
From counties in the Province...	2
Foreigners	
	39

The revenue of the Asylum, including the Government grant of $217.06, amounted to $4,420.27, and the expenditure to $4,275.89.

Government aid for 1904, $206.40.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	87
Admitted	80
Total number of inmates...	167
Discharged	63
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1904	99
	167

Sex.

Male	80
Female	87
	167

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	119
County of Wentworth	4
Other counties and countries...	44
	167

Including the Government grant of $602.40, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $8,546.33, and the expenditure to $9,136.23.

Government aid for 1904, $618.16.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903	1
Admitted	
Total number of inmates...	1
Discharged	
Deaths	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	1
	1

Sex.	
Male	1
Female	
	1
Places Admitted From.	
City of Hamilton	1
	1

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1904, $7.30.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1903...	69
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates...	91
Discharged	30
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	61
	91
Places Admitted From.	
Hamilton City	91
County of Wentworth	
	91

The receipts of the Home during the year, including Government grant, were $4,048.82, and the expenditures were $3,973.47.

Government aid for 1904, $489.60.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence 1st October, 1903...	27
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates...	72
Discharged	47
Number of deaths	
In residence 30th September, 1904	25
	72
Places Admitted From.	
City of Hamilton	72
Other parts of the Province	
	72

The revenue of the home during the year, including Government grant, was $2,297.79, and the expenditure was $2,309.29.

Government aid for 1904, $200.38.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	28
Admitted	71
Total number of inmates....	99
Discharged	63
Died	2
In residence 30th September, 1904	34
	99

Sex.

Male (infants)	27
Female "	37
" Adults	35
	99

Places Received From.

City of Hamilton	66
County of Wentworth	11
Other places and counties	22
	99

The revenue of the Home including Government grant of $303.94, was $2,915.07, and the expenditure $2,827.80.

Government aid for 1904, $394.32.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	14
Admitted	77
Total number of inmates...	91
Discharged	73
Died	2
In residence 30th September, 1904	16
	91

Sex.

Male	6
Female	85
	91

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	47
County of Wentworth	
Other counties and countries	44
	91

The revenue of the Asylum for the year amounted to $1,754.46, and the expenditure to $1,584.36.

Government aid for 1904, $306.88.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	40
Admitted	39
Total	79
Discharged	20
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1904	59
	79

Sex.

Male	47
Female	32
	79

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	51
County of Frontenac	18
Other counties in Ontario	9
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	79

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, was $3,847.24, and the expenditure was $3,488.74.

Government aid for 1904, $374.92.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Patients

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	39
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates...	102
Discharged	56
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1904.	46
	102

Sex.

Male	95
Female	7
	102

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	49
County of Frontenac	12
Other counties and countries...	41
	102

The revenue and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1904, $405.38.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operation of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	35
Admitted	102
Total number of inmates. ...	137
Discharged	100
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904.	37
	137

Sex.

Male	4
Female	133
	137

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	107
County of Frontenac	22
Other counties in Ontario	8
	137

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant amounted to $1,167.76, and the expenditure to $1,162.27.

Government aid for 1904, $403.74.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1903...	51
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates...	110
Discharged	59
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1904	50
	110

Sex.

Male	73
Female	37
	110

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	91
County of Carleton	14
Other counties	1
Other countries	4
	110

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $5,375.64 and the expenditures were Refuge Branch included, $4,869.56.

Government aid for 1904, $349.70.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st of October, 1903	57
Admitted	46
Total number of inmates...	103
Discharged	28
Died	
In residence 30th September, 1904	75
	103

Sex.

Male	52
Female	61
	103

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	94
County of Carleton	
Other parts of the Province	
Other countries	9
	103

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department *vide* Schedule B Refuge Report. Government aid for 1904, $475.86.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	179
Admitted	204
Total number of inmates...	383
Discharged	194
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	189
	383

Sex.

Male	187
Female	196
	383

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	268
County of Carleton	111
Other counties in Ontario	4
	383

The receipts of the Institution including Government grant were $10,407.81, and the expenditures, $10,446.31.

Government aid for 1904, $1,354.20.

THE RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st of October, 1903	36
Admitted during the year	238
Total number of inmates	274
Discharged	220
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1904	42
	274

Sex.

Male	73
Female	201
	274

Places Admitted From

City of Ottawa	181
County of Carleton	40
Other counties	38
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	15
	274

The revenue of the Home including Government grant was $3,719.60, and the expenditures were, $3,694.01. Government aid for 1904, $709.68.

INFANTS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	31
Admitted	255
Total number of inmates.....	286
Discharged	172
Died	75
In residence, 30th September, 1904	39
	286

Sex.

Male	138
Female	148
	286

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	119
County of Carleton	118
Other counties in Ontario	49
	286

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $255.70 was $3,241.28, and the expenditure was $3,232.81.

Government aid for 1904, $268.52.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	80
Admitted	50
Total number of inmates.....	130
Discharged	72
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	58
	130

Sex.

Male	70
Female	60
	130

Places Admitted From.

City of London	30
County of Middlesex	
Other parts in Ontario	100
	130

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge *vide* Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1904, $562.06.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	39
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates.....	84
Discharged	38
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	46
	84

Sex.

Male	46
Female	38
	84

Places Admitted From.

City of London	84
Other parts of Ontario	
	84

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant was $4,735.53, and the expenditures were $4,963.51.

Government aid for 1904, $343.36.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	10
Admitted.....	57
Total number of inmates.....	67
Discharged	43
Died.....	6
In residence, 30th September, 1904	18
	67

Sex.

Male	22
Female.....	45
	67

Places Admitted From.

City of London	59
County of Middlesex.....	8
Other counties.....	
	67

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $208.16, were $1,063.44, and the expenditures $1,285.19.

Government aid for 1904, $196.24.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	40
Admitted.....	163
Total number of inmates.....	203
Discharged	161
Died.....	7
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	35
	203

Sex.

Male	34
Female...	169
	203

Places Admitted From.

City of London	157
Middlesex and other counties...	45
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.....	1
	203

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $2,468.88, and the expenditure $2,395.75. Government aid for 1904, $569.62.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	26
Admitted.....	13
Total number of inmates...	39
Discharged.....	14
Died.....	
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	25
	39

Sex.

Male.....	21
Female.....	18
	39

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines.....	28
County of Lincoln.....	5
Other counties.....	6
Foreigners.....	
	39

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $3,795.99 and $2,196.44, respectively.

Government aid for 1904, $175.88.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	54
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates...	61
Discharged	16
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	45
	61

Sex.

Male	35
Female	26
	61

Places Admitted From.

County of Waterloo	54
Other counties	7
Other countries	
	61

The revenue of the Asylum was $2,766.97, including the Government grant of $435,72, and the expenditure $2,770.38.

Government aid for 1904, $366.90.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	48
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	85
Discharged	40
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1904	41
	85

Sex.

Male	32
Female	53
	85

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	84
From other countries, including immigrants	1
	85

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $2,539.56, and the expenditure $6,852.80. Government aid for 1904, $365.46.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903...	13
Admitted	19
Total number of inmates	32
Discharged	8
Died	
In residence, 30th September, 1904	24
	32

Sex.

Male	12
Female	20
	32

Places Admitted From.

Berlin	
Waterloo	32
	32

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $1,122.88, and the expenditures were $868.12.

Government aid for 1904, $132.56.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902...	34
Admitted.....	19
Total number of inmates.....	53
Discharged.....	23
Died.....	
In residence, 30th September, 1904.....	30
	53

Sex.

Male.....	36
Female	17
	53

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	43
County of Prince Edward.....	6
Other counties and countries.....	4
	53

The revenue of the Home was $4,296.30, and the expenditures were $4,026.43.

Government aid for 1904, $238.52.

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